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INITIA GRAECA.—Part II.

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A

# FIRST GREEK READING BOOK.

CONTAINING

SHORT TALES,      |      FABLES,  
ANECDOTES,      |      MYTHOLOGY,

AND

GRECIAN HISTORY;

WITH A SHORT INTRODUCTION TO GRECIAN ANTIQUITIES;

CHRONOLOGICAL AND OTHER TALES;

AND A LEXICON.

BY WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D.,

CLASSICAL EXAMINER IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

For the Use of the Lower Forms in Public and Private Schools.



L O N D O N :

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

1868.

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Uniform with the Present work

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lish-Greek Vocabulary to the Exercises. BY WILLIAM SMITH,  
LL.D. 12mo. 3s 6d. *In the Press.*

## P R E F A C E.

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This Reading Book is intended to be used with the First Part of the *Initia Graeca*. Its use should begin as soon as the learner has acquired a fair knowledge of the Regular Verbs.

The first requisite having been secured, that of fixing the ordinary forms of Nouns and Verbs securely in the learner's memory, he cannot be too soon introduced to passages written by the Greek authors themselves, and containing a complete sense. His mind must be interested in the subject matter, while he learns the meaning of the forms already committed to memory by seeing them in their proper connections. No learner, of the youngest age at which Greek is usually begun, can be insensible to the new power he begins to gain by reading the elements which lie at the basis of all polite learning in the words of those writers who have given the pattern of all literature.

The reasons (already stated in the Preface to Part II. of the *Principia Latina*) for using Extracts at this stage, rather than any complete work, are still more cogent in reference to Greek. It is in this language that we have Moral Fables

and Mythological Stories, Anecdotes of great men and accounts of the chief events of history, which form the staple of daily allusions and the ground-work of much even of our elementary English reading. Surely it will be far more interesting, as it is certainly more necessary, for the beginner to read these rather than the number of stages made each day by an expedition, on which he is started without any knowledge of its relation either to Greek or Persian history. In plain truth Cyrus is on a par with 'Balbus' in the schoolboy's mind.

The following selection has been made from the most valuable parts of two works commonly used for the same purpose in Germany, — the well known Greek Reader of Jacobs, and the more recent 'Griechisches Lesebuch' of A. F. Gottschick. It ranges from the most elementary short sentences to some of the most famous passages of the Greek prose writers.

The Vocabulary, upon which great pains have been bestowed, has been so drawn up as to dispense with the necessity of Notes, which learners seldom look at. But in order to enable them to understand the allusions they meet with in the text, and prepare them for the study of the Greek writers, a short account has been given of the political and military Antiquities of the principal Grecian states.

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ERRATUM.

Page 3, line 13: for μεριδῶν read μορίων.

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# Α

## GREEK READING-BOOK.

### I. Pure Verbs.

#### 1. Short Anecdotes and Tales.

1. Εέρξης, οὖπω βασιλεύσας τῶν Περσῶν, Ἀριμένην τὸν ἀδελφὸν χρήμασιν ἐθεράπευσεν· ὅτε δὲ βασιλεὺς ἀνηγόρευτο, πάντων παρ' αὐτῷ πρῶτος ἦν. — 2. Πόλτυς, ὁ Θρακῶν βασιλεύς, ἐν τῷ Τρωϊκῷ πολέμῳ πρεσβευταμένων πρὸς αὐτὸν ἄμα τῶν Τρώων καὶ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν, ἐκέλευσε τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον τὴν τῆς Ἐλένης καταγωγὴν μὴ κωλῦσαι, δύο δὲ καλὰς Θρήσσας ἀντὶ μιᾶς Ἐλένης νυμφεύεσθαι. — 3. Γέλων ὁ τύραννος, ὃτε Καρχιδονίους πρὸς Ἰμέραν μάχῃ πατεπάλαισε, ταῖς τῆς εἰρήνης διμολογίαις ἐκέλευσεν, ὅτι καὶ τὰ τέκνα παύσονται τῷ Κρόνῳ παταθύοντες. — 4. Ἀγαθοκλῆς νίδος μὲν ἦν ἀνδρὸς κεραμεύοντος· ἀνδρείᾳ δὲ καὶ φρονήμασι κύριος Σικελίας καὶ βασιλεὺς ἀνηγόρευθη. Παρὰ δὲ τὰ δεῖπνα τοῖς νέοις ἐπεδείκνυε κεράμεα ποτήρια καὶ ἐμνημόνευεν αὐτὸς τὴν προτέραν διατριβήν.

#### 2. The false Smerdis.

Μετὰ Καμβύσου θάνατον Μάγος τις, ὄνομα Σπενδαδάτης, ἐβασίλευεν ἀντὶ Σμέρδιος τοῦ Κύρου, οὐ,

**Καμβύσου** ἀδελφοῦ κελεύσαντος, **Πρηξάσπης**, **Πέρσης** ἀνὴρ εὐγενῆς, κρύφα ἐπεφονεύκει. **Μετὰ** δὲ ἐνίους μῆνας κατάδηλος ἦν τῷ τρόπῳ. Ὁτάνης ἦν, Φαραγάσπον παῖς, ἀρετῇ καὶ χρήμασιν ὅμοιος τῷ πρώτῳ **Περσᾶν**. Οὗτος δὲ Ὁτάνης πρώτος ὑπάπτεινε τὸν Μάγον, ὡς οὐκ εἶη δὲ Κύρου Σμέρδης, ἀλλ’ ὅσπερ ἦν. Ἡν δὲ αὐτοῦ θυγάτηρ ἐν ταῖς τοῦ βασιλεύοντος γυναιξὶ· ταύτην οὖν ἐκέλευσεν Ὁτάνης μηρύειν αὐτῷ, εἰ τῷ βασιλεύοντι ὥτα εἶη· δὲ γὰρ Μάγος τὰ ὥτα ὑπὸ τοῦ Καμβύσου κεκολούμενος (κεκολουμένος) αὐτῷ φανερὸς ἦν. Ἐπεὶ οὖν θυγάτηρ αὐτῷ τοῦτο ἐμήρυσε, σὺν ἄλλοις τισὶ **Πέρσαις** γνωρίμοις ἐβούλεύσατο, πῶς ἐπιβούλεύσοιεν τῷ Μάγῳ. Βουλευσάμενοι δὲ εἰς τὰ βασίλεια ἐπορεύθησαν καὶ τὸν Μάγον ἐφόνευσαν. **Περὶ** δὲ τῆς βασιλείας ἐμαντεύσαντο τὸν ἥλιον, δην μάλιστα ἐθεράπευνον οἱ **Πέρσαι**. τούτου δὲ μηρύσαντος **Δαρεῖος** δὲ Ὅστάσπου ἐβασίλευσε τῶν **Περσῶν**.

### 3. The power of the god Apollo.

‘Ο μὲν δράκων, δὲ τοῦ τῆς Γῆς ἐν Δελφοῖς μαντείου φύλαξ, ἐφονεύθη ὑπὸ Ἀπόλλωνος· δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα τοῦ μαντείου ἐβασίλευσε· μεγάλη δὲ ἦν ἡ παλαιὰ δόξα τῆς ἐκεῖ θειότητος, οἱ δὲ Ἑλληνες μαντευσόμενοι εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν ἐπορεύοντο. Πολλῶν δὲ ὄντων ἐκεῖ χρημάτων, τὸ ἱερὸν πολλάκις ὑπὸ ἀνθρώπων κακῶν ἐπιβούλευτο. — Οἰον δὲ παῖς Κριοῦ, δυναστεύοντος περὶ Εὐβοιαν, ὑβριστὴς ὢν, ἐπεστράτευσεν εἰς Δελφοὺς καὶ ἐσύλευσε τό τε ἱερὸν καὶ οἴκους ἀνδρῶν εὐδαιμόνων. ‘Ως δὲ ἐπεστράτευσε καὶ δεύτερον, ἐνταῦθα οἱ Δελφοὶ τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα ἱέτενσαν, ἀποκρούειν τὸν ὑβριστήν. ‘Ἡ δὲ Πυθία ἐβούλευσεν αὐτοῖς, τῇ τοῦ θεοῦ ἔξουσίᾳ πιστεῦσαι· τὸν γὰρ θεὸν τὸν

ἔχθρὸν καὶ ὑβριστὴν καταποξεύσειν ἥψεινῷ. Καὶ οὕτως  
δὲ θεὸς τὸ τε ἱερὸν καὶ τὸ πόλισμα ἀπελύσατο τῆς τοῦ  
ἀνθρώπου ὑβρεως.

#### 4. Comparison of Alexander the Great with other rulers.

Μεγάλην ἔξουσίαν καλῶς πολιτεύειν, ἀνδρός ἐστι  
κεκτημένον ἀρετὴν καὶ φρένας καὶ φρόνημα, ὃν Ἀλέξαν-  
δρος ἐκυρίευσεν. Πολλοὶ μὲν αὐτοῦ τὴν μέθην καὶ οἴ-  
νωσιν μημονεύουσιν, ἀλλ ἐκεῖνος ἦν μέγας, ἐν τοῖς  
πράγμασι τηφάλιος καὶ σώφρων καὶ οὐ βακχευθεὶς ὑπὲ<sup>τ</sup>  
ἔξουσίας, ἃς μικρὸν ἀπογευσάμενοι ἔτεροι ἔαντων οὐ  
δεδυναστεύκασιν. Οἶνον Κλεῖτός τις ἐν Ἀμοργῷ πλοῖά  
τινα Ἑλληνικὰ καταδύσας Ποσειδῶν ἀνηγορεύθη καὶ τρί-  
αναν ἔσεισεν. Λημήτριος δέ, μεριδίου τινὸς μικροῦ τῆς  
τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἀρχῆς βασιλεύων, ἐπήκοντες Καταιβά-  
της ἀναγορεύεσθαι· οὐδὲ πρεσβεῖαι πρὸς αὐτόν, ἀλλὰ  
Θεωροὶ ἐπορεύοντο, καὶ τὰ ἀποφθέγματα χρησμοὶ προσ-  
τροφεύοντο. Κλέαρχος δέ, Ἡρακλείας τυραννεύσας, τῶν  
νίῶν ἔνα Κεραυνὸν προστηρόφευσεν. Διονύσιος δέ, ὃς  
τῶν μὲν πολιτῶν μυρίους ἐφόνευσε, τῷ δὲ ἀδελφῷ ἐπε-  
βεβουλεύει καὶ τὴν μητέρα, γραῦν οὖσαν, τοῦ βίου ἐπε-  
πάνει, τῶν θυγατέρων τὴν μὲν Ἀρέτην, τὴν δὲ Σω-  
φροσύνην, τὴν δὲ Δικαιοσύνην ἀνηγόρευσεν. Οἱ δὲ Εὐερ-  
γέτας, οἱ δὲ Καλλινίκους, οἱ δὲ Σωτῆρας, οἱ δὲ Μεγά-  
λους ἀνηγόρευσαν ἔαντούς. Καὶ τίνα κακὰ μημονεύεται  
τούτων τῶν ἀνδρῶν. — Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ ἦν ἐγκρατῆς καὶ  
σώφρων· ἥσθιε δίς, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον, ὅτε ὁ ἥλιος ἀνα-  
δεδύκοι, ἐπειτα δὲ πρὸς ἐσπέραν, ἐπινε δὲ θύσας τοῖς  
θεοῖς, καὶ ἐπαιδεύετο τοξεύειν καὶ ἐμβατεύειν τοῦ ἄρ-  
ματος. Καὶ τρίστευσε τῶν μὲν Περσίδων τοσοῦτον σω-  
φροσύνη, ὃσον ἀνδρείᾳ τῶν Περσῶν. — Καὶ τὰ τοῦ

Δαρείον τέκνα καὶ τὴν βασίλειαν θεραπεύεσθαι καλῶς ἔκελενσε καὶ τῷ θανάτῳ αὐτῆς συμπαθῶς ἐπεδάκρυσεν. Τοὺς δὲ τὸν Δαρεῖον δεσμεύσαντας καὶ φονεύσαντας ἀνεμάστεισεν, ὅτι τάχιστα πορευόμενος σὺν τῷ ἵππῳ ἀγρευθέντας δὲ φονεύεσθαι ἔκελενσε καὶ τὸν τοῦ Δαρείου νεκρὸν θεραπεύεσθαι βασιλιῶς. Ταῦτά ἐστι τῆς ἀρετῆς.

---

## II. Verbs of which the Stems end in Mutes.

### 1. Short Anecdotes and Tales.

1. Κῦρος δὲ πρεσβύτερος ἔλεγεν, ἐτέροις ἀναγκάζεσθαι τάγαθὰ πορίζειν τοὺς ἀντοῖς μὴ θέλοντας· ἀρχειν δὲ μηδενὶ προσήκειν, δις οὐ κρείττων ἐστὶ τῶν ἀρχομένων. — 2. Δαρεῖος δὲ Ξέρξου πατὴρ ἔαντὸν ἐγκαμάζων ἔλεγεν, ἐν ταῖς μάχαις καὶ παρὰ τὰ δεινὰ γίγνεσθαι φρονιμάτερος. Τοὺς δὲ φέρους τοῖς ὑπηρόοις τάξας, μετεπέμψατο τοὺς πρώτους τῶν ἐπαρχῶν καὶ περὶ τῶν φόρων ἡρώτησε, μὴ βαρεῖς εἰσι· φασκόντων δὲ μετρίως ἔχειν, ἔκελενσεν ἐπιτάξαι τοὺς ἡμίσεις ἔκαστον. — 3. Ἀλέξανδρος ἔτι παῖς ὡν, πολλὰ τοῦ Φιλίππου καταπράξαντος, οὐκ ἔχαιρεν, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τοὺς συντρεφομένους ἔλεγε παῖδας, Ἐμοὶ δὲ δὲ πατὴρ οὐδὲν ἀπολείψει. Τῶν δὲ παίδων λεγόντων ὅτι, Σοὶ ταῦτα διαπέπρακται, ἔλεξεν, ὅτι Τί δὲ ὄφελος, ἐὰν ἔχω μὲν πολλά, πράξω δὲ μηδέν; — 4. Ἰφικράτης δὲ Ἀθηναῖος, νίδις εἶναι σκυτοτόμου νομιζόμενος, πρὸς Ἀρμόδιον, τὸν τοῦ παλαιοῦ Ἀρμόδιον ἀπόγονον, δυσγένειαν αὐτῷ δινειδίσαντα, ἔλεξε, Τὸ μὲν ἐμὸν ἀπ' ἐμοῦ γένος ἀρχε-

ται, τὸ δὲ σὸν ἐν σοὶ πάνεται. — 5. Ὁργιζομένων τοῖς Βυζαντίοις τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὅτι οὐκ ἐδέξατο τῇ πόλει Χάρητα πεμφθέντα μετὰ δυνάμεως βοηθὸν αὐτοῖς πρὸς Φίλιππον, ἐκέλευσεν δὲ Φωκίων μὴ ὀργίζεσθαι τοῖς ἔνυμάχοις στρατηγὸν ἀπιστον ὅντα οὐ δεξαμένοις, ἀλλὰ τῷ στρατηγῷ οὐ πιστευομένῳ. Λιὸς οὖτος Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτὸν ἀποδείξαντες στρατηγὸν ἐπεμψαν ὡς Βυζαντίον· τῶν δὲ Βυζαντίων δεξαμένων, δὲ Φωκίων ἡγάπασε τὸν Φίλιππον ἀπρακτον ὑποστρέψας. — 6. Μενεκράτον τοῦ ἴστρου, Λιὸς προσαγορευομένου, γράψατος ἐπιστολὴν πρὸς Ἀγησίλαον, Μενεκράτης Ζεὺς βασιλεῖ Ἀγησίλᾳφ χαιρεῖν, ἀντέγραψε, Βασιλεὺς Ἀγησίλαος Μενεκράτει ὑγιαίνειν. — 7. Ἀθηναίου τινὸς πρὸς Ἀνταλκίδαν λέξαντος, Ἀλλὰ μὴν ἡμεῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ Κηφισσοῦ πολλάκις ὑμᾶς ἐδιώξαμεν, ἐκεῖνος ἔλεξεν, ὅτι Ἡμεῖς οὐδέποτε ὑμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ Εὐρώπα. — 8. Σοφιστοῦ δὲ μέλλοντος ἀναγιγνώσκειν ἐγκάμιον Ἡρακλέους, ἔλεξε, Τίς γὰρ αὐτὸν ψέγει; — 9. Ἀγησίλαος μεταπεμφθεὶς ὑπὸ τῶν ἐφόρων ἐπορεύθη διὰ τῆς Θράκης εἰς Μακεδονίαν, καὶ πέμψας πρὸς τὸν τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλέα ἐπυνθάνετο, πότερον ὡς φιλίαν ἢ ὡς πολεμίαν διαπορεύηται τὴν χώραν. Φάσκοντος δὲ ἐκείνου βουλεύεσθαι, δὲ Ἀγησίλαος ἔλεξε, Βουλευέσθω τοίνυν, ἡμεῖς δὲ πορευσόμεθα. Θαυμάσας οὖν τὴν τόλμαν καὶ δείσας ὡς φίλοιν ἐδέξατο. — 10. Λάκαινά τις ἀκούσασα περὶ τοῦ νίοῦ, ὡς ιακῶς ἐπὶ τῆς ξένης ἀναστρέφοιτο, ἔγραψε· Κακὴν δόξαν ἔχεις· ταύτην ἀφάνισον ἢ ιατάληξον τοῦ βίου. — 11. Ζωγράφος ἀθλιος Ἀπελλῆ ἔδειξεν εἰκόνα λέγων, Ταύτην νῦν γέγραφα. Ο δὲ ἔλεξε, Καὶ ἦν μὴ λέγης, γιγνώσκω, ὅτι ταχὺ γέγραπται· θαυμάζω δέ, πῶς οὐχὶ τοιάντας πλείους γέγραφας. — 12. Πλά-

των δργισθείς ποτέ τινι τῶν δούλων, χάριν ἔχειν τοῖς θεοῖς ἐκέλευσεν αὐτόν, ὅτι δργίζεται· κολασθῆναι γὰρ ἀν πάντως, εἰ μὴ ἀργίζετο. — 13. Λυκούργῳ τῷ Λυκόφρονος, τῷ φίτορι, ἐπορίσθη τάλαντα ἐς τὸ δημόσιον τῶν Ἀθηναίων πεντακοσίοις πλείονα καὶ ἑξακοσιοῖσι, ἥ δσα Περικλῆς δ Ἐανθίππου συνέλεξεν. — 14. Ἐν Ψωφίδι, πόλει Ἀρκαδίας, τέθαπται Ἀλκμαίων δ Ἀμφιαράον, καὶ περὶ τὸ μνῆμα κυπάρισσοι πεφύνασιν ἐς τοσοῦτον ὑψος ἀνήκουσαι, ὥστε καὶ τὸ δρός, τὸ πρὸς τῇ Ψωφίδι, κατεσκάζετο ὑπὸ αὐτῶν. — 15. Λένδρα τινά ἔστι μεγάλα τῆς Ἰνδικῆς, ὡν τοὺς κλάδους πεφυκότας ἐπὶ πύχεις δώδεκα ἔπειτα κατακάμπτεσθαι λέγονται, ἔως ἀν ἄψωνται τῆς γῆς· τὸ δὲ μέγεθος ἄλλων τοσοῦτον, ὥσθ' ὑφ' ἐνὶ δένδρῳ μεσημβρίζειν σκαζομένους ἵππεας τετρακοσίους. — 16. Ἀλεξάνδρῳ οὐ παντελῶς ἡρεσκεν ἡ ἑαυτοῦ εἰκὼν ἡ ὑπὸ Ἀπελλῆς γραφεῖσα. Εἰςαχθέντος δὲ τοῦ ὑππον καὶ χρεμετίσαντος πρὸς τὸν ὑππον τὸν ἐν τῇ εἰκόνι, ὡς πρὸς ἀληθινὸν καὶ ἐκεῖνον, ἔλεξεν δ Ἀπελλῆς, Ὡ βασιλεῦ, ἀλλ' δ γε ὑππος κινδυνεύει σον γραφικάτερος εἶναι κατὰ πολύ. — 17. Κρῆτες τοὺς ἐλευθέρους μανθάνειν τοὺς ὑόμους ἐκέλευνον μετά τινος μελῳδίας, ἵνα τῇ μονσικῇ τέρπωνται καὶ εὐκολώτερον αὐτοὺς τῇ μνήμῃ παραλαμβάνωσι, καὶ ἵνα μή, τῶν κεκαλυμένων τι πράξαντες, ἀγνοίᾳ πεπραχέναι ἀπολογίαν ἔχωσιν. Λεύτερον δὲ μάθημα ἔταξαν, τοὺς τῶν θεῶν ὑμνούς μανθάνειν· τρίτον τὰ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν ἔγκλωμα.

2. Telesilla, the deliverer of her native city Argos.

Ἐγδοξόν ἔστι τῶν κοιτῇ διαπεπραγμένων γυναιξὶν ἔργων δ πρὸς Κλεομένη περὶ Ἀργονς ἀγών, δν ἡγωνί-

σαντο, Τελεσίλλης τῆς ποιητρίας προτρεψαμένης. Ταύτην δὲ λέγοντιν οἰκίας οὖσαν ἐνδόξου, τῷ δὲ σώματι νοσηματικήν, εἰς θεοὺς πέμψαι περὶ ὑγείας καὶ κελευσθῆναι Μόνσας Θεραπεύειν· πειθομένην δὲ τῇ θεῷ καὶ σπουδάσασαν περὶ ψδὴν καὶ ἀρμονίαν, τοῦ τε πάθους ἀπαλλαγῆναι ταχὺ καὶ θαυμάζεσθαι διὰ ποιητικὴν ὑπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν. Ἐπεὶ δὲ Κλεομένης ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν μετὰ τὴν τῶν Ἀργείων ἥτταν ἐβάδιζε πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, δρμῇ καὶ τόλμα δαιμόνιος λαμβάνει τὰς ἀκμαζούσας τῶν γυναικῶν, ἀμύνεσθαι τοὺς πολεμίους ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος. Ἀρχούσης δὲ τῆς Τελεσίλλης ὅπλα λαμβάνουσι καὶ κύκλῳ τὰ τείχη περιέστεψαν, ὥστε θαυμάζειν τοὺς πολεμίους. Καὶ οὕτως τὸν τε Κλεομένην ἀπεκρούσαντο καὶ τὴν πατρίδα ἀπελύσαντο.

### 3. Filial Love.

Ἐμφανέστατοι εἰσὶ καὶ πᾶσι διὰ στόματος Κλέοβις καὶ Βίτων, οἱ Ἀργεῖοι νεανίσκοι. Λέγοντι γάρ, μητρὸς αὐτῶν ἱερείας οὖσης τῆς Ἡρας, ἐπειδὴ τῆς εἰς τὸν νεών ἀναβάσεως ἤκειν δὲ καιρός, τῶν ἐλκόντων τὴν ἀπήρνην ἡμιόνων χρονισάντων, καὶ τῆς ὥρας ἐπειγούσης, τούτους τὴν μητέρα ἐν τῇ ἀπήρνῃ εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν ἀγαγεῖν· τὴν δὲ μητέρα ὑπερησθεῖσαν τῇ τῶν νίῶν εὐσεβείᾳ κατεύξασθαι τὸ κράτιστον αὐτοῖς παρὰ τῆς θεοῦ πορίζεσθαι τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώποις· τοὺς δὲ κατακομισθέντας οὐκέτι ἐγρηγορέναι, τῆς θεοῦ τὸν θάνατον αὐτοῖς τῆς εὐσεβείας ἀμοιβὴν πορισάσης.

### 4. The dominion of Cyrus.

Τὴν ἀρχὴν ὥριζε τῷ Κύρῳ πρὸς ἔω μὲν ἡ ἐρυθρὰ Θάλαττα, πρὸς ἀρκτον δὲ ὁ Εὐξεινος πόντος, πρὸς

ἐσπέροατ δὲ Κύπρος καὶ Αἴγυπτος, πρὸς μεσημβρίαν  
δὲ Αἰθιοπία. Αὐτὸς δὲ ἐν μέσῳ τούτων τὸν μὲν ἀμφὶ<sup>1</sup>  
τὸν χειμῶνα χρόνον διῆγεν ἐν Βαβυλῶνι ἐπτὰ μῆνας.  
αὗτη γὰρ ἀλευτὴ ἡ χώρα· τὸν δὲ ἀμφὶ τὸ ἔαρ τρεῖς μῆ-  
νας ἐν Σούσοις· τὴν δὲ ἀκμὴν τοῦ θέρους δύο μῆνας ἐν  
Ἐρυθράνοις· οὕτως αὐτὸν λέγουσιν ἐν ἑαρενῷ θάλπει  
καὶ ψύχει διάγειν ἀεί.

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### III. Liquid Verbs.

#### 1. The courage and clemency of Darius.

‘Ημερώτατον Δαρείου τόδε τὸ ἔργον ἀκούω τοῦ παι-  
δὸς τοῦ Υστάσπου. Ἀρίβαζος δὲ Υρκανὸς ἐπεβούλευ-  
σεν αὐτῷ μετὰ καὶ ἄλλων ἀνδρῶν οὐκ ἀφανῶν τῶν ἐν  
Πέρσαις. Ἡν δὲ ἡ ἐπιβούλη ἐν κυνηγεσίᾳ. Τούτου δὲ  
προσῆγελθέντος, δὲ Δαρεῖος οὐκ ἐπτηξεν, ἀλλὰ προσ-  
τάξας αὐτοῖς ἀπτεσθαι τῶν δπλων καὶ τῶν ἵππων,  
παρήγειλεν αὐτοῖς διατείνασθαι τὰ παλτά, καὶ δριμὺ  
βλέψας πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐκέλευσε διαπεραίνειν τὸ παρε-  
σκευασμένον. Οἱ δὲ ἐκπλαγέντες ἀτρεπτον ἀνδρὸς βλέμ-  
μα, ἀνεστάλησαν τὴν δρμήν. Τὸ δὲ δέος αὐτοὺς κατεῖ-  
χεν οὕτως, ὥστε καὶ ἐκβαλεῖν τὰς αἰχμὰς καὶ ἀφαλέ-  
σθαι τῶν ἵππων καὶ προςπίπτειν ἵπέτας Δαρείῳ καὶ  
κελεύειν δὲ τι καὶ βούλοιτο πράττειν. — ‘Ο δὲ διέστει-  
λεν ἄλλους ἄλλη, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ τὰ τῆς Ἰνδικῆς ὅρια  
ἀπέπεμψε, τοὺς δὲ ἐπὶ τὰ Σκυθικά. Καὶ ἐκεῖνοι ἔμει-  
ναν αὐτῷ πιστοί, διὰ μνήμης ἔχοντες τὴν εὐεργεσίαν. —

2. The disinterestedness and fearlessness of  
Epaminondas.

Τοῦ Περσῶν βασιλέως τριεμυρίους δαρεικοὺς ἀποστείλαντος τῷ Ἐπαμεινάνδρῳ, οὗτος καθήψατο πικρῶς Διομέδοντος, εἰ τοσοῦτον πλοῦν ἦνυκε διαφθερῶν Ἐπαμεινάνδαν· καὶ τῷ βασιλεῖ ἀγγεῖλαι ἐκέλευσεν, ὅτι τὰ συμφέροντα Θηβαίοις πράττων ἔξει προῖκα φίλον Ἐπαμεινάνδαν, τὰ δὲ μὴ συμφέροντα πολέμιον. — Ἀπαγγείλαντος δέ τινος, ὡς Ἀθηναῖοι στράτευμα καινοῖς παρεσκευασμένον ὅπλοις εἰς Πελοπόννησον ἀπεστάλκασιν, ἔλεξε, Τί οὖν Ἀντιγενίδας στένει καινοὺς Τέλληρος αὐλοὺς ἔχοντος; ἦν δὲ αὐλητὴς ὁ μὲν Τέλληρος κάκιστος, ὁ δὲ Ἀντιγενίδας κάλλιστος.

3. Adrastus and Croesus.

Ἐφάνη ποτὲ Κροίσῳ, τῷ Λυδῶν βασιλεῖ, καθεύδοντι ὄνειρος, ὃς αὐτῷ τὴν ἀλίθειαν ἔφαινε τῶν μελλόντων γίγνεσθαι καπῶν κατὰ τὸν παῖδα. Ἡσαν δὲ τῷ Κροίσῳ δύο παῖδες, ὃν δὲ μὲν ἔτερος διέφθαρτο· ἦν γὰρ δὴ καφός· δὲ δὲ ἔτερος τῶν ἡλίκων μακρῷ τὰ πάντα πρῶτος· ὄνομα δὲ αὐτῷ ἦν Ἀτνος· τοῦτον οὖν τὸν Ἀτνον ἐσήμηνε τῷ Κροίσῳ δὲ ὄνειρος, ὡς διαφθαρήσεται αἰχμῆ σιδηρᾶ. Ο δὲ ἐπεὶ ἐξηγέρθη, καταπλαγεὶς τῷ ὄνειρῳ, οὐδαμῆ ἔτι ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον τὸν παῖδα ἐξέπεμπεν ἀκόντια δὲ καὶ δόρατα καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα πάντα ἐκ τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἔξεκομίσατο. — Κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον ἦκεν ἐς Σάρδεις ἀνήρ, συμφρόδη ἐχόμενος, καὶ οὐ καθαρὸς ὃν κεῖρας, Φρὸνδ μὲν γενεῖ, γένους δὲ τοῦ βασιλείου. Τοῦτον οὖν κατὰ τοὺς νόμους τοὺς ἐπιχωρίους ἐκάθηρε Κροίσος· καθήρας δὲ ἐπινθάνετο, πόθεν τε καὶ τίς

εῖη. 'Ο δ' ἀπεκρίνατο· Ὡ βασιλεῦ, Γορδίου μὲν εἰμι παῖς, ὀνομάζομαι δ' Ἀδραστος· ἀποκτείνας δὲ ἀδελφὸν τὸν ἐμαντοῦ ἄκων, πεφενγὼς ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς πάρειμι. Κροῖσος δ' ἀπεκρίνατο τοῖςδε· Ἀνδρῶν φίλων ἔκγονος ὃν ἡρεις· μένε παρ' ἡμῖν· τὴν δὲ συμφορὰν ταύτην δτι κονφότατα φέρων κερδανεῖς πλεῖστον. — 'Ο μὲν οὖν τὴν δίαιταν εἶχεν ἐν Κροίσον. — Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ ἐν τῷ Μυσίῳ Ολύμπῳ συὸς χρῆμα γίγνεται μέγα, δς τὰ τῶν Μυσῶν ἔργα διέφθειρεν. Οἱ δὲ Μυσοὶ ἀγγέλους παρὰ τὸν Κροῖσον ἀπέστειλαν, λέγοντες τάδε· „Ω βασιλεῦ, συὸς χρῆμα μέγιστον ἀνεφάνη ἡμῖν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ, δς τὰ ἡμέτερα ἔργα τὰ μὲν ἡδη διέφθορε, τὰ δὲ διαφθερεῖ· ἡμεῖς δὲ μόνοι αὐτὸν ἀποκτεῖναι οὐ δυνατοί ἐσμεν, σύμπεμψον ἡμῖν τὸν παῖδα καὶ εὐζώνους νεανίας καὶ κύνας, ὡς αὐτὸν ἀποκτείναμεν ἢ ἐκβάλλαμεν ἐκ τῆς χώρας.“ Κροῖσος δὲ μνημονεύων τὰ τοῦ ὀνείρου τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους ἔλεγε πέμψειν, τὸν δὲ παῖδα οὐκ ἀποστείλειν, μὴ διαφθαρῆ. 'Ο δὲ παῖς ἀκούσας τὰ γιγνόμενα μάλιστα ἴμερθη τὴν ἀνδρείαν ἀποφῆναι. 'Ο δὲ πατὴρ αὐτῷ ἀποφηνάμενος γνώμην περὶ τοῦ ὀνείρου ἔλεγε· Λιὰ τοῦτο φυλακὴν ἔχω σου, δτι μοι μόνος τυγχάνεις ὃν· τὸν γὰρ δὴ ἔτερον, διεφθαρμένον τὴν ἀκοήν, οὐκ εἶναι μοι λογίζομαι. — Ταῦτ' ἀκούσας δ Ἀτυς ἔλεγεν· Ὡ πάτερ, ποῖαι μέν εἰσι συὸς χεῖρες; ποία δὲ αἰχμὴ σιδηρᾶ, ἢ σοι φόβον ἐγείρει; οὐ γὰρ πρὸς ἄνδρας γίγνεται ἡμῖν ἡ μάχη. — Ταύτην τὴν γνώμην περὶ τοῦ θνητοῦ ἀποφῆνας ἀνέπεισε τὸν πατέρα, αὐτὸν συμπέμψαι. 'Ο δὲ μετεπέμψατο τὸν Φρύγα, δν ἐκάθηρε, καὶ ἐνετείλατο αὐτῷ φυλακὴν ἔχειν τοῦ παιδός. — 'Ως δὲ ἦκοντες εἰς τὸν Ολυμπὸν συνεβάλοντο τῷ Θηρίῳ καὶ βίσηκόντειζον. Ἐνθα δὴ δ ἔνος, δ καθαρθεὶς τὸν φό-

νον, ὀκοντίζων τὸν σῦν, τοῦ μὲν ἀμαρτάνει, τηγχάνει δὲ τοῦ Ἀτνος καὶ ἀποκτείνει τῇ αἰχμῇ. — Εὐθὺς δέ τις ἀγγελῶν τὸν φόνον τῷ Κροίσῳ ἀποστέλλεται· ἥκων δὲ εἰς τὰς Σάρδεις τὴν τε μάχην καὶ τὸν τοῦ παιδὸς μόρον ἐσήμηνεν αὐτῷ. Οὐ δὲ Κροίσος, τῷ θανάτῳ τοῦ παιδὸς συντεταραγμένος, μᾶλλον τι ὠδύρετο, ὅτι αὐτὸν ἀπέκτεινεν, διὸ αὐτὸς φόνον ἐκάθηρεν. Ἐπειτα δὲ κατοκτείρει αὐτὸς τὸν ξένον, οὐκ ἐκεῖνον, ἀλλὰ τῶν θεῶν τινα τοῦ θανάτου αἴτιον νομίζων.

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#### IV. Contracted Verbs.

##### 1. Short Tales and Anecdotes.

1. *Βουλομένους τοὺς Πέρσας ἀντὶ τῆς ἑαυτῶν οὔσης ὅρεινῆς καὶ τραχείας πεδιάδα καὶ μαλακῆν χώραν αἰρεῖσθαι, οὐκ εἶσαν δὲ Κύρος, λέγων, ὅτι καὶ τῶν φυτῶν τὰ σπέρματα καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων οἱ βίοι ταῖς χώραις συνεξομοιοῦνται.* — 2. *Φίλιππος, δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρον πατήρ, ἔλεγε, χάριν ἔχειν, ὅτι λοιδοροῦντες αὐτὸν βελτίονα ποιοῦσι καὶ τῷ λόγῳ καὶ τῷ ἥθει. Πειρῶμαι γὰρ αὐτὸὺς ἄμα καὶ τοῖς λόγοις καὶ τοῖς ἔργοις ψευδομένους ἔλεγχειν.* — 3. *Ἀλέξανδρος, μέλλων τὴν ἐπὶ Γρανίκῳ μάχην μάχεσθαι, παρεκάλει τοὺς Μακεδόνας ἀφθόνως δειπνεῖν καὶ πάντα φέρειν εἰς μέσον, ὡς αὖτιν δειπνήσοντας ἐκ τῶν πολεμίων.* — 4. *Ἀλέξανδρος, ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ πολλοὺς ἀνδριάντας ἀθλητῶν θεασάμενος Ολύμπια καὶ Πύθια γενικηρότων, ἥρώτησε, Καὶ ποῦ τὰ τηλικαῦτα ἦν σώματα, ὅτε οἱ βάρβαροι ὑμῶν τὴν πόλιν ἐποιούσκοντο;* — 5. *Τῶν δὲ πρώτων φίλων καὶ ορετί-*

στων τιμᾶν μὲν ἐδόκει Κρατερὸν μάλιστα πάντων, φι-  
λεῖν δὲ Ἡφαιστίωνα. Ἐλεγε γάρ, ὅτι Κρατερὸς μὲν φι-  
λοβασιλεύς ἐστιν, Ἡφαιστίων δὲ φιλαλέξανδρος. —

6. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ Λάγου τὰ πολλὰ παρὰ τοῖς φίλοις  
ἐδείπνει καὶ ἐκάθευδεν· εἰ δέ ποτε δειπνίζοι, τοῖς ἐκεί-  
νων ἔχρητο, μεταπεμπόμενος ἐκπώματα καὶ στρώματα  
καὶ τραπέζας· αὐτὸς δὲ οὐκ ἐκέντητο πλείω τῶν ἀναγ-  
καίων, ἀλλὰ τοῦ πλούτεν ἐλεγε τὸ πλούτιζεν εἶναι βασι-  
λιάτερον. — 7. Λέγεται δὲ Θεμιστοκλῆς οὗτος παρά-  
φορος πρὸς δόξαν εἶναι καὶ πρᾶξεων μεγάλων ὑπὸ φι-  
λοτιμίας ἐραστής, ὥστε νέος ὁν ἐκ τῆς ἐν Μαραθῶνι  
μάχης πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους γενομένης καὶ τῆς Μιλτιά-  
δου στρατηγίας διαβοηθείσης, σύντονος δρᾶσθαι τὰ πολλὰ  
πρὸς ἑαυτῷ καὶ τὰς νίκτας ἀγρυπνεῖν, καὶ τοὺς πότους  
παρατεῖσθαι τοὺς συνήθεις, καὶ λέγειν πρὸς τοὺς ἐρω-  
τῶντας καὶ θαυμάζοντας τὴν περὶ τὸν βίον μεταβολήν,  
ὡς καθεύδειν αὐτὸν οὐκ ἔψη τὸ τοῦ Μιλτιάδου τρό-  
παιον. Οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἄλλοι πέφασ ὕστορο τοῦ πολέμου  
τὴν ἐν Μαραθῶν τῶν βαρβάρων ἤταν εἶναι, Θεμιστο-  
κλῆς δὲ ἀρχὴν μειζόνων ἀγώνων, ἐφ' οὓς ἑαυτὸν ὑπὲρ  
τῆς ὅλης Ἑλλάδος ἤλειφεν ἀεὶ καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἤσκει πόρ-  
φαθεν ἥδη προεδροῦν τὸ μέλλον. — 8. Ἀδειμάντου  
ναυμαχεῖν μὴ τολμῶντος, λέγοντος δὲ πρὸς τὸν Θεμ-  
ιστοκλέα τοὺς Ἑλληνας παρακαλοῦντα καὶ προτρέπον-  
τα, Ὡ Θεμιστόκλεις, τοὺς ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσ προεξορμῶν-  
τας μαστιγοῦσιν, ἐλεξε, Ναί, ὡς Ἀδείμαντε· τοὺς δὲ  
λειπομένους οὐ στεφανοῦσιν. — 9. Τιμόθεος εὐτυχῆς  
ἐνομίζετο στρατηγὸς εἶναι· καὶ φθονοῦντες αὐτῷ τι-  
κες ἔζωγράφουν τὰς πόλεις εἰς κύρτον αὐτομάτως ἐκεί-  
νου καθεύδοντος ἐνδυομένας· ἐλεγεν οὖν δὲ Τιμόθεος, Εἴ  
τιμούσης ἀλλοις λαμβάνω καθεύδων, τί με οἴεσθε

ποιήσειν ἐγρηγορότα; — 10. Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ βασιλέως ἐκατὸν τάλαντα δωρεὰν τῷ Φωκίωνι πέμψαντος, ἡρώτησε τὸν κομίζοντας, τί δί ποτε, πολλῶν ὄντων Ἀθηναίων, αὐτῷ μόνῳ ταῦτα πέμπει Ἀλέξανδρος· λεγόντων δὲ ἐκείνων, ὡς μόνον αὐτὸν ἤγειται καλὸν κάγαθὸν εἶναι, ἔλεξε, Οὐκοῦν ἐσάτιω με καὶ δοκεῖν καὶ εἶναι τοιοῦτον. — 11. Ἀγησίλαος, βουλόμενος τὴν πρὸς τὸν Πέρσην ποιήσασθαι στρατείαν, ὡς ἐλευθερώσων τὸν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ Ἐλληνας, τῷ κατὰ Αιωδώνην Λιὸς ἐχρήσατο μαντείῳ· κελεύσαντος δὲ ἐκείνου, ὡς δοκεῖ, στρατεύεσθαι, τὸ χρησθὲν ἀνήγγειλε τοῖς ἐφόροις. Οἱ δὲ ἐκέλευσαν αὐτὸν καὶ ἐν Δελφοῖς περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἐρωτᾶν. Πορευθεὶς οὖν εἰς τὸ μαντεῖον, ἐπηρώτησεν οὗτως, Ἀπολλον, ἡ δοκεῖ σοί, δὲ καὶ τῷ πατρί; Συναινέσαντος δὲ αἱρεθεὶς οὕτως ἐστρατεύσατο. — 12. Ἀριστοτέλης ἐνοχλούμενος ὑπὸ ἀδολέσχου καὶ κοπτόμενος ἀτόποις τοῖς διηγήμασι πολλάκις αὐτοῦ λέγοντος, Οὐδὲν μαστόν, Ἀριστότελες; — Οὐ τοῦτο, ἔλεγε, θαυμαστόν· ἀλλ’ εἴ τις πόδας ἔχων σὲ ὑπομένει. — 13. Πρὸς τὸν ἐπιθαυμάζοντα τὴν μετριότητα τῆς ἐσθῆτος καὶ τῆς τροφῆς Ἀγησίλαον καὶ τῶν ὅλων Αἰκεδαιμονίων ἐκεῖνος ἔλεγεν· Ἀντὶ ταύτης τῆς διαιτῆς, ὡς ἔνε, τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀμώμεθα. — 14. Χιόνος ποτὲ πιπτούσης, ἡρώτησεν δὲ βασιλεὺς τῶν Σκυθῶν τινα, εἰ διγφή, γυμνὸν διακαρτεροῦντα· δὲ αὐτὸν ἀντηρώτησεν, εἰ τὸ μέτωπον διγφή· τοῦ δέ, Οὐ, λέξαντος, ἀπεκρίνατο, Οὐκοῦν, οὐδὲ δύο, πᾶς γὰρ μέτωπόν εἰμι. — 15. Λέγοντι τινες, ὅτι ποσμήσας ἐαυτὸν Κροῖσος δὲ Λυδὸς παντοδαπῶς καὶ καθίσας εἰς τὸν θρόνον ἡρώτησε τὸν Σόλωνα, εἴ τι θέαμα κάλλιον τεθέαται· δὲ ἀπεκρίνατο, Ἀλεκτρυ-

νας καὶ φασιανοὺς καὶ ταώς· φυσικῷ γὰρ ἄνθει κεκό-  
σμηται καὶ μυρίῳ καλλίονι.

2. Punishment for breach of faith.

Μετὰ τὸν τοῦ Λυσάνδρου θάνατον δὲ τὴν θυγατέρα  
αὐτοῦ ἔτι ζῶντος ἐγγυησάμενος, ἐπεὶ καὶ ἡ παῖς ἐρήμη  
πατρὸς ἀπελείπετο, καὶ δὲ Λύσανδρος μετὰ τὴν τοῦ  
βίου καταστροφὴν ἀνεφάνη πένης ὅν, οὗτος ἀνεδύετο δὲ  
ἐγγυησάμενος καὶ οὐδὲ ἔφασκεν ἀξεσθαι γυναῖκα. Ἐπὶ<sup>1</sup>  
τούτοις οἱ ἔφοροι τὸν ἄνδρα ἐξημίωσαν. Οὕτε γὰρ Λα-  
κωνικὰ ἐφρόνει, οὕτε ἄλλως Ἑλληνικά, φίλους τε μάχη<sup>2</sup>  
ἀποκτανέντος ἀμνημονῶν καὶ τῶν συνθημῶν τὸν πλοῦ-  
τον προτιμῶν.

3. The arrogance and punishment of Tantalus.

Τάνταλος δὲ Λιὸς πλούτῳ καὶ δόξῃ διαφέρων κατώ-  
κει τῆς Ἀσίας περὶ τὴν νῦν ὀνομαζομένην Παφλαγονίαν.  
Διὰ δὲ τὴν εὐγένειαν ἡξιώθη, ἀνθρωπος ὅν, γίγνεσθαι  
τοῖς θεοῖς δμοτράπεζος, καὶ ἀκούων τὰ λαλούμενα παρ'  
αὐτῶν, κατερχόμενος ἔλεγε τοῖς ἀνθρώποις. Καὶ διὰ  
τοῦτο οἱ θεοὶ ὀργισθέντες κολάζουσιν αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ  
Λιδον· θεωρῶν γὰρ δένδρα πεπληρωμένα καρπῶν καὶ  
ποταμοὺς παραδέσοντας οὐδὲν αὐτῶν δυνατός ἐστι γεύ-  
σασθαι· αὐτοῦ γὰρ ἐπιχειροῦντος λαμβάνειν, φεύγει.

4. The wantonness of Alcibiades.

Ἐθαύμαζον τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην ἄπαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,  
δρῶντες αὐτὸν Σωκράτει μὲν συνδειπνοῦντα καὶ συμπα-  
λαίοντα καὶ συσκηνοῦντα, τοῖς δὲ ἄλλοις ἐρασταῖς χαλε-  
πὸν ὄντα καὶ δυσχείρωτον, ἐνίοις δὲ καὶ παντάπασι σο-  
βαρῶς προσφερόμενον, ὥσπερ Ἀνύτῳ τῷ Ἀνθεμίῳ.

Ἡν μὲν γὰρ ἐρῶν τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου· ξένους δέ τινας ἔστι-  
ῶν, ἐκάλει κάκεῖνον ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον. Ὁ δὲ τὴν μὲν κλῆ-  
σιν ἀπηγόρευσεν, ἔστιασάμενος δ' οἵκοι μετὰ τῶν ἔται-  
ρῶν, ἐκάμασε πρὸς τὸν Ἀντον καὶ ἐκ τῶν θυρῶν τοῦ  
ἀνδρῶνος θεασάμενος ἀργυρῶν ἐκπωμάτων καὶ χρυσᾶν  
πλήρεις τὰς τραπέζας, ἐκέλευσε τοὺς παῖδας τὰ ἡμίση  
οἴκαδε ομοίζειν πρὸς αὐτόν. Συνδειπνεῖν δ' οὐκ ἡξίωσεν,  
ἀλλὰ ταῦτα πράξας ἀπεχώρησεν. Τῶν οὖν ξένων δυσχε-  
ραινόντων καὶ λεγόντων, ὡς ὑβριστικῶς καὶ ἵπερθράνως  
εἴη τῷ Ἀντῷ κεχρημένος δ' Ἀλκιβιάδης· Ἐπιεικῶς μὲν  
οὖν, ἀπειρίνατο δ' Ἀντος, καὶ φιλανθρώπως· ἂν γὰρ  
ἔξῆν αὐτῷ ἀποκομίζειν ἀπαντα, τούτων ἡμῖν τὰ ἡμίση  
καταλέλοιπεν. Οὕτως δὲ διοίως πως καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις  
ἐρασταῖς ἔχρητο.

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## V. Verbs in μ.

### 1. Short Tales and Anecdotes.

1. Ὁρόντης, δ' βασιλέως Ἀρταξέρξου γαμβρός, ἀτι-  
μίᾳ περιπεσὼν δὲ ὀργὴν καὶ καταγνωσθείς, Καθάπερ,  
ἔφη, οἱ τῶν ἀριθμητικῶν δάκτυλοι νῦν μὲν μυριάδας,  
νῦν δὲ μονάδα τιθέναι δύνανται, οὕτω καὶ οἱ τῶν βασι-  
λέων φίλοι νῦν μὲν τὸ πᾶν δύνανται, νῦν δὲ τούλαχι-  
στον. — 2. Ἀγαθοκλῆς νίδις ἦν κεφαλέως· γενόμενος  
δὲ κύριος Σικελίας καὶ βασιλεὺς ἀναγορευθείς, εἰώθει  
κεφάμεα ποτήρια τιθέναι παρὰ χρυσᾶ καὶ τοῖς νέοις  
ἐπιδεικνύμενος λέγειν, ἵστι τοιαῦτα ποιῶν πρότερον,  
νῦν ταῦτα ποιεῖ διὰ τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν καὶ τὴν ἀνδρείαν. —  
3. Δίων ἔγραψε Σπεύσιππος, μὴ μέγα φρονεῖν, ἀλλ

δρᾶν, δπως δσιότητι καὶ δικαιοσύνῃ καὶ νόμοις ἀρίσταις κοσμήσας Σικελίαν εὐκλεᾶ Θήσει τὴν Ἀκαδημίαν. — 4. Κλεομένης, ἐρωτῶντός τινος αὐτόν, διὰ τί Σπαρτιάται τοῖς Θεοῖς οὐκ ἀνατιθέασι τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων σκῆλα, "Οτι, ἔφη, ἀπὸ δειλῶν ἐστι· τὰ γοῦν ἀπὸ τῶν πεντημένων διὰ δειλίαν Θηραδέντα οῦτε τοὺς νέους δρᾶν καλόν, οὗτε τοῖς Θεοῖς ἀνατιθέναι. — 5. Ξενοφῶντι Θύοντι ἡρέ τις ἐκ Μαντινείας ἄγγελος, λέγων, τὸν οὐδὲν αὐτῷ Γρύλλον τεθνάναι. Κάκιενος ἀπέθετο τὸν στέφανον, διετέλει δὲ Θίαν. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ὁ ἄγγελος προσέθηκε καὶ ἐκεῖνο, ὅτι νικῶν τέθνηκε, πάλιν ὁ Ξενοφῶν ἐπέθετο τὸν στέφανον. Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν δημώδη καὶ ἐς πολλοὺς ἐκπεφοίτηκεν. — 6. Σόλων τοῖς ἐν Πρυτανείῳ συτοιμένοις μάζαν παρέχειν κελεύει, ἀρετον δὲ ταῖς ἑορταῖς προσπαρατιθέναι. — 7. Ἀλέξανδρος, νοσήσας μακρὰν νόσον ὡς ἀνέρδωσεν, Οὐδέν, ἔφη, οὕτω διατεθῆναι χεῖρον, ὑπέμνησε γὰρ ἴμας ἡ νόσος μὴ μέγα φρονεῖν, ὡς Θητοῖς ὄντας. — 8. Φίλιππος ὁ τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλεύς, τριῶν αὐτῷ προσαγγελθέντων εὐτιχημάτων ἴφ' ἔνα καιρόν, ἀνατείνας εἰς οὐρανὸν τὰς χεῖρας ἔλεξεν· Ὡ δαῖμον, μέτριόν τι τούτοις ἀντίθες ἐλάττωμα, εἰδώς, ὅτι τοῖς μεγάλοις εὐτιχήμασι φθονεῖν πέφυκεν ἡ τύχη. — 9. Περιάνδρος, εἰς τῶν ἐπτά καλούμένων σοφῶν, τύραννος Κορίνθου, ἐρωτηθείς, διὰ τί οὐκ ἀποτίθεται τὴν ἀρχήν, εἶπεν· "Οτι τῷ κατ' ἀνάγκην ἀρχοντι καὶ τὸ ἔκοιτοςίως ἀποστῆγα τῆς ἀρχῆς κίνδυνον φέρει. — 10. Λιονέσιος Ἀρίστιππον ἔπειθεν, ἀποθέμενον τὸν τρίβωνα, πορφυροῦ ἴματιον περιβαλέσθαι. Καὶ πεισθεὶς ἐκεῖνος τὰ αὐτὰ καὶ Πλάτωνα ποιεῖν ἡξίουν, δὲ ἔφη·

Οὐκ ἀν δυναίμην Θῆλυν ἐνδῦναι στολήν.

11. Ἀρχίδαμος, ἐρωτήσαντός τινος αὐτόν· Τίνες προεστίκασι τῆς Σπάρτης; ἔλεγεν· Οἱ νόμοι καὶ τὰ ἀρχεῖα κατὰ τοὺς νόμους. — Ὁ αὐτὸς θεασάμενος τὸν νίὸν προπετῶς μαχόμενον Ἀθηναίοις· Ἡ τῇ δυνάμει πρόσθες, ἔφη, ἡ τοῦ φρονήματος ὑφες. — 12. Ἀγησίλαος, Φαρσαλίων προσκειμένων καὶ κακονεγούντων αὐτοῦ τὸ στράτευμα, πεντακοσίοις ἵππεῦσι τρεψάμενος αὐτούς, τρόπαιον ἔστησε· καὶ τὴν νίκην ἐκείνην πάντων ὑπεργάπτησεν, ὅτι συστησάμενος τὸ ἵππικὸν αὐτὸς δὶ' ἑαυτοῦ, τούτῳ μόνῳ τοὺς μέγιστον ἐφ' ἵππικῇ φρονοῦντας ἐκράτησεν. — 13. Πύρρον, τοῦ τῆς Ἡπείρου βασιλέως, ἐπιστρατεύσαντος Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ πολλὰ ἀπειλοῦντος, Λερκυλλίδας, εἰς τῶν γερόντων, ἀναστὰς ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ, εἶπεν· Εἴ μὲν θεός ἐστιν δὲ ἀπειλῶν, μὴ φοβώμεθα, οὐδὲν γὰρ ἀδικεῖ· εἰ δὲ ἀνθρώπος, γνώτω ἀνδράσιν ἀπειλῶν. — 14. Ξέρξης, ὁργισθεὶς Βαβυλωνίοις ἀποστᾶσι καὶ υρατήσας, προσέταξεν ὅπλα μὴ φέρειν, ἀλλὰ ψάλλειν καὶ στλεῖν καὶ καπηλεύειν καὶ φόρειν κολπωτὸνς χιτῶνας. — 15. Σατιβαρζάνην τὸν κατακοιμιστὴν αἰτούμενόν τι παρ' Ἀρταξέρξον τοῦ Μακρόχειρος τῶν μὴ δικαίων, αἰσθόμενος ἐπὶ τρισμυφίοις δαρεικοῖς τοῦτο ποιοῦντα, δ' Ἀρταξέρξης τῷ ταμίᾳ προσέταξε τρισμυρίους δαρεικοὺς κομίσαι· καὶ διδοὺς αὐτῷ, Λαβέ, εἶπεν, ὃ Σατιβαρζάνη· ταῦτα μὲν γὰρ δοὺς οὐκ ἔσομαι πενέστερος, ἐκεῖνα δὲ πράξας ἀδικώτερος. — 16. Ξένον τινὸς ἴδια φράσειν φάσκοντος Λιοντσίῳ τῷ πρεσβυτέρῳ καὶ διδάξειν, ὅπως προειδῇ τοὺς ἐπιβουλεύοντας, ἐκέλευσεν εἶπεῖν· ἐπεὶ δὲ προειλθών, Λός μοι, εἶπε, τάλαντον, ἵνα δόξῃς ἀκηροέναι τὰ σημεῖα τῶν ἐπιβουλεύοντων· ἔδωκε προσποιούμενος ἀκηροέναι, καὶ ἐθαύμασε τὴν μέθοδον τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. — 17. Ἀλκιβιάδης ἐλθὼν

ἐπὶ θύρας τοῦ Περικλέους καὶ πυθόμενος, αὐτὸν μὴ σχολάζειν, ἀλλὰ σκοπεῖν, ὅπως ἀποδώσει λόγους Ἀθηναίοις, Οὐ βέλτιον, ἔφη, σκοπεῖν τὸν, ὅπως μὴ οὐκ ἀποδώσεις; — 18. Πρότην τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ πάροδον εἰς τὸ δημόσιον γενέσθαι λέγοντι μετὰ χρημάτων ἐπιδόσεως, οὐκ ἐκ παρασκευῆς, ἀλλὰ παριόντα, θορυβούντων Ἀθηναίων, ἐρέσθαι τὴν αἰτίαν τοῦ θορύβου· πυθόμενον δέ, χρήματα ἐπιδιδόνται τοὺς πολίτας, παρελθεῖν καὶ ἐπιδούνται· τοῦ δὲ δήμου χροτοῦντος καὶ βοῶντος, ὥφ' ἡδονῆς ἐπιλαθέσθαι τοῦ δραγυγος, δην ἐτύγχανεν ἔχων ἐν τῷ ἴματίῳ. Πτοηθέντος οὖν καὶ διαφυγόντος, ἔτι μᾶλλον ἐκβοῆσαι τοὺς Ἀθηναίοντος, πολλοὺς δὲ συνθηράν ἀναστάντας, λαβεῖν δὲ αὐτὸν Ἀντίοχον τὸν κυβερνήτην καὶ ἀποδοῦνται· διὸ καὶ προσφιλέστατον γενέσθαι τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ. — 19. Φωκίων, πρὸς θυσίαν τινὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων αἰτούντων ἐπιδόσεις καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐπιδιδόντων, κληθεὶς πολλάκις, Λίσχυνοιμην ἄν, εἰπεν, ὑμῖν ἐπιδιδούς, τούτῳ δὲ μὴ ἐπιδιδούς· ὅμα δεικνύων τὸν δακειστήν. — 20. Αἰτοῦντος Ἀλεξάνδρου τριήρεις καὶ τοῦ δήμου κελεύοντος ὀνομαστὶ παριέναι τὸν Φωκίωνα καὶ συμβουλεύειν, ἀναστὰς ἔφη, Συμβουλεύω τοίνυν ὑμῖν, ἢ υφαστεῖν τοῖς ὅπλαις αὐτούς, ἢ φίλοις εἰναι τῶν κρατοῦντων. — 21. Ἀπίπατρος ἔφη, ὡς, δυοῖν αὐτῷ φίλων Ἀθηναίων ὅντων, οὗτε Φωκίωνα χρήματα λαβεῖν πέτειν, οὗτε Λημάδην διδοὺς ἐμπέπληχεν. — 22. Ἄγις δὲ νεώτερος, προδότη τινὶ παραδοῦναι στρατιώτας τῶν δερόων κελευθτῶν, οὐκ ἔφη πιστεύειν τοὺς ἄλλοτρίους τῷ προδόντι τοὺς ἰδίους. — 23. Λάκαινά τις προϊόντι τῷ νίψῃ ἐπὶ πόλεμον ἀναδιδοῦσα τὴν ἀσπίδα· Ταύτην, ἔφη, δὲ πατήρ σοι ἀεὶ ἔσωξε· καὶ σὺ οὖν ταύτην σῶξε, δὲσσάδεσσε. — 24. Ἀλλη πρὸς τὸν νίὸν λέγοντα, με-

κρὸν ἔχειν τὸ ξίφος, εἶπε· Καὶ βῆμα πρόσθετος. — 25. Θεόπομπος πρὸς τὸν ἐρωτήσαντα, πῶς ἂν τις ἀσφαλῶς τηροίη τὴν βασιλείαν, Εἴ τοις μὲν φίλοις, ἔφη, μεταδιδοίη παράστασις δικαίας, τοὺς δὲ ἀρχομένους κατὰ δύναμιν μὴ περιορῷ ἀδικούμενους. — 26. Φίλιππος, δι τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλεύς, ἐρωτηθείς, οὗτινας μάλιστα φιλεῖ, καὶ οὗτινας μάλιστα μισεῖ; Τοὺς μέλλοντας, ἔφη, προδιδόντας μάλιστα φιλῶ, τοὺς δὲ ἦδη προδεδωκότας μάλιστα μισῶ. — 27. Φιλόξενος, παραδοθεὶς ὑπὸ Διονυσίου ποτὲ εἰς τὰς λατομίας διὰ τὸ φαυλίζειν τὰ ποιήματα αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἀναπληθείς, ἐπειτα πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀκροασίαν αὐτῶν ἐκλήθη· μέχρι δέ τινος ὑπομείνας ἀνέστη· πυθομένου δὲ τοῦ Διονυσίου, Ποῖ δὴ σύ; Εἰς τὰς λατομίας, εἶπεν. — 28. Ἐπαμεινάνδας ἔνα εἶχε τρίβωνα, καὶ αὐτὸν ἔχπωντα. Εἴ ποτε δὲ αὐτὸν ἔδωκεν εἰς γναφεῖον, αὐτὸς ὑπέμενεν οἵκοι δὲ ἀπορίαν ἔτερον. Ἐν δὴ τούτοις ἀπορος ἄν, τοῦ Περσῶν βασιλέως πέμψαντος αὐτῷ πολὺ χρησίον, οἱ προσήματος καὶ ἔμοιγε μεγαλοφρονέστερος εἶναι δοκεῖ τοῦ διδόντος δὲ μὴ λαβών.

## 2. Characteristics of Socrates and Diogenes.

1. Σωκράτης δι φιλόσοφος ἀεὶ ἦν τῷ φαρερῷ. Πρῶτη τε γὰρ εἰς τοὺς περιπάτους καὶ τὰ γυμνάσια ἦει καὶ πληθυόσης ἀγορᾶς ἐκεῖ φανερὸς ἦν, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἀεὶ τῆς ἡμέρας ἦν, ὅπου πλείστοις μέλλοι συνέσθαι· καὶ ἐλεγε μὲν ὡς τὸ πολύ, τοῖς δὲ βούλομένοις ἐξῆρεν. — 2. Πολλὰ τῶν φίλων αὐτῷ πεμπόντων, ἐπειδὴ μηδὲν δεχόμενος ἐπὶ τούτῳ παρὰ τῆς Ξανθίππης εὐθύνετο, ἔφη· Εὰν τὰ διδόμενα πάντα ἐτοίμως λαμβάνωμεν, οὐδὲν αὐτοῦτες τοὺς διδόντας ἔξομεν. — 3. Σωκράτης δρῶν τινα πάντα εἰδέναι φάσκοντα καὶ πολυμά-

Θειαν ὑπισχνούμενον (ἐτύγχανε δὲ εἰς Ἀκαδημίαν συκοτιῶν αὐτῷ) ἐπιστὰς χωρίῳ πεφυτευμένῳ, ἥρετο αὐτόν· Ἡ δοκεῖ σοι γεωργὸς ἀμελῆσαι, μὴ καταφυτεύσας πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν, ἀλλὰ διακείμιατα μεταξὺ τῶν δένδρων καταλιπών; τοῦ δὲ εἰπόντος, Καὶ μήν, εἰ μὴ τοῦτο ἐποίησεν, οὐδὲν ἀν τοῦτο ἐπεβίω, ἀλλ’ ὑπ’ ἀλλήλων ἀπώλετο· Εἶτα, ἔφη, σὺ ἐν τῇ σεαυτοῦ ψυχῇ οὐδὲ μικρὸν τόπον παραλιπών, ἀλλα ἀεὶ ἀλλοις μαθήματα σωρεύων, οἵει τινὰ καρπὸν ἐξ αὐτῶν δρέψασθαι; — 4. Οἱ αὐτὸς Ξενοφῶντα νέον δρῶν εὐφυῆ, ἥρωτησεν, εἰ οἴδεν, δπου τῆς ἀγορᾶς οἱ ἵχθνες εἰεν· τοῦ δὲ εἰπόντος ἔξῆς ἥρετο, τί δέ, τὰ λάχανα; ὡς δὲ εἶπε καὶ τοῦτο καὶ τὰλλα ἐπὶ πᾶσιν, ἥρετο, εἰ οἴδεν, δπου οἱ καλοὶ κάγαθοὶ διατρίβονται· σιωπῶντι δὲ ἐπιπλήξας κατέλιπεν· δὲ διατραπεῖς ἀπ’ ἐκείνουν ἥρξατο φιλοσοφεῖν. — 5. Σωκράτης ἔλεγεν, εἴ τις ἐν Θεάτρῳ ὑποκηρύται, ἀνίστασθαι τοὺς σκυτοτόμους, ἐκείνους μόνους ἀναστήσθαι, δμοίως εἰ τοὺς χαλκοτύπους, τοὺς ὑφάντας, ἢ τοὺς ἄλλους κατὰ γένος· εἰ δὲ τοὺς φρονίμους ἢ δικαίους, πάντας ἀναστήσθαι. Καὶ ἔστιν ἐν βίῳ βλάπτον μάλιστα τὸ ἀνοήτους ὅντας τοὺς πολλοὺς οἴεσθαι φρονίμους εἶναι. — 6. Τοῦ Σωκράτους ἐν παλαιστρας παραλαβόντος τὸν Εὐθύδημον, ἡ Ξανθίππη μετ’ ὀργῆς ἐπιστᾶσα καὶ λοιδορήσασα τέλος ἀνέτρεψε τὴν τράπεζαν· δὲ Εὐθύδημος ἐξαναστὰς ἀπήγει περίλυτος γενόμενος. Καὶ δὲ Σωκράτης· Παρὰ σοὶ δέ, εἶπεν, οὐ πρώην ὅρνις τις εἰςπτᾶσα ταῦτὸ τοῦτο ἐποίησεν; ἡμεῖς δὲ οὐκ ἥγαναστήσαμεν.

7. Αἰογένης ἐ Σινωπείς, δ κύων ἐπικαλούμενος, ἤνικα ἀπέλιπε τὴν πατρίδα, εἰς τῶν οἰκετῶν ἥκολούθει, ὅνομα Μάνης, δς οὐ φέρων τὴν μετ’ αὐτοῦ διατριβὴν

ἀπέδρα. Προτρεπόντων δέ τινων ζητεῖν αὐτόν, ἔφη, οὐκ αἰσχρόν ἐστι, Μάνην μὲν μὴ δεῖσθαι Διογένους, Διογένην δὲ Μάνους; — 8. Ἀριστῶντι Διογένει ἐν. ἀγορᾷ οἱ περιεστῶτες συνεχὲς ἔλεγον· Κύον, κύον· δέ, ‘Υμεῖς, εἶπεν, ἐστὲ κύνες, οἱ με ἀριστῶντα περιεστήκατε. — 9. Ο Διογένης, καθαρὸν λαβὼν ἄρτον, ἐξέβαλε τῆς πήρας τὸν αὐτόπυρον, εἰπών· Ὡ ξένε, τυράννοις ἐκ ποδῶν μεθίστασο. — 10. Ορῶν Μεγαρέας δ Διογένης τὰ μακρὰ τείχη ιστάντας, Ὡ μοχθηροί, εἶπε, μὴ τοῦ μεγέθους προνοεῖτε τῶν τειχῶν, ἀλλὰ τῶν ἐπ’ αὐτῶν στησομένων. — 11. Ἀνθρώπουν τινὸς μοχθηροῦ ἐπιγράψαντος ἐπὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ οἰκίαν· Μηδὲν εἰςίτω κακόν· Διογένης, Ο οὖν κύριος τῆς οἰκίας, ἔφη, ποῦ ἂν εἰσέλθοι; — 12. Μετὰ τὴν ἐπὶ Χαιρωνείᾳ μάχην συλληφθεὶς ἀπίκθη πρὸς Φίλιππον, καὶ ἐρωτηθεὶς, τίς εἴη, Κατάσκοπος, ἔφη, τῆς σῆς ἀπληστίας· διεν θαυμασθεὶς ἀφείθη. — 13. Αἰτῶν τινα ἔφη· Εἰ μὲν καὶ ἄλλῳ δέδωκας, δὸς καὶ ἔμοι· εἰ δὲ μηδενί, ἀπ’ ἔμοι ἄρξαι. — 14. Ἀναξιμένει τῷ δήποτι παχεῖ ὅντι προσελθών, Ἐπίδος καὶ ἡμῖν, ἔφη, τοῖς πτωχοῖς, τῆς γαστρός· καὶ γὰρ αὐτὸς κουφισθήση καὶ ἡμᾶς ὀφελίσεις. — 15. Ο αὐτὸς ἐρωτηθείς, τί ποιῶν κύων καλεῖται, ἔφη· Τὸν μὲν διδόντας σαίνων, τὸν δὲ μὴ διδόντας ὑλακτῶν, τὸν δὲ πονηροὺς δάκνων. — 16. Διογένης λόγον τινὰ διεξήγει περὶ σωφροσύνης καὶ ἐγκρατείας, καὶ ὡς ἐπήγονον αὐτὸν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, οὗτος, Κάκιστ’ ἀπόλοισθε, εἶπε, τοῖς ἔργοις μοι ἀντιλέγοντες. — 17. Διογένης πλέων εἰς Αἴγιναν, καὶ ὑπὸ πειρατῶν ἀλουός, εἰς Κρήτην ἀπαχθεὶς ἐπιπράσμετο. Καὶ τοῦ κήρυκος ἐρωτῶντος, τί οἶδε ποιεῖν, ἔφη, Ἀνθρώπων ἄρχειν· καὶ δεῖξας τινὰ Κορίνθιον, Σενιάδην, ἔφη·

Τούτῳ με πάλει, σύντος δεσπότους χερζει. Ἐπρίστο δὴ αὐτὸν δὲ ξενιάδης καὶ ἀπαγαγὼν εἰς τὴν Κόρινθον ἐπέ-στησε τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ παιδίοις καὶ πᾶσαν ἐνεχείρισε τὴν οἰκίαν. Οὐ δὲ οὕτως αὐτὴν ἐν πᾶσι διετίθει, ὥστε ἐκεῖ-νος περιμών, Ἀγαθός, ἔφη, δαίμων εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν μου αἰσχλήλυθεν.

### 3. Self-denial of Aristides.

Τῶν Ἀθηναίων δρμωμένων ἐπὶ τὸν ἔξοστρατισμόν, λέγεται τινα τῶν ἀγραμμάτων καὶ παντελῶς ἀγρούκαν απαδόντα τῷ Ἀριστείδῃ τὸ διστραχον, ὡς ἐν τῷ τυχόντων, παρακαλέσαι, ὅπως Ἀριστείδην ἐγγράψῃ. Τοῦ δὲ θαυμάσαντος καὶ πυθομένου, μή τι πατίον αὐτὸν Ἀριστείδης πεπούρειν, Οὐδέν, εἶπεν, οὐδὲ γιγνώσκει τὸν ἀνθρώπον, ἀλλ᾽ ἐνοχλοῦμαι πανταχοῦ τὸν Λίκιον ἀκούσων. Τοῦτον ἀκούσαντα τὸν Ἀριστείδην ἀποκρίσθαι μὲν οὐδέν, ἐγγράψαι δὲ τοῦτο μα τῷ διστράτῳ καὶ ἀποδοῦναι.

### 4. Prudent resolution of Eraminondas.

Ἐπεὶ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπιστρατευομένων ἀνεφέροντο χρησμοὶ τοῖς Θηβαίοις, οἱ μὲν ἵππαιν, οἱ δὲ τίκτην φρά-ζοντες, ἐκέλενεν Ἐπαμεινώνδας τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ δεξιῇ τοῦ βήματος θεῖται, τοὺς δὲ ἐπ' ἀριστερᾶ. Τεθέντων δὲ πάντων ἀναστὰς εἶπεν, Εάν μὲν ἐθελήσητε τοῖς ἀρχοντὶς πειθεσθαι καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις διμόσεις χωρεῖν, σῖτοι ὑμῖν εἰσιν οἱ χρησμοί, δεῖξας τὸν διετίστηκας. Εάν δὲ ἀποδει-λάσητε πρὸς τὸν κίνδυνον, ἐκεῖνοι, πρὸς τοὺς χειροναῖς ὕδων. Οὕτω δὲ μέγα φρόνημα ἐπιδεικνυμένῳ θαρρολέως οἱ Θηβαῖοι ἔσποντο καὶ μαχεσάμενοι ἐν Λεύκεροις τρό-παιον ἔστησαν.

## 5. Phocion.

Ἄλεξανδρος δὲ Φιλίππου Φωκίων μόνῳ, φασί, τῷ Ἀθηναίων στρατηγῷ γράφων, προσετίθει τὸ χαίρειν· οὐτως ἄρα ἥρικει τὸν Μακεδόνα δὲ Φωκίων. Ἀλλὰ καὶ τάλαντα αὐτῷ ἀργυρίου ἔπειμψεν ἐκατὸν καὶ πόλεις τέσσαρας ἀνόμασεν, ὃν ἡξίον μίαν, ἵνα βούλεται, προελέσθαι αὐτὸν, ἵνα ἔχῃ καρποῦσθαι τὰς ἐκεῖθεν προσόδους. Ἡσαν δὲ αἱ πόλεις αἵδε, Κίος, Ἐλαία, Μύλασα, Πάταρα. Οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἀλεξανδρος μεγαλοφρόνως ταῦτα καὶ μεγαλοπρεπῶς. Ἔτι γε μήτη μεγαλοφρονέστερον δὲ Φωκίων, μήτε τὸ ἀργύριον προσιέμενος, μήτε τὴν πόλιν. Ως δὲ μὴ δοκοίη πάντη ὑπερφρονεῖν τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου, ἐτίμησεν αὐτὸν κατὰ τόδε· τὸν δὲ ἐν τῇ ἄκρᾳ τῇ ἐν Σάρδεσι δεδεμένους ἄνδρας ἡξίωσεν αὐτὸν ἀφεῖναι ἐλευθέρους αὐτῷ, Ἐχενρατίδην τὸν σοφιστὴν καὶ Ἀθηνόδωρον τὸν Ἰμβριον καὶ Λημάρατον καὶ Σπάρτωνα· ἀδελφῷ δὲ ἄρα ἥστην οὗτοι Ροδίω.

## 6. Cyrus persuades the Persians to revolt from the Medes.

Κῦρος Πέρσας ἀποστῆναι Μῆδων ἔπεισεν ὅδε· δεῖξας χωρίον αὐτοῖς ἀργὸν καὶ ἀκανθῶδες ἐκέλευσεν ἡμέραςσαι. Οἱ δὲ σὺν πολλῷ πόνῳ ἡμέρωσαν· τῆς δὲ ὑστεραίας ἐκέλευσε λουσαμένους παρεῖναι. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἦκον, προέθηκεν αὐτοῖς εὐωχίαν ἀφθονον· καὶ μετὰ τὴν εὐωχίαν ἥρετο, ποτέρα κρείσσων ἡμέρα. Οἱ δὲ ὡμολόγησαν τῆς χθὲς τὴν σήμερον τόσῳ κρείττονα, δσῳ παροδαιμονίας εὐδαιμονίαν. Οὐκοῦν, δὲ Κῦρος ἔφη, τὰ τῆς εὐδαιμονίας ὀγαθὰ ἔξετε, ἵνα τῆς Μῆδων δουλείας ἀποστῆτε. Οἱ οὖν Πέρσαι μὴ μελλήσαντες ἀπέστησαν, καὶ

βασιλέα Κῦρον στησάμενοι αὐτούς τε Μήδους ὑπεστρέψαντο καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἀσίας ἔρεξαν.

### 7. Brotherly Love.

Ἐέρξη τῷ Δαρείον περὶ τῆς βασιλείας ἀμφιεβητῶν δὲ ἀδελφὸς Ἀριμένης κατέβανεν ἐκ τῆς Βαστριανῆς ἐπεμψεν οὖν αὐτῷ δῶρα, φράσαι κελεύσας τοὺς διδόντας, Τούτοις σε τιμᾷ νῦν Ἐέρξης δὲ ἀδελφός· ἐὰν δὲ βασιλεὺς ἀναγορευθῆς πάντων ἐση παρ' αὐτῷ μέγιστος. Ἀποδειχθέντος δὲ τοῦ Ἐέρξουν βασιλέως, δὲ μὲν Ἀριμένης εὐθὺς προσεκύνησε, καὶ τὸ διάδημα περιέθηκεν, δὲ δὲ Ἐέρξης ἐκείνῳ τὴν δευτέραν μενδ' ἔστὸν ἔδωκε τάξιν.

### 8. Confidence is half the victory.

Ἀλεξάνδρῳ, μέλλοντι περὶ τῶν δλων ἐν Ἀρβήλοις κινδυνεύειν πρὸς ἐκατὸν μυριάδας ἀντιτεταγμένας, προσήγεσσαν οἱ φίλοι τῶν στρατιωτῶν κατηγοροῦντες ὡς ἐν ταῖς σκηναῖς διαλαλούντων καὶ συντιθεμένων, ὅπως μηδὲν τῶν λαφύρων εἰς τὸ βασιλικὸν ἀροίσουσιν, ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ κερδανοῦσιν· ὁ δὲ μειδιάσας, Ἀγαθά, φρσίν, ἀγγέλλετε· νικᾶν ἀνδρῶν, οὐ φεύγειν παρεσκευασμένων ἀκούω διαλογισμούς. Καὶ προσιόντες αὐτῷ πολλοὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἔλεγον, Ὡ βασιλεῦ, Θάρρει, καὶ μὴ φοβοῦ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν πολεμίων· αὐτὴν γὰρ ἡμῶν τὴν ἀλαλάν οὐκ ὑπομενοῦσιν. Καὶ τῶν δὲ Περσῶν καρτερὰ ἦν ἡ φυγὴ· μεγάλη δὲ τῶν Μακεδόνων ἡ νίκη.

### 8. Magnanimity of Demetrius Poliorcetes.

Ἀποστάντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων Δημήτριος δὲ Πολιορκητής, ἐλών τὴν πόλιν ἵδη κακῶς ὑπὸ σιτοδείας ἔχου-

σαν, εὐθὺς ἐκκλησίας αὐτῷ συναχθείσης, ἐπέδωκε δωρεὰν σῖτον αὐτοῖς· δημιηγοφῶν δὲ περὶ τούτων, ἐβαρβάρισε· τῶν δὲ παθημένων τινός, ὡς ἔδει τὸ φῆμα λεχθῆναι, παραφωνήσαντος, Οὐκοῦν, ἔφη, καὶ τῆς ἐπανορθώσεως ταύτης ἄλλους ὑμῖν πεντακισχιλίους ἐπιδίδωμι μεδίμνους.

#### 10. The last days of Solon.

Σόλων δὲ Ἐξημεστίδον, δὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὸν νόμους θείς, γέρων ἥδη ὁν, ὑπώπτευε Πεισίστρατον τυραννίδι ἐπιθήσεσθαι, ἦνίκα παρῆλθεν εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἦτε φρονρὰν δὲ Πεισίστρατος. Ὁρῶν δὲ τὸν Ἀθηναίους τῶν μὲν αὐτοῦ λόγων ὁρθόμως ἀκούοντας, προσέχοντας δὲ τῷ Πεισίστράτῳ, ἔφη, ὅτι τῶν μὲν ἔστι σοφάτερος, τῶν δὲ ἀνδρειότερος· Ὁπόσοι μὲν γιγνώσκουσιν, ὅτι φυλακὴν λαβὼν περὶ τὸ σῶμα τύραννος ἔσται, ἀλλὰ τούτων μὲν ἔστι σοφάτερος· ὅπόσοι δὲ γιγνώσκοντες ὑποσιωπῶσι, τούτων ἀνδρειότερός ἔστιν. Ὁ δὲ λαβὼν τὴν δύναμιν, τύραννος κατέστη. Καθεξόμενος δὲ Σόλων πρὸ τῆς οἰκίας, τὴν ἀσπίδα καὶ τὸ δόρυ παραθέμενος ἔλεγεν, ὅτι ἐξώπλισται καὶ βοηθεῖ τῇ πατρίδι ἥ δύναται, στρατηγὸς μὲν διὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν οὐκ ἔτι ὁν, εὔνους δὲ διὰ τὴν γνώμην. Ομως οὖν Πεισίστρατος, εἴτε αἰδοῖ τῇ πρὸς τὸν ἀνδρα καὶ τὴν σοφίαν αὐτοῦ, εἴτε καὶ μνήμη τῆς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ φιλίας, οὐδέν γε ἔδρασε κακὸν Σόλωνα.

Ο δὲ οὖν Σόλων ὀλίγον ὑστερον, ὑπεργήρως ὁν, τὸν βίον ἐτελεύτησεν, ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ καὶ ἀνδρείᾳ μεγάλην ἀπολιπὼν δόξαν. Καὶ ἀνέστησαν αὐτῷ χαλκῆν εἰκόνα ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔθαψαν αὐτὸν δημοσίᾳ παρὰ τὰς

πύλας πρὸς τῷ τείχει ἐν δεξιᾷ εἰσιόντων, καὶ περιφυλόμητο αὐτῷ ὁ τάφος.

## VI. Irregular Verbs.

### 1. Short Tales and Anecdotes.

1. *Διονύσιος* ὁ νεώτερος, ἐκπεσὼν τῆς ἀρχῆς, πρὸς μὲν τὸν εἰπόντα, Τί σε Πλάτων καὶ φιλοσοφία ὀφέλησε; Τὸ τηλεικαύτην, ἔφη, τύχης μετειβολὴν δρδίως ὑπομένειν. — 2. Ἐφωτιθεὶς δέ, πῶς ὁ μὲν πατὴρ αὐτοῦ, πένης ὅν καὶ ἴδιώτης, ἐκτίσατο τὴν Συρακούσιαν ἀρχήν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἔχων, καὶ τυράννου παῖς ὅν, πῶς ἀπέβαλεν. Οἱ μὲν πατήρ, ἔφη, μισουμένης δημοκρατίας ἐπέστη τοῖς πράγμασιν, ἐγὼ δὲ φθονούμενης τυραννίδος. — 3. Ἀγαθοκλέους, νιοῦ κεφαμέως, πόλιν πολιορκοῦντος, τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους τινὲς ἐλιθοροῦντο, λέγοντες δὲ, Ω κεφαμεῦ, τὸν μισθὸν πῶς ἀποδώσεις τοῖς στρατιώταις; Οἱ δὲ πρᾶοις καὶ μειδῶν εἶπεν, Εάν ταύτην ἔλω. Λαβὼν δὲ κατὰ κράτος, ἐπίπρασκε τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους, λέγων, Εάν με πάλιν λοιδορῆτε, πρὸς τοὺς κυρίους ὑμῶν ἔσται μοι δὲ λόγος. — 4. Σμικύθον Νικάνορα διαβάλλοντος ὡς ἀεὶ κακῶς λέγοντα τὸν Φίλιππον, καὶ τῶν ἐταίρων οἰομένων δεῖν μεταπέμπεσθαι καὶ κολάζειν, Ἀλλὰ μή, ἔφη, Νικάνωρ οὐ φανέτατός ἐστι Μακεδόνων, ἐπισκεπτέον οὖν, μή τι γίγνεται παρ' ὑμῶν. Ως οὖν ἔγνω τὸν Νικάνορα θλιβόμενον ἴσχυρῶς ὑπὸ πενίας, ἡμελημένον δὲ ὑπὸ αὐτοῦ, προσέταξε δωρεάν τινα αὐτῷ δοθῆναι. Πάλιν οὖν τὸν Σμικύθον λέγοντος, διτανάστα περὶ αὐτοῦ πρὸς ἀπαντας ἐγκώμια λέγων δὲ Νικάνωρ διατελεῖ,

Φράτε οὖν, εἶπεν, ὅτι ἐφ' ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ἔστι καὶ τὸ καλῶς καὶ τὸ κακῶς ἀκούειν. — 5. Λιονύσιος δὲ πρεσβύτερος ἀκούσας τινὰ τῶν πολιτῶν χρισίον ἔχειν οἵκοι κατορθωρυμένον, ἐκέλευσεν ἀνενεγκεῖν πρὸς αὐτόν· ἐπεὶ δὲ παραλέψας δλίγον δὲ ἀνθρωπος, καὶ μεταστὰς εἰς ἐτέραν πόλιν, ἐπρίστο χωρίον, μεταπεμψάμενος αὐτὸν ἐκέλευσε πᾶν ἀπολαβεῖν, ἡργμένον χρῆσθαι τῷ πλούτῳ καὶ μηκέτι ποιοῦντα τὸ χρήσιμον ἀχερστον. — 6. Ληφθέντων πολλῶν αἰγματώτων, δὲ Φίλιππος ἐπίπρασκεν αὐτοὺς ἀνεσταλμένῳ τῷ χιτῶνι καθήμενος οὐκ εὐπρεπῶς· εἰς οὖν τῶν πωλουμένων ἀνεβόησε, Φεῖσαι μου, Φίλιππε, πατρικὸς γάρ εἰμι σον φίλος· ἐρωτήσαντος δὲ Φίλιππου, Πάθεν, ὃ ἀνθρωπε, γενόμενος καὶ πᾶς; Ἐγγός, ἔφη, φράσαι σοι βούλομαι προσελθάν· ὡς οὖν προσῆχθη, Μικρόν, ἔφη, κατατέρῳ τὴν χλαμύδα ποίησον, ἀσχημονεῖς γάρ οὕτω καθήμενος· καὶ δὲ Φίλιππος, Ἀφετε αὐτόν, εἶπεν, ἀληθῶς γάρ εἴνους ὃν καὶ φίλος ἐλάνθανεν. — 7. Ἰππάρχου τοῦ Εύβοιέως ἀποθανόντος, δῆλος ὅτι δὲ αὐτὸς βαρέως φέρων εἰπόντος δέ τινος, Ἀλλὰ μὴν ὡραῖος ὃν ἐκεῖνος ἀποτέθημεν, Εαυτῷ γε, εἶπεν, ἐμοὶ δὲ ταχέως· ἔφθη γάρ τελευτήσας, πρὶν δὲ παρ' ἐμοῦ χάριν ἀξίαν τῆς φιλίας ἀπολαβεῖν. — 8. Ἀγανακτούντων τῶν φίλων, ὅτι συρίττουσιν αὐτὸν ἐν Ὄλυμπίοις εὖ πεπονθότες οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, Τί οὖν, εἶπεν, ἐὰν κακῶς πάθωσιν; — 9. Ἀλέξανδρος ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ τῆς μητρὸς ἀναγγιγνώσκων, αἰτίας ἀποδέήτους κατ' Ἀντιπάτρον καὶ διαβολὰς ἔχουσαν, ἀμα τοῦ Ἡφαιστίωνος, ὡςπερ εἰώθει, συναναγγιγνώσκοντος, οὐκ ἐκώλυσεν· ὡς δὲ ἀνέγνω, τὴν ἑαυτοῦ τῷ στόματι τῷ ἐκείνου τὴν σφραγίδα ἀπέθηκεν. — 10. Τοξεύματι πληγεὶς εἰς τὸ σκέλος, ὡς πολλοὶ συνέδραμον τῶν πολλάκις εἰωθότων αὐτὸν

Θεὸν προσαγορεύειν, Τοιτὶ μὲν αἶμα, εἶπεν, ἄς δρᾶτε, καὶ οὐκ

Ίχωρ, οἶός τε δέει μακάρεσσι θεοῖσιν.

11. Ἀντίγονος πρὸς τὸν νίὸν Φίλιππον πνεύμενον πλειόνων παρόντων, Πότε μέλλομεν ἀναζευγόνται; Τί δέδοικας, εἰπέ μοι, μὴ μόνος τῆς σάλπιγγος οὐκ ἀκούσῃ; — 12. Πύρρος ἐπεὶ συμβαλὼν Ῥωμαίοις δίς ἐνίκησε, πολλοὺς τῶν φίλων καὶ τῶν ἡγεμόνων ἀπολέσας, Ἀν ἔτι μίαν, ἔφη, μάχην Ῥωμαίους νικήσωμεν, ἀπολώλαμεν. — 13. Ἐπεὶ δὲ Σικελίας ἀποτυχῶν ἐξέπλει, μεταστραφεὶς διπέρα πρὸς τοὺς φίλους, Οίαν, ἔφη, Ῥωμαίοις καὶ Καρχηδονίοις ἀπολείπομεν παλαίστραν! — 14. Ἀλκιβιάδης ἔτι παῖς ὧν ἐλήφθη λαβὴν ἐν παλαίστρᾳ, καὶ μὴ δυνάμενος διαφρυγεῖν, ἔδακε τὴν χεῖρα τοῦ καταπαλαίοντος· εἰπόντος δὲ ἐκείνου, Λάκνεις, ὡς αἱ γυναῖκες, Οὐμενοῦν, εἶπεν, ἀλλ᾽ ὡς οἱ λέοντες. — 15. Ἐπεὶ Φωκίων λέγων ποτὲ γνώμην πρὸς τὸν δῆμον εἰδούμει, καὶ πάντας διμαλῶς ἔωρα τὸν λόγον ἀποδεχομένους, ἐπιστραφεὶς πρὸς τοὺς φίλους εἶπεν, Οὐ δίπον καπόν τι λέγων ἐμαντὸν λέληθα; — 16. Τῇ Ἀττικῇ τῶν Μακεδόνων προσβαλόντων καὶ πορθόντων τὴν παραλίαν, ἐξήγαγε τοὺς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ πολλῶν δὲ συνδραμόντων πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ ἐγκελευσαμένων ἐκείνων τὸν λόφον καταλαβεῖν καὶ ἐνταῦθα τάξαι τὴν δύναμιν, Ω Ήράκλεις, εἶπεν, ὡς πολλοὺς δρῶ στρατηγούς, στρατιώτας δὲ δλίγονς! Οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ συμβαλὶὸν τοῖς πολεμίοις, ἐνράτησε καὶ διέφειρε Νικίωνα, τὸν ἄρχοντα τῶν Μακεδόνων. — 17. Ἀλκιβιάδης ἀκούσας, διτὶ θάνατος αὐτοῦ καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ κατέγνωσται, Λείξωμεν οὖν, εἶπεν, διτὶ ζῶμεν. Καὶ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους τραπόμενος, τὸν Λεπελεικὸν ἔγγιρεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πόλεμον. — 18. Λύσαν-

δρος, Διονυσίου τοῦ τυράννου πέμψαντος ἴμάτια ταῖς Θυγατράσιν αὐτοῦ τῶν πολυτελῶν, οὐκ ἐλαβεν, εἰπάν, δεδιέναι, μὴ διὰ ταῦτα μᾶλλον αἰσχραὶ φανῶσιν. — 19. Ἀρχίδαμος δὲ Ἀγησιλάου, καταπελτικὸν ἴδων βέλος τότε πρῶτον ἐκ Σικελίας κομισθέν, ἀνεβόησεν, Ὡ Ήρά-κλεις, ἀπόλωλεν ἀνδρὸς ἀρετῆ. — 19<sup>α</sup>. Βίων πρὸς τὸν τὰ χωρία κατεδηδοκότα, Τὸν μὲν Ἀμφιάραον, ἔφη, ἡ γῆ κατέπιε, σὺ δὲ τὴν γῆν. — 20. Βίων πλέων ποτὲ μετὰ πονηρῶν λγυσταῖς περιέπεσε· τῶν δέ, Ἀπολώλα-μεν, εἰπόντων, ἐὰν γνωσθῶμεν, Ἐγὼ δέ, φησίν, ἐὰν μὴ γνωσθῶμεν. — 21. Ἀνταλκίδας πρὸς τὸν Ἀθη-ναῖον ἀμαθεῖς ἀποκαλοῦντα τὸν Λακεδαιμονίους, Μό-νοι γοῦν, εἶπεν, ἡμεῖς οὐδὲν μεμαθήκαμεν κακὸν παρ' ὑμῶν. — 22. Ἐπεὶ Πελοπίδας, παρὰ τὸ δίκαιον ἀλοὺς ὑπὸ Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Φεραίων τυράννου καὶ δεθείς, κα-κῶς αὐτὸν ἐλεγεν, εἰπόντος ἐκείνου, Σπεύδεις ἀποθα-νεῖν; Πάντα μὲν οὖν εἶπεν, ἵνα μᾶλλον ἐπὶ σὲ παροξυ-θῶσι Θηβαῖοι, καὶ σὺ δίκην δῆψες θᾶσσον. — 23. Σα-μίων πρεσβευταῖς μακρολογοῦσιν ἔφασαν οἱ Σπαρτιά-ται, Τὰ μὲν πρῶτα ἐπιλελήσμεθα, τὰ δὲ ὑστεραὶ οἱ συνείκαμεν διὰ τὰ τὰ πρῶτα ἐπιλελῆσθαι. — 24. Ἀρ-γείου ποτὲ εἰπόντος, Πολλοὶ τάφοι παρ' ὑμῖν εἰσι Σπαρ-τιατῶν, Λάκων εἶπεν, Ἄλλὰ μὴν παρ' ὑμῖν Ἀργείων οὐδὲ εἰς· ὡς αὐτῶν μὲν πολλάκις Ἀργους ἐπιβεβηκότων, Ἀργείων δὲ τῆς Σπάρτης οὐδέποτε.

## 2. Characteristics of Socrates and Diogenes.

(Continuation of pp. 19—22.)

1. Σωκράτης δὲ φιλόσοφος πολλοὺς ἐπιθυμητὰς καὶ ἀστοὺς καὶ ξένους λαβών, οὐδένα πώποτε μισθὸν τῆς συνουσίας ἐπράττετο, ἀλλὰ πᾶσιν ἀφθόνως ἐπήρκει

τῶν ἔαντον· μισθοῦ δὲ ἀπεχόμενος ἐνόμιζεν ἐλευθερίας ἀπιμελεῖσθαι· τοῖς δὲ λαμβάνοντι τῆς δημιλίας μισθὸν ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι διαλέγεσθαι, παρ' ᾧ ἐν λάβοιεν τὸν μισθόν. Ἐθάνυμαζε δ', εἴ τις ἀρετὴν ἐπαγγελλόμενος ἀφγύριον πράττοιτο καὶ μὴ νομίζοι τὸ μέγιστον κέρδος ἔξειν, φίλον ὄγαθὸν κτησάμενος· ἀλλὰ φοβοῖτο, μὴ διενόμενος καλὸς καγαθὸς τῷ τὰ μέγιστα εὐεργετήσαντι μὴ τὴν μεγίστην χάριν ἔξοι. — 2. Ὁ αὐτὸς πρὸς τὸν πυθόμενον, τίς πλονισιώτατος, εἶπεν· Ὁ ἐλαχίστοις ἀρκούμενος· αὐτάρκεια γὰρ φύσεώς ἐστι πλοῦτος. — 3. Ἰδὼν Ἀντισθένη τὸν κυνικὸν τὸ διερδῷαγός ἴματίον μέρος ἀεὶ ποιοῦντα φανερόν· Οὐ παύσῃ, ἔφη, ἐγκαλλωπιζόμενος ἡμῖν; — 4. Σωκράτης Ἀρχελάον τοῦ Μακεδόνων βασιλέως μεταπεμπομένου αὐτὸν, ὡς ποιήσοντος πλούσιον, ἐκέλευσεν ἀπαγγεῖλαι αὐτῷ, ὅτι Ἀθήνησι τέσσαρες εἰσι χοίνικες ἀλφίτων ὀβόλου ὄντοι, καὶ κρῆται ὄνδατος δέουσιν — 5. Ὁ αὐτὸς ἐκέλευε τὸν τένεος πολλάκις εἰσοπτρίζεσθαι, τοὺς μὲν εὐπρεπεῖς, ἵνα δημοιον ποιοῖεν τῷ εἴδει τὸν τρόπον, τοὺς δὲ ἀμόρφους, ἵνα περιστέλλοιεν τὸ δυσειδὲς τῇ εὐτροπίᾳ. — 6. Ὁρῶν δὲ Σωκράτης τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην τετυφωμένον ἐπὶ τῷ πλούτῳ καὶ μεγαφρονοῦντα ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀγροῖς, ἦγαγεν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τινα τόπον, ἔνθα ἀνέκειτο πινάκιον ἔχον γῆς περίοδον, καὶ προσέταξε τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐνταῦθα ἀναζητεῖν. Ὡς δὲ εἶρε, προσέταξε τοὺς ἀγροὺς τοὺς ἰδίους διαθρῆσαι. Τοῦ δὲ εἰπόντος, Ἀλλ' οὐδαμοῦ γεγραμμένοι εἰσίν· Ἐπὶ τούτοις, εἶπε, μέγα φρονεῖς, οὐπερ οὐδὲν μέρος τῆς γῆς εἰσίν; — 7. Σωκράτους φεύγοντος τὴν δίκην, Λυσίας λόγον τινὰ συγγράψας ἤλθεν αὐτῷ κομιζων, καὶ ἐκέλευε χρήσασθαι· τοῦ δὲ Λυσίου εἰπόντος, καὶ μὴν κάλλιστον αὐτὸν εἶναι, Καὶ τὰ φόδα, ἔφη, κάλλιστά ἐστιν, ἀλλ'

οὐ πρέπειν αὐτῷ τὸ στεφάνωμα. Τεθνήξῃ τοίνυν, ἔφη δὲ Λυσίας, εἰ μὴ οὗτως ἀπολογήσῃ· δέ, Εἴ γάρ, ἔφη, καὶ μὴ τοῦ, πάντως τεθνήξομαι. — 8. Εορτῆς οὖσης παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἐφιλοτιμήσατο δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης δῶρα πολλὰ πέμψαι τῷ Σωκράτει. Τῆς οὖν Ξανθίππης καταπλαγείσης καὶ τὸν Σωκράτην λαβεῖν αὐτὰ ἀξιούσης, ἔφη· Ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡμεῖς τῇ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδον φιλοτιμίᾳ παραταξόμεθα, μὴ λαβεῖν τὰ πεμφθέντα ἀντιφιλοτιμησάμενοι.

9. Λιογένης εἰς Μύρδον ἐλθὼν καὶ θεασάμενος μεγάλας τὰς πύλας, μικρὰν δὲ τὴν πόλιν, Ἀνδρες Μύρδιοι, ἔφη, κλείσατε τὰς πύλας, μὴ δὲ πόλις ὑμῶν ἐξέλθῃ. — 10. Πλάτωνος δρισαμένου, Ἀνθρωπός ἐστι ζῶν δίπουν ἀπτερον, καὶ εὐδοκιμοῦντος, Λιογένης τίλας ἀλεκτρυόνα εἰςήρεγκεν εἰς τὴν σχολὴν αὐτοῦ καὶ φρίσιν, Οὗτός ἐστιν δὲ Πλάτωνος ἀνθρωπός. — 11. Ἰδών ποτε Ὀλυμπιονίκην πρόβατα νέμοντα, Ταχέως, εἶπεν, ὡς βέλτιστε, μετέβης ἀπὸ τῶν Ὀλυμπίων ἐπὶ τὰ Νεμέα. — 12. Ἰδών ποτε δύο Κενταύρους κάμιστα ἔξωγραφημένους, ἔφη· Πότερος οὖν τούτων Χείρων ἐστίν; — 13. Ἰδών τοξότην ἀφυῆ, παρὰ τὸν σκοπὸν ἐκάθισεν, εἰπών, οὐα μὴ πληγῶ. — 14. Ἡλγεὶ τὸν ὄμον Λιογένης ἡ τρωθείς, οἰμαι, ἡ ἐξ ἀλλης τινὸς αἰτίας. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐδόκει σφόδρα ἀλγεῖν, τῶν τις ἀχθομένων αὐτῷ κατενεργόμει λέγων· Τί οὖν οὐκ ἀποθνήσκεις, ὡς Λιόγενες, καὶ σεαντὸν ἀπαλλάσσεις κακῶν; Οὐ δὲ εἶπε· Τοὺς εἰδότας, ἂ δεῖ πράττειν ἐν τῷ βίῳ, καὶ ἂ δεῖ λέγειν, τούτους γε ζῆν προσήκει (ῶν καὶ αὐτὸς ὡμολόγει εἶναι). Σοὶ μὲν οὖν, ἔφη, οὐκ εἰδότι τά τε λεκτέα καὶ τὰ πρακτέα, ἀποθανεῖν ἐν καλῷ ἐστιν· ἐμὲ δὲ τὸν ἐπιστέ-

μονα ἐκείνων πρέπει ζῆν. — 15. Ἐπήνει ποτὲ Σπαρτιάτης τὸ ἔπος Ἡσιόδου, τὸ λέγον·

Οὐδ' ἀν βοῦς ἀπόλοιτ', εἰ μὴ γείτων κακὸς εἴη,  
ἀκούοντος Διογένους· δὸς δὲ εἰπε· Καὶ μὴν Μεσσήνιοι  
καὶ αἱ βόες αὐτῶν ἀπολάλασι, καὶ ὑμεῖς αὐτῶν ἐστε οἱ  
γείτονες. — 16. Διογένης, ὅτε λοιπὸν ἐνόσει ἐπὶ θα-  
νάτῳ, ἐαυτὸν φέρων μόνον ἔδριψε κατά τινος γεφυρίου  
πρὸς γυμνασίῳ ὄντος, καὶ προσέταξε τῷ τῆς παλαιότερας  
φύλακι, ἐπειδὴν αὐτὸς ἀποπεπνευκότα αὐτόν, δῖψαι  
εἰς τὸν Ἰλισσόν. Οὕτως ἄρα δλίγον ἔμελες Διογένει καὶ  
θανάτου καὶ ταφῆς. Οἱ δὲ λέγοντιν, αὐτὸν παρὰ Εἰν-  
άδη τῷ Κορινθίῳ γηρᾶνται καὶ ἀποθανόντα ταφῆνται ὑπὸ<sup>τῶν</sup> νιῶν αὐτοῦ.

### 3. Pride and stratagem of the Theban Ismenias.

Ίσμηνίου τοῦ Θηβαίου σοφὸν ἄμα καὶ Ἐλληνικὸν  
οὐκ ἀν κρυψαίμην ἔργον. Πρεσβεύων οὗτος ὑπὲρ τῆς  
πατρίδος πρὸς βασιλέα τῶν Περσῶν ἀφίκετο μέν, ἐβού-  
λετο δὲ αὐτὸς ὑπὲρ ὃν ἤκειν ἐντυχεῖν τῷ Πέρσῃ. Ἐφη  
οὖν πρὸς αὐτὸν δὲ χιλιάρχος, δὸς καὶ τὰς ἀγγελίας εἰςκο-  
μίζων τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ τοὺς δεομένους εἰςάγων, Ἀλλ',  
ὦ ξένε Θηβαῖε, (ἔλεγε δὲ ταῦτα παῖς· δι' ἐρμηνέως,  
Τιθραύστης δὲ ἦν ὄνομα τῷ χιλιάρχῳ) νόμος ἐστὶν ἐπι-  
χώριος Πέρσαις τὸν εἰς δραχμοὺς ἐλθόντα τοῦ βασι-  
λέως μὴ πρότερον λόγου μεταλαγχάνειν, πρὶν ἢ προσκυνῆ-  
σαι αὐτόν. Εἰ τοίνυν αὐτὸς διὰ σαυτοῦ συγγενέσθαι θέ-  
λεις αὐτῷ, ὥρα σοι τὰ ἐκ τοῦ νόμου δρᾶν· εἰ δὲ μή, τὸ  
αὐτό σοι τοῦτο καὶ δι' ἡμῶν ἀνυσθήσεται καὶ μὴ προσ-  
κυνήσαντι. Οἱ τοίνυν Ίσμηνίας, Ἀγε με, εἶπεν. Καὶ  
προσελθὼν καὶ ἐμφανῆς τῷ βασιλεῖ γενόμενος, περιελό-  
μενος τὸν δακτύλιον, δὸν ἐτυχε φορῶν, ἔδριψεν ἀδήλως

παρὰ τοὺς πόδας· καὶ ταχέως ἐπικύψας, ὡς δὴ προσκυνῶν, πάλιν ἀνείλετο αὐτόν, καὶ δόξαν μὲν ἀπέστειλε τῷ Πέρσῃ προσκυνήσεως· οὐ μὴν ἔδρασεν οὐδὲν τῶν ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησιν αἰσχύνην φερόντων. Πάντα οὖν, δσα ἡβονήθη, κατεπράξατο, οὐδὲν ἡτύχησε τι ἐκ τοῦ Πέρσου.

4. Presence of mind of a countryman and gratitude of a king.

Νόμος δέδε Περσικὸς ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα ὑπὸ αὐτῶν φυλαττόμενος· ὅταν εἰς Πέρσας ἐλαύνῃ βασιλεύς, πάντες αὐτῷ Πέρσαι κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν ἔκαστος προσημίζει. Φασὶν οὖν ἀνδρα Πέρσην, φῶνομα ἦν Σιναίτης, πόδῳ τῆς ἐπαύλεως τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἐντυχεῖν Ἀρταξέρξῃ τῷ ἐπικαλούμενῳ Μημόνι. Ἀπολειφθέντα οὖν θορυβηθῆναι δέει τοῦ νόμου καὶ αἰδοῖ τοῦ βασιλέως. Οὐκ ἔχων δὲ ὁ τι χρήσεται τῷ παρόντι, ἡττηθῆναι τῶν ἄλλων Περσῶν μὴ φέρων, μηδὲ ἄτιμος δόξαι, τῷ μὲν δωροφορῆσαι βασιλέα, ἄλλῳ οὐτός γε πρὸς τὸν ποταμὸν τὸν πλησίον παραδέοντα, φῶνομα Κῦρος ὄνομα, ἐλθὼν σὺν σπουδῇ καὶ ἦν ποδῶν εἰχε μάλιστα, ἐπικύψας, ἀμφοτέραις ταῖς χερσὶν ἀρυσάμενος τοῦ ὄδατος, Βασιλεῦ, φησίν, Ἀρταξέρξη, δὶς αἰῶνος βασιλεύοις· τὸν μὲν οὖν σε, ὅπως ἔχω, τιμῶ, ὡς ἀν μὴ ἀγέραστος τὸ κατ' ἐμὲ παρέλθης. Τιμῶ δέ σε Κύρον ποταμοῦ ὄδατι. Ὁταν δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν σταθμὸν τὸν σὸν παραγένη, οὔκοθεν, ὡς ἔνι μάλιστα, οὕτω τιμήσω σε· καὶ δὴ οὐδὲν ἐλάττων γενοίμην ἐν τινος τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἥδη σε δεξιωσαμένων τοῖς δώροις. Ἐπὶ τούτοις Ἀρταξέρξης ἥσθη, καὶ, Λέχομαι ἥδεως, φησίν, ἀνθρώπε, τὸ δᾶρον, καὶ τιμῶ γε αὐτὸ τῶν πάνυ πολυτελῶν, καὶ ίσοστάσιον ἐκείνοις λέγω, πρῶτον μέν, δτι ὄδωρ ἐστὶ τὸ πάντων ἄριστον· δεύτερον

δέ, ὅτι Κίρον ὅπομα ἐν ἑαυτῷ φέρει. Καὶ σὺ δέ μοι καταλίνοτι ἐν τῷ σταθμῷ πάντως ἐπιφάνηδι. Ταῦτα εἰπὼν προσέταξε τοῖς εὐνούχοις λαβεῖν τὸ ἐξ αὐτοῦ δῶρον. Οἱ δὲ τὴν ταχίστην προσδραμόντες εἰς χρυσῆν φιάλην ἐδέξαντο ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν αὐτοῦ τὸ ὄντωρ. Ἐλθὼν δὲ ἔνθα κατέλινεν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπεμψε τῷ ἀνδρὶ τῷ Πέρσῃ στολὴν Περσικὴν καὶ φιάλην χρυσῆν καὶ χιλίους δαρεικοὺς καὶ προσέταξε τὸν κομίζοντα αὐτὰ εἰπεῖν τῷ λαβόντι· Κελεύει σε βασιλεύς, ἐκ μὲν τούτου τοῦ χρυσίου εὐφραίνει τὴν σεαυτοῦ ψυχήν, ἐπεὶ καὶ σὺ τὴν ἐκείνου εὐφρανας, μὴ αὐτὸν ἀγέραστον, μηδὲ ἄτιμον ἔάσας, ἀλλ᾽ ὡς ἥδη ἐχώρει, ταύτη τιμήσας· βούλεται δέ σε καὶ τῇ φιάλῃ ταύτη ἀφούμενον πίνειν ἐξ ἐκείνου τοῦ ὄνταος.

5. He who is careful in small things, will be so in great ones.

‘Ροιὰν ἐπὶ λίκνου μεγίστην δὲ Μίσης Ἀρταξέρξῃ τῷ βασιλεῖ ἐλαύνοντι τὴν Περσίδα προσεκόμισεν. Τὸ μέγεθος οὖν αὐτῆς ὑπερεκπλαγεὶς δὲ βασιλεύς, ἐκ ποίου παραδείσου, φησί, λαβὼν φέρεις μοι τὸ δῶρον τοῦτο; Τοῦ δὲ εἰπόντος, ὅτι οὔκοδεν καὶ τῆς αὐτοῦ γεωργίας, ὑπερήσθη καὶ δῶρα μὲν αὐτῷ βασιλικὰ ἐπεμψε καὶ ἐπεῖπε, Νὴ τὸν Μίθραν, ἀνὴρ οὗτος ἐκ τῆς ἐπιμελείας ταύτης δυνάστεται καὶ πόλιν, κατά γε τὴν ἐμὴν κρίσιν, ἐκ μικρᾶς μεγάλην ποιῆσαι. — Ἐοικε δὲ δὲ λόγος διμολογεῖν οὗτος, ὅτι πάντα ἐκ τῆς ἐπιμελείας καὶ τῆς διαφορᾶς φροντίδος καὶ τῆς σπουδῆς τῆς ἀνελλιποῦς καὶ τῶν κατὰ φύσιν δύναιτο ἀν κρείττω γενέσθαι.

## 6. The true enjoyment.

Τιμόθεος δὲ Κόρωνος, δὲ Ἀθηναίων στρατηγός, ὅτε ἐν ἀκμῇ τῆς εὐτυχίας ἦν καὶ ἔρει τὰς πόλεις ὁφστα, ὥστε οὐκ εἶχον Ἀθηναῖοι, ὅποι ποτὲ αὐτὸν κατάθωται ὑπὸ θαύματος τοῦ περὶ τὸν ἄνδρα, περιέτυχε Πλάτωνι τῷ Ἀρίστωνος, βαδίζοντι ἔξω τοῦ τείχους μετά τινων γνωρίμων. Ἰδὼν δὲ αὐτὸν σεμνὸν μὲν τὸ πλάτος, ἔλεων δὲ τῷ προσώπῳ, διαλεγόμενον δὲ οὐχὶ περὶ εἰσφροᾶς χρημάτων, οὐδὲ ὑπὲρ τριηρῶν, οὐδὲ ὑπὲρ ναυτικῶν, οὐδὲ ὑπὲρ πληρωμάτων, οὐδὲ ὑπὲρ τοῦ δεῖν βοηθεῖν, οὐδὲ ὑπὲρ φόρου τοῦ τῶν συμμάχων, οὐδὲ ὑπὲρ τῶν νησιωτῶν, ἢ ὑπὲρ ἄλλον τινὸς τοιούτου, ἀλλ᾽ ὑπὲρ ἣν εἰώθει σπουδάζειν δὲ Πλάτων· τότε ἐπέστη δὲ Τιμόθεος καὶ εἶπεν· Ὡ τοῦ βίου καὶ τῆς ὅντως εὐδαιμονίας. Ἐκ τούτων οὖν δῆλον, ὡς ἔαντὸν οὐ πάντα τι εὐδαιμονα ἀπέφανεν, ὅτι μὴ ἐν τούτοις, ἀλλ᾽ ἐν τῇ παρὰ Ἀθηναίων δόξῃ καὶ τιμῇ ἦν.

Ο αὐτὸς ἀποστάς ποτε τῶν δείπνων τῶν πολυτελῶν καὶ τῶν ἐστιάσεων τῶν στρατηγικῶν ἐκείνων, παραληφθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ Πλάτωνος εἰς τὸ ἐν Ἀκαδημίᾳ συμπόσιον καὶ ἐστιαθεὶς ὀφελῶς ἀμα καὶ μουσικῶς, ἔφη πρὸς τοὺς οἰκείους ἐπανελθών, ὅτι ἄρα οἱ παρὰ Πλάτωνι δειπνοῦντες καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ καλῶς διάγονοιντα. — Λόγος δὲ καὶ ἐκεῖνος δὲ ἀδελφὸς τῷ προειρημένῳ καὶ ταῦτὸν νοῶν, οὐ μὴν τὰ αὐτὰ λέγων, περίεστιν, ὅτι ἄρα τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ δὲ Τιμόθεος περιτιχῶν τῷ Πλάτωνι εἶπεν· Υμεῖς, ὡς Πλάτων, εὖ δειπνεῖτε μᾶλλον εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν, ἵνα εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν.

## 7. The true Possession.

Ἐστι τις λόγος, ὃς ἄρα ἵδων ἀνήρ ἀνδρα ἔτερον ἀργύριον ἀναιρούμενον πολὺ ἐδεῖτο αὐτῷ δανεῖσαι ἐπὶ τόκῳ· δοῦντος δὲ οὐκ ἡθέλησε διδόναι, ἀλλ ἦν τοιοῦτος ὡςτε ἀπιστεῖν τε καὶ ὠφελεῖν μηδένα. Φέρων δὲ ἀπέθετό ποιεῖ, καὶ τις καταμαθὼν τοῦτο ποιοῦντα ὑφείλετο· ὑστέρῳ δὲ χρόνῳ ἐλθὼν οὐχ εὑρίσκει τὰ χρήματα δικαιούμενος. Περιαλγῶν οὖν τῇ συμφορῇ τά τε ἄλλα, καὶ δτι οὐκ ἔδωκε τῷ δεομένῳ, οἱ ἀντίτιτοι καὶ σῶον ἦν καὶ ἔτερον προσέφερεν, ἀπαντήσας δὲ τῷ ἀνδρὶ τῷ τότε δανειζομένῳ ἀπώλοφύρετο τὴν συμφοράν, δτι ἐξήμαρτε, καὶ δτι αὐτῷ μεταμέλει οὐχ χαρισμένῳ, ἀλλ ἀχαριστήσαντι, καὶ πάντως αὐτῷ ἀπώλετο τὸ ἀργύριον· δοῦντος δὲ αὐτὸν ἐκδελεύει μὴ φροντίζειν, ἀλλὰ νομίζειν αὐτὸν εἶναι κατατεθειμένον καὶ μὴ ἀπολωλέναι, καταθέμενον λίθον εἰς τὸ αὐτὸν χωρίον. Πάντως γάρ οὐδὲ, δτε ἦν σοι, ἐχρῶ αὐτῷ, δθεν μηδὲ νῦν νόμιζε στέρεσθαι μηδενός· δτι γάρ τις μὴ ἐχρίσατο μηδὲ χρίσεται, δητος δὲ μὴ δητος αὐτῷ, οὐδὲν οὔτε πλέον οὔτε ἐλασσον βλάπτεται.

## 8. Seek not glory in trifling things.

Ἄννικερις δὲ Κυρηναῖος ἐπὶ τῇ ἵππείᾳ μέγα ἐφρόνει καὶ ἀρμάτων ἐλάσσει. Καὶ οὖν ποτε ἡβουλήθη Πλάτων ἐπιδείξασθαι τὴν τέχνην. Ζεύξις οὖν τὸ ἄρμα, περιύλασεν ἐν Ἀκαδημίᾳ δρόμους παμπόλλους, οἵτις ἀκριβῶς φυλάττων τοῦ δρόμου τὸν στοῖχον, ὡςτε μὴ παραβαίνειν τὰς ἀρματοτροχίας, ἀλλ ἀεὶ κατ' αὐτῶν ἔνειν. Οἱ μὲν οὖν ἄλλοι πάντες, ὡςτερ εἰκός, ἐξεπλάγησαν· Οἱ δὲ Πλάτων τὴν ἵππερβάλλοντας αὐτοῖς σπουδὴν διέβαλεν, εἰπών, Ἀδύτατόν εστι, τὸν εἰς μικρὰ

οὗτω καὶ οὐδενὸς ἄξια τοσαύτην φροντίδα κατατιθέμενον ἵπερ μεγάλων τινῶν σπουδάσαι. Πᾶσαν γὰρ αὐτῷ τὴν διάνοιαν εἰς ἐκεῖνα ἀποτιθέντι ἀνάγκη δλιγωφεῖν τῶν ὄντως θαυμάζεσθαι δικαίων.

### 9. Reward of filial Love.

“Οτε ἔάλω τὸ Ἰλιον, οἰκτείροντες οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ τὰς τῶν ἀλισκομένων τύχας πάντας Ἐλληνικῶς τόδε κηρῦξαι λέγονται. Ἐκαστον τῶν ἐλευθέρων ἐν δι τι καὶ βούλεται τῶν οἰκείων ἀπενεγκεῖν ἀράμενον. Ο οὖν Λινείας τοὺς πατρόφους θεοὺς βαστάσας ἔφερεν, ὑπεριδῶν τῶν ἄλλων. Ήσθέντες οὖν ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς εὐσεβείᾳ οἱ Ἐλληνες καὶ δεύτερον αὐτῷ κτῆμα συνεχώρησαν λαβεῖν. Ο δὲ τὸν πατέρα πάντα σφόδρα γεγηρακότα ἀναθέμενος ὥμοις ἔφερεν. Υπερεκπλαγέντες οὖν καὶ ἐπὶ τούτῳ οὐκ ἡμιστα, πάντων αὐτῷ τῶν οἰκείων κτημάτων ἀπέστησαν, δημολογοῦντες, δι τι πρὸς τοὺς εὐσεβεῖς τῶν ἀνθρώπων, καὶ τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ τοὺς γενναμένους δι' αἰδοῦς ἀγοντας καὶ οἱ φύσει πολέμιοι ἡμεροι γίγνονται.

### 10. When do kings hear the truth?

Ἀντίοχος δὲ στρατεύσας δεύτερον ἐπὶ Πάρθους, ἐν τινι κυνηγεσίῳ καὶ διαγμῷ τῶν φίλων καὶ θεραπόντων ἀποπλανθείς, εἰς ἐπαυλιν πενήτων ἀνθρώπων ἀγνοούμενος εἰσῆλθε· καὶ παρὰ τὸ δεῖπνον ἐμβαλὼν λόγον περὶ τοῦ βασιλέως, ἥκουσεν, δι ταῦλα κρηστός ἐστι, φίλοις δὲ μοχθηροῖς ἐπιτρέπων τὰ πλεῖστα παρορᾶ, καὶ πολλάκις ἀμελεῖ τῶν ἀναγκαίων διὰ τὸ λίαν φιλόθηρος εἶναι. Τότε μὲν οὖν ἐσώπησεν· ἄμα δὲ ἔμέρα τῶν δορυφόρων παραγενομένων ἐπὶ τὴν ἐπαυλιν, φανερὸς γενόμενος, προσφερομένης τῆς προφύρας αὐτῷ

καὶ τοῦ διαδήματος, Ἄλλ ἀφ' ἦς, εἶπεν, ἡμέρας ὑμᾶς ἀνείληφα, πρῶτον χθὲς ἀληθινῶν λόγων ἤκουσα περὶ ἐμαυτοῦ.

11. Courage of a Spartan boy.

Παῖς Σπαρτιάτης, ἐπεὶ παρῆν δὲ καιρός, ἐνῷ κλέπτειν ἐνενόμιστο τοὺς ἐλευθέρους παῖδας, δὲ τι τις δύνατο, καὶ μὴ λαθεῖν αἰσχρὸν ἦν, ὡς οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ παῖδες ζῶν ἔκλεψαν ἀλωπέκιον, καὶ ἔδοσαν αὐτῷ φυλάττειν· παραγενομένων τῶν ἀπολωλεκτῶν ἐπὶ ζήτησιν, ἔτυχε μὲν ὑποβαλλὼν τὸ ἀλωπέκιον ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτοῦ ἴμάτιον· ἀγριαίνοντος δὲ τοῦ θηρίου καὶ τὴν πλευρὰν αὐτοῦ κατεσθίοντος μέχρι τῶν σπλάγχνων, ἡρέμει, ἵνα μὴ γένηται καταφανῆς. Ὡς δὲ ὑστερον ἐκείνων ἀπελθόντων ἐθεάσαντο τὸ γεγονός οἱ παῖδες καὶ ἐμέμφοντο, λέγοντες ἄμεινον εἶναι φανερὸν ποιῆσαι τὸ ἀλωπέκιον, ὃ μέχρι θανάτου κρύπτειν, Οὐμενοῦν, εἶπεν, ἀλλὰ κρείττον ταῖς ἀλγηθόσι τελευτᾶν, ή περίφωρον γενόμενον, διὰ μαλακίαν τὸ ζῆν αἰσχρῶς περιποιήσασθαι.

12. Ingratitude is the reward of the world.

Τιμόθεον τὰ μὲν πρῶτα ἐπήγονν Ἀθηναῖοι· ἐπεὶ δὲ ἔδοξεν ἀμαρτεῖν ποτε, ἡ φθάνοντα αὐτὸν ἀνδραγαθία ἀλλ' οὐδὲ δλίγον ἔσωσεν, οὐδὲ μὴν αἱ τῶν προγόνων ἀρεταῖ. — Θεμιστοκλῆς δὲ οὐδὲν ἀνηρο, οὔτε ἐκ τῆς ναυμαχίας τῆς περὶ Σαλαμῖνα, οὔτε ἐκ τῆς πρεσβείας τῆς εἰς Σπάρτην· λέγω δὲ ἦν ἐπρέσβευσε κλέπτων τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων τείχισιν. Ἐφνυτε γὰρ κακεῖνος οὐ τὰς Ἀθήνας μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πᾶσαν. — Φωκίωνα δὲ ἡ εὐφημία ἡ καλοῦσα αὐτὸν Χρηστὸν οὐδὲν ὠφέλησεν, οὐδὲ τὰ πέντε καὶ ἑβδομήμοντα ἔτη, ἀπερ-

οὐν διεβίωσεν οὐδέντιν ἀδικήσας τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. Ἐπει  
δὲ ἔδοξεν Ἀντιπάτρῳ τὸν Πειραιᾶ προδιδόναι, Ἀθη-  
ναῖοι κατέγνωσαν αὐτοῦ θάνατον.

13. *The unassuming character of Plato.*

Πλάτων δὲ Ἀριστωνος ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ συνεσκίρωσέν  
ἀγνῶσιν ἀνθρώποις, καὶ αὐτὸς ὡν αὐτοῖς ἀγνώσ. Οὕτω  
δὲ αὐτοὺς ἔχειρώσατο καὶ ἀνεδήσατο τῇ συνονσίᾳ, συν-  
εστιώμενός τε αὐτοῖς ἀφελῶς καὶ συνδιημερεύων ἐν πᾶ-  
σιν, ὥστε ὑπερφορθῆναι τοὺς ἔνοντας τῇ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς συν-  
τυχίᾳ. Οὕτε δὲ Ἀκαδημίας ἐμέμνητο, οὕτε Σωκρά-  
τους. Αὐτό γε μὴν τοῦτο ἐνεφάνισεν αὐτοῖς, διτι κα-  
κεῖται Πλάτων. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἥλθον εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας, ὑπε-  
δέξατο αὐτοὺς εὖ μάλα φιλοφρόνως. Καὶ οἱ ἔνοι,  
Ἀγε, εἶπον, ὡς Πλάτων, ἐπίδειξον ἡμῖν καὶ τὸν διώ-  
νυμόν σου τὸν Σωκράτους διμιλητίν, καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀκα-  
δημίαν ἥγησαι τὴν ἐκείνου, καὶ ἐπισύστησον τῷ ἀνδρὶ,  
ἵνα τι καὶ αὐτοῦ ἀπολαύσωμεν. Οἱ δὲ ἡρέμα μειδιάσας,  
ῶστερ οὖν καὶ εἰώθει, Ἀλλ' ἐγώ, φησιν, αὐτὸς ἐκεῖνός  
εἰμι. Οἱ δὲ ἐξεπλάγησαν, εἰ τὸν ἀνδρα ἔχοντες μεϑ'  
ἔσυτῶν τὸν τοσοῦτον ἥγνόησαν, ἀτύφως αὐτοῦ συγγενο-  
μένου καὶ ἀνεπιτηδεύτως αὐτοῖς καὶ δεῖξαντος, διτι δύ-  
ναται καὶ ἀνευ τῶν συνήθων λόγων χειροῦσθαι τοὺς  
συνόντας.

## F A B L E S.

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### 1. The Lionness and the Fox.

Λέαινα ὀνειδιζομένη ὑπὸ ἀλώπεκος ἐπὶ τῷ διὰ παντὸς τοῦ χρόνου ἔνα τίκτειν· ἔνα, ἔφη, ἀλλὰ λέοντα.

Ο μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι τὸ καλὸν οὐκ ἐν πλήθει, ἀλλ ἐν ἀρετῇ.

### 2. The Dog and the Hare.

Κύων λαγωὸν διώξας ἐκράτησε· καὶ ποτὲ μὲν ἔδακνε, ποτὲ δὲ σαίνων προσέχαιρε καὶ ἐφίλει. Καὶ ἐ λαγωὸς εἶπεν· εἰ μὲν φίλος εἰ, τι δάκνεις; εἰ δὲ ἐκθρός, τι σαίνεις οὐράν;

### 3. The Viper and the Fox.

Ἐχις ἐπὶ δέσμῃ ἀκανθῶν εἷς τινα ποταμὸν ἐφέρετο· ἀλώπηξ δὲ ὡς ἐθεάσατο αὐτὸν, εἶπεν· ἄξιος τῆς νεώς δ ναύληρος.

Πρὸς ἄνδρα πονηρὸν μοχθηροῖς πράγμασιν ἐπιχειρήσαντα δ λόγος ἀρμόσειεν ἄν.

### 4. The Camel.

Κάμηλος ἀναγκαζομένη ὑπὸ τοῦ ἴδιου δεσπότου δρκεῖσθαι εἶπεν· ἀλλ ὡν μόνον δρκονμένη εἰμὶ ἄσχημος, ἀλλὰ καὶ περιπατοῦσα.

Ο λόγος ἀρμόδιος πρὸς ἄνδρα ἐν παντὶ ἔργῳ ἀπρέπειαν ἔχοντα.

5. The Fox and the Panther.

Στικτή ποτε πάρδαλις ἐκαυχᾶτο φορεῖν ἀπάντων ζώων ποικιλωτέραν δέδιν. Πρὸς ἣν ἡ ἀλώπηξ εἶπεν· ἔγώ σου τῆς δορᾶς κρείττονα καὶ ποικιλωτέραν γνώμην ἔχω.

Ο λόγος δηλοῦ, ὅτι τοῦ σωματικοῦ κάλλους ἀμείνων ἐστὶν ὁ τῆς διανοίας κόσμος.

6. The Pomegranate, the Apple-tree and the Bramble.

Ροιὰ καὶ μηλέα περὶ εὐκαρπίας ἥριζον. Πολλοῦ δὲ τοῦ νείκους ἀναφθέντος, βάτος ἐκ τοῦ πλησίον φραγμοῦ ἀκούσασα εἶπεν· ἀλλ', ὡ φίλαι, πανσώμεθά ποτε μαχόμεναι.

Οὕτω παρὰ τὰς τῶν ἀμεινόνων στάσεις καὶ οἱ μηδενὸς ἄξιοι πειρῶνται τινες εἶναι.

7. The Sheep being shorn.

Πρόβατον ἀφυᾶς κειρόμενον πρὸς τὸν κείροντας ἔφη· εἰ μὲν ἔρια ζητεῖτε, ἀνωτέρω τέμνετε· εἰ δὲ κρέως ἐπιθυμεῖτε, ἄπαξ με καταθύσατε, τοῦ κατὰ μικρὸν βασανίζειν ἀπαλλάξατες.

Πρὸς τὸν ἀφυᾶς ταῖς τέχναις προσφερομένους δόλογος εὐκαιροῖς.

8. The two Wallets.

Ἄνθρωπων ἐκαστος δύο πήρας φέρει, τὴν μὲν ἔμπροσθεν, τὴν δὲ ὄπισθεν, γέμει δὲ κακῶν ἐκατέρα· ἀλλ' ἡ μὲν ἔμπροσθεν ἀλλοτρίων, ἡ δὲ ὄπισθεν τῶν

αὐτοῦ τοῦ φέροντος. Καὶ διὰ τοῦτο οἱ ἀνθρώποι τὰ μὲν ἐξ αὐτῶν κακὰ οὐχ ὀφῶσι, τὰ δὲ ἀλλότρια πάντα ἀκριβῶς θεῶνται.

9. The trodden Snake.

Οφις ὑπὸ πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων πατούμενος τῷ Διὶ ἐνετύγχανε περὶ τούτου. Ο δὲ Ζεὺς πρὸς αὐτὸν εἶπεν· ἀλλ’ εἰ τὸν πρότερον πατήσαντα ἐπληξας, οὐκ ἂν ὁ δεύτερος ἐπεχείρησε τοῦτο ποιῆσαι.

Ο μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι οἱ τοῖς πρώτοις ἐπιβαίνοντες τοῖς ἄλλοις φοβεροὶ γίνονται.

10. The Bear and the Fox.

Ἄρκτός τίς ποτε μεγάλως ἐκανχᾶτο, ὡς φιλανθρωπότατον πάντων ἐστὶ τῶν ζώων· φασὶ γὰρ ἄρκτον νεκρὸν μηδὲν βιβρώσκειν. Ή δὲ ἀλώπηξ ἀκούσασα ταῦτα ἐμειδίασε καὶ πρὸς αὐτὴν ἀντέφη· εἴδε τοὺς νεκροὺς ἡσθίεις καὶ μὴ τοὺς ζῶντας.

Ο μῦθος τοὺς πλεονέκτας καὶ ἐν ὑποκρίσει βιοῦτας ἐλέγχει.

11. The Peacock and the Jackdaw.

Τῶν ὀρνέων βουλευσαμένων περὶ βασιλείας, ταὼς ἡξίον ἐαυτὸν χειροτονεῖσθαι βασιλέα διὰ τὸ κάλλος, δομαμένων δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦτο τῶν ὀρνέων, κολοιὸς εἶπεν· ἀλλ’ ἐὰν σου βασιλεύοντος ὁ ἀετὸς ἡμᾶς διώκῃ, πῶς ἡμῖν ἐπαρκέσεις;

Ο μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι τοὺς ἀρχοντας οὐδὲ διὰ κάλλος μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ δώμηη καὶ φρόνησιν ἐκλέγεσθαι δεῖ.

12. The Horse and the Groom.

Κριθὴν τὴν τοῦ ἵππου ἵπποκόμος κλέπτων καὶ πωλῶν τὸν ἵππον ἔτριβε καὶ ἐκτένιζε πάσας ἡμέρας.



Ἐφη δὲ δὲ οὐππος· εἰ δέλεις ἀληθῶς καλὸν εἶναι με, τὴν κριθὴν τὴν τρέφουσαν μὴ πώλει.

Οτι οἱ πλεονέκται τοῖς πιθανοῖς λόγοις καὶ ταῖς κολακείαις τοὺς πένητας δελεάζονται καὶ ἀποστεροῦσιν αὐτὸὺς καὶ τῆς ἀναγκαίας χρείας.

### 13. The Flies.

Ἐν τινι ταμείῳ μέλιτος ἐκκυθέντος μνῖαι προσπτᾶσαι κατήσθιον· διὰ δὲ τὴν γλυκύτητα τοῦ καρποῦ οὐκ ἀφίσταντο. Ἐμπαγέντων δὲ αὐτῶν τῶν ποδῶν, ὃς οὐκ ἡδύναντο ἀναπτῆναι, ἀποπνιγόμεναι ἔφασαν· ἄθλιαι ἡμεῖς, αὐτὸν διὰ βραχεῖαν ἡδονὴν ἀπολλύμεθα.

Οὕτω πολλάκις ἡ λεχεία πολλῶν κακῶν αἰτία γίνεται.

### 14. The Wolf and the Lamb.

Λύκος ἀρνίον ἐδίωκε· τὸ δὲ εἷς τι ιερὸν κατέφυγε. Προσκαλουμένου δὲ αὐτὸν τοῦ λύκου καὶ λέγοντος, ὅτι θυσιάσει αὐτὸν δὲ οὐδεὶς, εἰ καταλάβῃ, τῷ θεῷ, ἐκεῖνο ἔφη· ἀλλ᾽ αἰρετώτερόν μοι ἔστι θεοῦ θυσία γενέσθαι, ἢ ὑπὸ σοῦ διαφθαρῆναι.

Ο λόγος δῆλος, ὅτι οἷς ἐπίκειται τὸ ἀποθανεῖν, κρείττων ἔστιν δὲ δόξης θάνατος.

### 15. The Woman and the Hen.

Γυνὴ τις χήρα ὄφριν εἶχε καθ' ἐκάστην ἡμέραν ὠδὸν αὐτῇ τίκτουσαν. Νομίσασα δὲ, ὡς, εἰ πλείους τῇ ὄφρινι κριθὰς παραβάλοι, δίς τέξεται τῆς ἡμέρας τοῦτο πεποίηκεν. Ἡ δὲ ὄφρις πιμελής γενομένη οὐδὲ ἀπαξτῆς ἡμέρας τεκεῖν ἡδύνατο.

Ο μῆδος δῆλος, ὅτι οἱ διὰ πλεονεξίαν τῶν πλειόνων ἐπιθυμοῦντες καὶ τὰ παρόντα ἀποβάλλονται.

## 16. The old Man and Death.

Γέρων ποτὲ ξύλα κόψας ταῦτα φέρων πολλὴν ὀδὸν ἐβάδιζε. Λιὰ δὲ τὸν κόπον τῆς ὀδοῦ ἀποθέμενος τὸ φορτίον τὸν Θάνατον ἐπεκαλεῖτο. Τοῦ δὲ Θανάτου φανέντος καὶ πυθομένου, δὶ’ ἣν αἰτίαν αὐτὸν παρακαλεῖται, δὲ γέρων ἔφη· οὐα τὸ φορτίον ἔργης.

‘Ο λόγος δηλοῖ, ὅτι πᾶς ἀνθρωπος φιλόζωος ἐν τῷ βίῳ, κανὸν δυστυχῆ.

## 17. The Ape and the Camel.

Ἐν συνόδῳ τῶν ἀλόγων ζώων πίθηρος ἀναστὰς ὠρχεῖτο. Σφόδρα δὲ αὐτοῦ εὐδοκιμοῦντος καὶ ὑπὸ πάντων ἐπισημανομένου, κάμηλος φθονήσασα ἡβουλήθη τῶν αὐτῶν ἐφειέσθαι. Λιόπερ ἐξαναστᾶσα ἐπειρᾶτο καὶ αὐτὴ δρχεῖσθαι· πολλὰ δὲ αὐτῆς ἄτοπα ποιησάσης, τὰ ζῶα ἀγανακτήσαντα, φοπάλοις αὐτὴν παίοντα ἐξήλασαν.

Πρὸς τὸν διὰ φθόνον κρείττοσιν ἀμιλλομένους καὶ σφαλλομένους δὲ λόγος εὑκαιρος.

## 18. The Fox and the Lion.

Ἀλώπηξ μηδέποτε θεασαμένη λέοντα, ἐπειδὴ κατά τινα τύχην ὑπήντησεν αὐτῷ, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἰδοῦσα αὐτὸν οὕτως ἐφοβήθη, ὡς μικροῦ καὶ ἀποθανεῖν. Ἐκ δευτέρου δὲ αὐτῷ περιτυχοῦσα ἐφοβήθη μὲν, ἀλλ’ οὐχ ὡς τὸ πρότερον. Ἐκ τρίτου δὲ θεασαμένη αὐτὸν οὕτως κατεθάρσησεν, ὡς καὶ προσελθοῦσα αὐτῷ διαλεχθῆναι.

‘Ο μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι καὶ τὰ φοβερὰ τῶν πραγμάτων ἡ συνήθεια καταπραῦνει.

## 19. The Ass wearing the Lion's skin.

"Ονος ἐνδυσάμενος λέοντος δέρμα περιήνε ἐκφοβῶν τὰ ἄλλογα ζῶα. Καὶ δὴ Θεασάμενος ἀλώπεκα ἐπειρᾶτο καὶ ταύτην δεδίπτεσθαι. Ἡ δέ, ἐτύγχανε γὰρ αὐτοῦ φθεγξαμένου προσκηροῦα, ἔφη πρὸς αὐτόν· ἀλλ' εὐ ζεσθι, ὡς καὶ ἐγὰ ἂν σε ἐφοβήθην, εἰ μὴ δύκωμένου ἔμουσα.

Οὐτως ἔνιοι τῶν ἀπαιδεύτων, τοῖς ἔξωθεν τύφοις δοκοῦντές τινες εἰναι, ὑπὸ τῆς ἴδιας γλωσσαλγίας ἐλέγχονται.

## 20. The Murderer.

"Αινθρωπός τις φόνον ποιήσας ἐδιώκετο ὑπὸ τῶν συγγενῶν τοῦ φονευθέντος. Γενόμενος δὲ κατὰ τὸν ποταμὸν τὸν Νεῖλον, λέοντα ἴδων καὶ φοβηθεὶς ἀνέβη εἰς δένδρον. Εὗρε δὲ δράκοντα ἐπάνω τοῦ δένδρου, καὶ πάλιν τοῦτον φοβηθεὶς ἔφειψεν ἑαυτὸν εἰς τὸν ποταμόν. Ήν δὲ τῷ ποταμῷ κροκόδειλος αὐτὸν κατεθοινήσατο.

"Ο μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι τοὺς φονεῖς τῶν ἀνθρώπων οὔτε γῆ οὔτε ἀτρού οὔτε ὑδατος στοιχεῖον οὔτε ἄλλος τόπος φυλάττει.

## 21. The Woman and her Female Servants.

Γυνὴ χήρα φιλεργοὸς θεραπαινίδας ἔχουσα, ταύτας εἰώθει νυκτὸς ἐγείρειν ἐπὶ τὰ ἔργα πρὸς τὰς τῶν ἀλεκτρυόνων φόδάς. Λί δὲ συνεχῶς τῷ πόνῳ ταλαιπωρούμεναι, ἔγνωσσαν δεῖν τὸν ἐπὶ τῆς οἰκίας ἀποκτεῖναι ἀλεκτρυόνα, ὡς ἐκείνου νύκτωρ ἔξανιστάντος τὸν δέσποιναν. Συνέβη δ' αὐταῖς τοῦτο διαπραξαμέναις χαλεπωτέροις περιπεσεῖν τοῖς δεινοῖς. Ἡ γὰρ δεσπότις ἀγνο-

οῖσα τὴν τῶν ἀλεκτρυόνων ἔραν, ἐννυχάτερον ταίτας ἀνίστη.

‘Ο μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι πολλοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὰ βουλεύματα κακῶν αἴτια γίνεται.

22. The Husbandman and his children.

Γεωργός τις, μέλλων καταλίεν τὸν βίον καὶ βουλόμενος τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ παῖδας πεῖραν λαβεῖν τῆς γεωργίας, προσκαλεσάμενος αὐτοὺς ἔφη· παιδες ἐμοί, ἐγαύ μὲν ἦδη τοῦ βίου ὑπέξειμι, ὑμεῖς δ', ἀπερ ἐν τῇ ἀμπέλῳ μοι κέρουπται, ζητήσαντες εὐρήσετε πάντα. Οἱ μὲν οὖν οἰηθέντες θησαυρὸν ἔκει που κατορφωδύχθαι πᾶσαν τὴν τῆς ἀμπέλου γῆν μετὰ τὴν ἀποβίωσιν τοῦ πατρὸς κατέσκαψαν· καὶ θησαυρῷ μὲν οὐ περιέτυχον, ἢ δὲ ἄμπελος καλῶς σκαφεῖσα πολλαπλασίονα τὸν καρπὸν ἀνέδωκεν.

‘Ο μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι δὲ κάματος θησαυρός ἐστι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις.

23. The Horse and the Ass.

‘Ἀνθρωπός τις εἶχεν ἵππον καὶ ὄνον. ‘Οδευόντων δέ, ἐν τῇ δδῷ εἶπεν δὲ ὅνος τῷ ἵππῳ· ἀρον ἐκ τοῦ ἐμοῦ βάροντος, εἰ θέλεις εἶναι με σῶν. ‘Ο δὲ οὐκ ἐπείσθη· δὲ δὲ ὅνος πεσὼν ἐκ τοῦ κόπου ἐτελείησε. Τοῦ δὲ δεσπότου πάντα ἐπιθέντος αὐτῷ καὶ αὐτὴν τὴν τοῦ ὄνου δοράν, θρηνῶν δὲ ἵππος ἐβόα· οἵμοι τῷ παναθλίῳ, τί μοι συνέβη τῷ ταλαιπώρῳ; μὴ θελήσας γὰρ μικρὸν βάρος λαβεῖν, οἷον ἀπαντα βαστάζω, καὶ τὸ δέρμα.

‘Ο μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι τοῖς μικροῖς οἱ μεγάλοι συγκινωνοῦντες ἀμφότεροι σωθήσονται ἐν βίῳ.

## 24. The Ant and the Dove.

Μύρμηξ διψήσας, κατελθὼν εἰς πηγὴν, παρασυρεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ φεύματος ἀπεπνίγετο. Περιστερὰ δὲ τοῦτο θεασαμένη κλῶνα δένδρου περιελοῦσσα εἰς τὴν πηγὴν ἔρδιψεν, ἐφ' οὐ καὶ καθίσας διεσώθη. Ἰξεντῆς δέ τις μετὰ τοῦτο τοὺς καλάμους συνθεὶς ἐπὶ τὸ τὴν περιστερὰν συλλαβεῖν ἔγει. Τοῦτο δὲ διόρμηξ ἐωρακώς τὸν τοῦ ἵξεντοῦ πόδα ἔδακεν. Οὐ δὲ ἀλγήσας τοὺς τε καλάμους ἔρδιψε καὶ τὴν περιστερὰν αἰτία φυγεῖν ἐποίησεν.

Οὐ μῦθος δηλοῖ, δτι δεῖ τοῖς εἰεργέταις χάριν ἀποδιδόναι.

## 25. The Nightingale and the Hawk.

Αηδῶν ἐπὶ τινος ὑψηλῆς δρυὸς καθημένη κατὰ τὸ σύνηθες ἥδεν· ίέραξ δὲ αὐτὴν θεασάμενος, ὡς ἡπόρει τροφῆς, ἐπιπτὰς συνέλαβεν· ἡ δὲ μέλλουσα ἀναιρεῖσθαι ἐδέετο μεθεῖναι αὐτήν, λέγουσα, ὡς οὐχ ἴκαντί ἐστιν ἵέρακος γαστέρα αὐτὴν πληρῶσαι· δεῖν δὲ αὐτόν, εἰ τοφῆς ἀπορεῖ, ἐπὶ τὰ μεῖζονα τῶν δρυέων τρέπεσθαι. Καὶ δις ὑποτυχὼν εἰπεν· ἀλλ᾽ ἔγωγε ἀπόπληκτος ἂν εἴην, εἰ τὴν ἐν χερσὶν ἐτοίμην βορὰν ἀφεὶς τὰ μηδέπω φαινόμενα διώκοιμι.

Οὐ λόγος δηλοῖ, ὡς οὕτω καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀλόγιστοί εἰσιν, οὐδὲ ἐλπίδα μειζόνων τὰ ἐν χερσὶν ὅντα προΐστανται.

οῖσα τὴν τῶν ἀλεκτρυόνων ἕραν, ἐννυχάπερον ταίτας ἀνίστη.

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Οὐ μῦθος δηλοῖ, δτι δεῖ τοῖς εἰεργέταις χάριν ἀποδιδόναι.

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Οὐ λόγος δηλοῖ, ὡς οὕτω καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀλόγιστοι εἰσιν, οὐδὲ ἐλπίδα μειζόνων τὰ ἐν χερσὶν ὅντα προϊένται.

# Μ Y T H O L O G Y.

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## I. General Account of the Gods.

1. Ο οὐρανὸς χαλκοῦς ἐστὶ τὰ ἔξω. Υπερβάντι δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ νάτου γενομένῳ φῶς τε λαμπρότερον φαινεται καὶ ἥλιος καθαρότερος καὶ ἄστρα διαυγέστερα καὶ χρυσοῦν τὸ δάπεδον. Εἰσιόντι δὲ πρῶτον μὲν οἰκοῦσιν αἱ Ὡραι πυλωροῦσι γάρ. ἔπειτα δὲ ἡ Ἰρις καὶ ὁ Ἔρμης, ὃντες ὑπηρέται καὶ ἀγγελιαφόροι τοῦ Λιός. Ἐξῆς δὲ τοῦ Ἡφαίστου τὸ χαλκεῖον, ἀνάμεστον ἀπάσης τέχνης· μετὰ δὲ αἱ τῶν θεῶν οἰκίαι καὶ τοῦ Λιός τὰ βασίλεια, ταῦτα πάντας περικαλλῆ, τοῦ Ἡφαίστου κατασκευάσαντος. Οἱ δὲ θεοὶ „πάρ Ζηνὶ καθήμενοι“ εὐωχοῦνται, νέκταρ πίνοντες καὶ ἀμβροσίαν ἐσθίοντες. Πάλαι μὲν οὖν καὶ ἀνθρώποι συνειστιῶντο καὶ συνέπινον αὐτοῖς, δι Ιχίων καὶ δι Τάνταλος· ἔπει δὲ ἡ σαν ὑβρισταὶ καὶ λάλοι, ἐκεῖνοι μὲν ἔτι καὶ νῦν κολάζονται, ἄβατος δὲ τῷ θυητῷ γένει καὶ ἀπόδημος δι οὐρανός.

2. Οἱ θεοὶ οὐτε σῖτον ἐσθίοντι οὐτε πίνοντι οἰνον, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἀμβροσίαν παρατίθενται καὶ τοῦ νέκταρος μεθύσκονται, μάλιστα δὲ ἥδονται σιτούμενοι τὸν ἐκ τῶν θυσιῶν καπνὸν αὐτῇ κνίσσῃ ἀνενηργεύμενον καὶ τὸ αἷμα τῶν ιερείων, δι τοῖς βωμοῖς οἱ θύοντες περιχέονται.

3. Θυσίας ἄλλοι ἄλλας τοῖς θεοῖς προσάγονται· βοῦν μὲν ἐγεωργός, ἄρνα δὲ δι ποιμὴν καὶ αἴγα δι αἰπόλοις· δι

δέ τις λιβανωτὸν ἢ πόπανον· ὁ δὲ πένης ἵλασκεται τὸν θεὸν φιλήσας μόνον τὴν αὐτοῦ δεξιάν.

4. Οἱ πλάσται τὸν μὲν Δία ἀναπλάττονσι γενεῖτην καὶ σκῆπτρον ἔχοντα, Ποσειδῶνα κνανοχαίτην, τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν παρθένον καλήν, γλαυκῶπιν, αἰγίδα ἀνεζωσμένην, πόρων φέρουσαν, δόρυν ἔχουσάν, τὴν Ἡραν λευκόλενον, εὐάπιν, εὐείμονα, βασιλικήν, ἴδρυμένην ἐπὶ χρυσοῦ θρόνου, Ἀπόλλωνα μειράκιον γυμνὸν ἐν χλαμυδίῳ, τοξότην, διαβεβηκότα τοῖς ποσίν, ὕσπερ θέοντα.

Ἐκαστος τῶν θεῶν τέχνην τινὰ ἔχει ἢ θεοῖς ἢ ἀνθρώποις χρησίμην. Ὁ Ἀπόλλων μαντεύεται· ὁ Ἀσκληπιὸς ἴαται· ὁ Ἐρμῆς παλαίειν διδάσκει· ἡ Ἀρτεμις μαυεύεται· οἱ Διόσκουροι τοὺς ἐν θαλάσσῃ χειμαζομένους ναύτας σώζουσιν, ἄλλοι δὲ ἄλλα τοιαῦτα ἐπιτηδεύονταιν.

5. Τοὺς Διὸς ἐκγόνους φασὶ γενέσθαι, θεὰς μέν, Ἀφροδίτην καὶ Χάριτας, πρὸς δὲ ταύταις Εἰλείθυιαν καὶ τὴν ταίτης συνεργὸν Ἀρτεμιν, καὶ τὰς προσαγορευομένας Ὡρας, Εὐηνομίαν τε καὶ Δίκην, ἔτι δὲ Εἰρήνην. Θεοὺς δέ, Ἡφαιστον καὶ Ἀρην καὶ Ἀπόλλωνα, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Ἐρμῆν. — Τούτων δὲ ἐκάστῳ μυθολογοῦσι τὸν Δία τῶν εὐρεθέντων ὑπὸ αὐτοῦ καὶ συντελουμένων ἔργων τὰς ἐπιστήμας καὶ τὰς τίμας τῆς εὐρέσεως ἀπονεῖμαι, βουλόμενον αἰώνιον αὐτοῖς περιποιῆσαι μνήμην παρὰ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις. Παραδοθῆναι δὲ τῇ μὲν Ἀφροδίτῃ τίν τε τῶν παρθένων ἡλικίαν, ἐν οἷς χρόνοις δεῖ γαμεῖν αὐτάς, καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ἐπιμέλειαν, τὴν ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἐν τοῖς γάμοις γινομένην μετὰ θυσιῶν καὶ σπονδῶν, ἃς ποιοῦσιν ἀνθρώποι τῇ θεῷ ταύτῃ. Ταῖς δὲ Χάρισι δοθῆναι τὴν τῆς ὄψεως κόσμησιν, καὶ τὸ πατάρχειν εὐ-

εργεσίας, καὶ πάλιν ἀμείβεσθαι ταῖς προστρκούσαις χάρισι τοὺς εὖ ποιήσαντας.

6. Εἰλείθυιαν δὲ λαβεῖν τὴν περὶ τὰς τικτούσας ἐπιμέλειαν καὶ θεραπείαν τῶν ἐν τῷ τίκτειν ιακοπαθούσων· διὸ καὶ τὰς ἐν τοῖς τοιούτοις κινδυνεύοντας γυναικας ἀπικαλεῖσθαι μάλιστα τὴν θεὸν ταύτην. Ἡρατεμνη δέ φασιν εὑρεῖν τὴν τῶν νηπίων παιδίων θεραπείαν καὶ τροφάς τινας ἀρμοζούσας τῇ φύσει τῶν βρεφῶν· ἀφ' ἣς αἰτίας καὶ Κονδορόφον αὐτὴν ὀνομάζεσθαι. Τῶν δὲ ὀνομαζομένων Ὡρῶν ἐκάστη δοθῆται τὴν ἐπώνυμον τάξιν τε καὶ τοῦ βίου διακόσμησιν ἐπὶ τῇ μεγίστῃ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὥφελείᾳ· μηδὲν γὰρ εἶναι μᾶλλον δυνάμενον εὐδαιμονα βίον παρασκενάσαι τῆς Εὐτομίας καὶ Λίκης καὶ Εἰρήνης.

7. Ἀθηνᾶ δὲ προσάπτουσι τὴν τε τῶν ἐλαιῶν ἡμέρωσιν καὶ φυτείαν παραδοῦναι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις καὶ τὴν τοῦ πορποῦ τούτου κατεργασίαν· πρὸς δὲ τούτοις τὴν τῆς ἐσθῆτος κατασκευὴν καὶ τὴν τεκτονικὴν τέχνην, ἔπει δὲ πολλὰ τῶν ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις ἐπιστήμαις εἰςγήγανται τοῖς ἀνθρώποις· εὑρεῖν δὲ καὶ τὴν τῶν αἰλῶν κατασκευὴν, καὶ τὴν διὰ τούτων συντελουμένην μουσικήν, καὶ τὸ σύνολον πολλὰ τῶν φιλοτέχνων ἔργων, ἀφ' ὧν Ἐργάνην αὐτὴν προσαγορεύεσθαι.

8. Ταῖς δὲ Μούσαις δοθῆται παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς τὴν τῶν γραμμάτων εὑρεσιν, καὶ τὴν τῶν ἐπῶν σύνθεσιν τὴν προσαγορευομένην ποιητικήν. Ἡφαιστον δὲ λέγονται εὑρετὴν γενέσθαι τῆς περὶ τὸν σίδηρον ἔργασίας ἀπάσης καὶ τῆς περὶ τὸν χαλκὸν καὶ χρισὸν καὶ ἄργυρον, καὶ τῶν ἔλλων δια τὴν ἐκ τοῦ πυρὸς ἔργασίαν ἐπιδέχεται. Τὸν Ἡρῷ δὲ μυθολογοῦσι πρῶτον κατασκενάσαι πανοπλίαν καὶ στρατιώτας καθοπλίσαι, καὶ τὴν ἐν ταῖς μά-

χαις ἐνσγάπον ἐνέργειαν εἰςγγήσασθαι, φονείοντα τοὺς ἀπειθοῦντας τοῖς θεοῖς.

9. Ἀπόλλωνα δὲ τῆς αιθάρας εἰρετὴν ἀναγορείοισι καὶ τῆς ωτὸν αὐτὴν μουσικῆς ἔτι δὲ τὴν ἴστρικὴν ἀπιστήμην ἔξενεγκεῖν, τὴν διὰ τῆς μαρτικῆς τέχνης γινομένην, δὶς ἡς τὸ παλαιὸν συνέβαινε θεραπείας τυγχάνειν τοὺς ἀρρώστοῦντας· εὑρετὴν δὲ καὶ τοῦ τόξου γενόμενον διδάξαι τοὺς ἐγχωρίους τὰ περὶ τὴν τοξείαν. Ἀπόλλωνος δὲ καὶ Κορωνίδος ἀσκληπιὸν γεννηθέντα, καὶ πολλὰ παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς τῶν εἰς ἴστρικὴν μαθόντα, προσεξενρεῖν τὴν τε χειρουργίαν καὶ τὰς τῶν φαρμάκων σκευασίας καὶ διζῶν δινάμεις, καὶ παθόλου προβιβάσαι τὴν τέχνην ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον, ὥστε ὡς ἀρχιγὸν αὐτῆς καὶ κτίστην τιμᾶσθαι.

10. Τῷ δ' Ἐφιῇ προσάπευοντι τὰς ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις γινομένας ἐπικηρυκεῖας καὶ διαλλαγὰς καὶ σπονδάς. Φασὶ δ' αὐτὸν καὶ μέτρα καὶ σταθμὰ καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῆς ἐμπορίας κέρδη πρώτον ἐπινοῆσαι, καὶ τὸ λάθρα τὰ τῶν ἄλλων σφετερίζεσθαι. Εἰςγγητὴν δ' αὐτὸν καὶ παλαιστρας γενέσθαι καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς χελώνης λύραν ἐπινοῆσαι. Λιόντον δὲ μιθολογοῦσιν εὑρετὴν γενέσθαι τῆς τ' ἀμπέλου καὶ τῆς περὶ ταύτην ἐργασίας, ἔτι δ' οἰνοποιίας, καὶ τοῦ πολλοὺς τῶν ἐκ τῆς ἀπώρας καρπῶν ἀποθησαυρίζεσθαι.

11. Αἱ Μοῦσαι Λιὸς καὶ Μημοσύνης θυγατέρες εἶναι λέγονται. Ἡσίοδος τὰ δινόματα αὐτῶν ἀπογράνεται οὕτως·

Κλειώ τ' Ἐυτέρπη τε, Θάλειά τε Μελπομένη τε,  
Τερψιχόρη τ' Ἐρατώ τε, Πολύμνιά τ' Οὐρανή τε,  
Καλλιόπη δέ τοις προφερεστάτη ἐστὶν ἀπασέων.

\* \* \*

12. 'Ο πολὺς ὅμιλος, οὓς ἴδιάτας οἱ σοφοὶ καλοῦσιν, 'Ομήρῳ τε καὶ 'Ησιόδῳ πειθόμενοι, τόπον τινὰ ὑπὸ τῇ γῇ πάνταν βαθὺν "Αἰδηνὸν πειλήφασι, μέγαν δὲ καὶ πολύχωρον τοῦτον εἶναι καὶ ζοφερόν καὶ ἀνήμιον. Βασιλεύειν δὲ τοῦ χάσματος ἀδελφὸν τοῦ Λιός, Πλούτωνα κεκλημένον. Περιφέεῖσθαι δὲ τὴν χώραν αὐτοῦ ποταμοῖς μεγάλοις τε καὶ φοβεροῖς καὶ ἐκ μόνων τῶν ὄνομάτων· Κωκυτοί γάρ καὶ Πυριφλεγέθοντες καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα κέκληνται. Τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, ἡ Ἀχερονία λίμνη πρόκειται, πρώτη δεχομένη τοὺς ἀπαντῶντας, ἣν οὐκ ἔνι διαπλεῦσαι ἡ παρελθεῖν ἄνευ τοῦ πορθμέως. Πρὸς δὲ αὐτῇ τῇ καθόδῳ καὶ πύλῃ ἀδαμαντίνῃ ἀδελφιδοῖς τοῦ βασιλέως Αἰσκός ἔστηκε τὴν φρουρὰν ἐπιτετραμένος, καὶ παρ' αὐτῷ κύων τρικέφαλος. Περαιωθέντας δὲ τὴν λίμνην λειμῶν ὑποδέχεται μέγας καὶ ποτὸν μητρὸς πολέμιον· λήθης γοῦν διὰ τούτο ὠνόμασται. 'Ο μὲν οὖν Πλούτων καὶ ἡ Περσεφόνη δυναστεύοντιν, ὑπηρετοῦσι δὲ αὐτοῖς Ἐριννύες καὶ Φόβοι καὶ Ἐρυῆς. Αἰκαστοὶ δὲ οὐάθηρται δύο, Μίνως τε καὶ Ῥαδάμανθυς, Κρῆτες ὅντες καὶ νίοι τοῦ Λιός. Οὗτοι δὲ τοὺς μὲν ἀγαθοὺς τῶν ἀνδρῶν καὶ δικαίους πέμπουσιν ἐς τὸ Ἑλύσιον πεδίον, τῷ ἀρίστῳ βίῳ συνεσομένους· τοὺς δὲ πονηροὺς ταῖς Ἐριννύσι παραδόντες ἐς τὸν τῆς κολάσεως χῶρον ἐκπέμπουσιν.

13. 'Ο Κέρβερος, δὲ τοῦ ἄδον φρουρός, εἶχε τρεῖς μὲν κυνῶν κεφαλάς, τὴν δὲ οὐρὰν δράκοντος, κατὰ δὲ τοῦ νότου παντοίων ὄφεων κεφαλάς. 14. 'Ο Τάρταρος τόπος ἐστὶν ἐρεβώδης ἐν ἄδον, τοσοῦτον ἀπὸ γῆς ἔχων διάστημα, δύσον ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ γῆ.

## II. Apollo and Artemis (Diana).

1. Αητώ, ἡ τοῦ Κοίου θυγάτηρ, συνελθοῦσα Διὸς κατὰ τὴν γῆν ἅπασαν ὑφὶς Ἡρας ἡλαύνετο, μέχρις εἰς Αἴλον ἐλθοῦσα γενὰ πρώτην Ἀρτεμιν, ὑφὶς ἡς μαιωθεῖσα ὑστερον Ἀπόλλωνα ἐγέννησεν. — Ἀρτεμις μὲν οὖν τὰ περὶ θήραν ἀσκήσασα παρθένος ἔμεινεν· Ἀπόλλων δὲ τὴν μαντικὴν μαθὼν παρὰ τοῦ Πανὸς ἤρεν εἰς Δελφούς, χρησμῳδούσης τότε Θέμιδος. ‘Ως δὲ διὸς φρουρῶν τὸ μαντεῖον Πέθων ὅφις ἐκάλινεν αὐτὸν παρθένην ἐπὶ τὸ χάσμα, τοῦτον ἀνελὼν τὸ μαντεῖον παραλαμβάνει.

2. Ἀπόλλων Ἀδμήτῳ, τῷ βασιλεῖ τῶν Φερῶν ἐν Θεσσαλίᾳ, ἐθήτευσε καὶ ὑπήσατο παρὰ Μοιρῶν, ἵνα, διτανὸς μέλλῃ τελευτᾶν, ἀπολινθῇ τοῦ θανάτου, ἀντὶ ἑκονσίως τις ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ θνήσκειν ἐληται. ‘Ως δὲ ἦλθεν ἡ τοῦ θνήσκειν ἡμέρα, μήτε τοῦ πατρὸς μήτε τῆς μητρὸς ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ θνήσκειν θελόντων, Ἀλκηστὶς ἡ αὐτοῦ ἄλοχος ὑπερεραπέθανε. Καὶ αὐτὴν πάλιν ἀνέπεμψεν ἡ Κόρη· ὡς δὲ ἔνιοι λέγουσίν, Ἡρακλῆς μαχεσάμενος τῷ Θανάτῳ.

3. Ἀπόλλων καὶ Ποσειδῶν, τὴν Λαομέδοντος ὑβριν πειράσσαι θέλοντες, εἰκασθέντες ἀνθρώποις, ὑπέσχοντο ἐπὶ μισθῷ τειχεῖν τὸ Πέργαμον· τοῖς δὲ τειχίσασι τὸν μισθὸν οὐκ ἀπεδίδον. Διὰ τοῦτο Ἀπόλλων μὲν λοιμὸν ἔπειμψε, Ποσειδῶν δὲ κῆπος, διὸς δὲ τῷ πεδίῳ συνήρπαζεν ἀνθρώπους. Χρησμῶν δὲ λεγόντων, ἀπαλλάγήν ἔσεσθαι τῶν συμφορῶν, ἐὰν προθῇ Λαομέδων Ἡσιόνη τὴν θυγατέρα αὐτοῦ βορὰν τῷ κήπει, οὗτος προσύθηκε, ταῖς πλησίον τῆς θαλάσσης πέτραις προσερήσας αὐτήν. Ταύτην ἴδων ἐκκειμένην Ἡρακλῆς ὑπέ-

σχετο σώσειν αὐτήν, εἰ τὰς ἵππους παρὰ Λαομέδοντος λήψεται, ἀς δὲ Ζεὺς ποιηὴν τῆς Γανυμήδους ἀρπαγῆς ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ· δώσειν δὲ Λαομέδοντος εἰπόντος, κτείνας τὸ κῆτος Ἡσιόνην ἔσωσε. Μὴ βουλομένου δὲ τὸν μισθὸν ἀποδοῦνται, Ἡφαελῆς αὐτὸν ἀπέκτεινε καὶ τὴν πόλιν εἶλεν.

4. Ταντάλου ἐγένετο Πέλοψ νίδις καὶ Νιόβη θυγάτηρ. Αὗτη δὲ ἐγέννησεν νιὸν ἐπτὰ καὶ θυγατέρας τὰς ἵσας, εὐπρεπείᾳ διαφερούσας. Ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ πλήθει τῶν τέκνων μέγα φρναττομένη πλεονάκις ἐκανχάτο, καὶ τῆς Λητοῦς ἔστητὴν εὐτεκνοτέραν ἀπεφαίνετο. Εἴδε τὸ μὲν Λητώ χολωσαμένη προσέταξε τῷ μὲν Ἀπόλλωνι κατατοξεῦσαι τὸν νιὸν τῆς Νιόβης, τῇ δὲ Ἀρτέμιδι τὰς θυγατέρας. Τούτων δὲ ὑπακονσάντων τῇ μητρὶ, καὶ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν καιρὸν κατατοξευσάντων τὰ τέκνα τῆς Νιόβης, συνέβη αὐτὴν ὑφ' ἔνα καιρὸν διξέως δῆμα εὐτεκνον καὶ ἀτεκνον γενέσθαι. 5. Νιόβη δὲ Θήβας ἀπολιποῦσα πρὸς τὸν πατέρα Τάνταλον ἤκει εἰς Σίτυλον τῆς Ασίας· κακεῖ Διὶ εὐξαμένη τὴν μορφὴν εἰς λίθον μετέβαλε, καὶ χεῖται δάκρυα νύκτωρ καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν.

6. Ἀκταίων, Αὐτονόης καὶ Ἀρισταίου παῖς, τραφεὶς παρὰ Χείρωνι, κυνηγὸς ἐδιδάχθη, καὶ ὑστερον κατεβρώθη ἐν τῷ Κιθαιρῶνι ὑπὸ τῶν ἴδιων κυνῶν. Καὶ τοῦτον ἐτελεύτησε τὸν τρόπον, ὅτι τὴν Ἀρτεμιν λονομένην εἶδε. Καὶ φασι, τὴν θεὸν παραχρῆμα αὐτοῦ τὴν μορφὴν εἰς ἔλαφον ἀλλάξαι, καὶ τοῖς ἐπομένοις αὐτῷ πεντήμορτα κυσὶν ἐμβαλεῖν λύσσαν, ὑφ' ὃν κατὰ ἄγνοιαν ἐβρώθη· ἀπολομένου δὲ Ἀκταίονος, οἱ κύνες ἐπιέητοῦντες τὸν δεσπότην κατωρύνοντο, καὶ ζήτησιν ποιούμενοι παρεγένοντο ἐπὶ τὸ τοῦ Χείρωνος ἄντρον, δις εἴ-

δωλον κατεσκεύασεν Ἀκταίονος, ὃ καὶ τὴν λίναρην αὐτῶν ἔπαυσεν.

7. Ἀσκληπιὸς Ἀπόλλωνος παῖς ἦν καὶ Καφανίδος. Τοῦτον, τῆς αὐτοῦ μητρὸς ἀποθανόσης, ἐπειρρόφος ὅντα, πρὸς Χείραντα τὸν Κένταυρον ἤρεγκεν Ἀπόλλων, παρ' ᾧ καὶ τὴν ἵετραικήν καὶ τὴν κυνηγετικήν τρεφόμενος ἐδιδάχθη. Καὶ γενόμενος χειρουργικὸς καὶ τὴν τέχνην ἀσκήσας ἐπὶ πολύ, οὐ μόνον ἐκάλυψε τιμας ἀποθνήσκειν, ἀλλ' ἀνίγειρε καὶ τοὺς ἀποθανόντας. Ζεὺς δὲ φοβηθείσες, μὴ λαβόντες οἱ ἀνθρώποι θεραπείσαιν πάρ' αὐτοῦ βοηθῶσιν ἀλλήλους, ἐκεραύνωσεν αὐτόν· καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ὀργισθεὶς Ἀπόλλων πτείνει Κύκλωπας, τοὺς τὸν κεραυνὸν Λιὸν κατασκευάσαντας. Ζεὺς δὲ ἐμέλλησε φίππειν αὐτὸν εἰς Τάρταρον· δειηθείσης δὲ Αγτοῦς, ἐκέλευσεν αὐτὸν ἐπιστὸν ἀνδρὶ θητεῦσαι. Ὁ δὲ παραγενόμενος εἰς Φεράς πρὸς Ἀδμητον τὸν Φέρητος τούτῳ λατρεύων ἐπιθίμαινε, καὶ τὰς θηλείας βάσις πάσας διδυματόκοντας ἐποίησεν.

### III. Dionysus (Bacchus).

1. Ζεὺς Σεμέλης ἐρασθείς συναμίλησεν αὐτῇ. Ἡ δέ, κατανεύσαντος αὐτῆς Λιὸς πᾶν τὸ αἰτηθὲν ποιήσαν, αἰτεῖται τοιοῦτον αὐτὸν ἐλθεῖν, οἷος ἡλθε μνηστευόμενος Ἡραν. Ζεὺς δέ, μὴ δυνάμενος ἀνανεῦσαι, παραγίγνεται εἰς τὸν Θάλαμον αὐτῆς ἐφ' ἀρματος ἀστραπαῖς δόμον καὶ βρονταῖς, καὶ περαννὺν ἔησι. Σεμέλης δὲ διὰ τὸν φόβον ἐκλιπούσης, δὲος τὸ αὐτῆς βρέφος ἐκ τοῦ πυρὸς ἀρπάσας, ἐνέδραψε τῷ μηρῷ. Κατὰ δὲ τὸν χρόνον τὸν καθήμοντα Λιόντου γενῆ Ζεύς, λύσας τὰ δάμματα, καὶ δίδωσιν Ἐρμῆ· δὲ κομίζει πρὸς Ἰηώ καὶ Ἀράμαντα, καὶ πείθει τρέφειν ὡς πόρην.

2. Ἀγανακτήσασα δὲ Ἡρα μανίαν αὐτοῖς ἐνέβαλε. Καὶ Ἀθάμας μὲν τὸν πρεσβύτερον παῖδα Λέαρχον ὡς ἔλαφον θηρεύσας ἀπέκτεινεν. Ἰναὶ δέ, τὸν Μελικέρτην εἰς πεπυρωμένον λέβητα δίψασα, εἴτα βαστάσασα, μετὰ νεκροῦ τοῦ παιδὸς ἤλατο κατὰ βυθῶν· καὶ Λευκοθέα μὲν αὐτὴ καλεῖται, Παλαίμων δὲ ὁ παῖς, οὗτως ὀνομασθέντες ὑπὸ τῶν πλεόντων τοῖς χειμαζομένοις γὰρ βοηθοῦσιν. Ἐτέθη δὲ ἐπὶ Μελικέρτη ἀγών τῶν Ἰσθμίων, Σισύφου θέντος.

3. Λυκοῦργος, παῖς Λρύαντος, Ἡδωνῶν βασιλεύων, οἱ Στρυμόνα ποταμὸν παροικοῦσιν, ἐξέβαλε Λιόνυσον σὺν ταῖς Βάκχαις εἰς Θράκην ἐλθόντα. Καὶ Λιόνυσος μὲν εἰς θάλασσαν πρὸς Θέτιν τὴν Νηρέως κατέφυγε, Βάκχαι δὲ ἐγένοντο αἰχμάλωτοι καὶ τὸ συνεπόμενον Σατύρων πλῆθος αὐτῷ. Αἱ δὲ Βάκχαι ἐλύθησαν ἐξαίφνης, Λυκοῦργῳ δὲ μανίαν ἐνεποίησε Λιόνυσος. Οὐ δὲ μεμηνώς Λρύαντα τὸν παῖδα, ἀμπέλου νομίζων κλῆμα κόπτειν, πελέκει πλήξας ἀπέκτεινε, καὶ ἀκρωτηριάσας ἔστὸν ἐσωφρόνησε. Τῆς δὲ γῆς ἀκάρπου μενούσης, ἔχοησεν δὲ θεός, καρποφορήσειν αὐτήν, ἀν θανατωθῆ Λυκοῦργος. Ἡδωνοὶ δὲ ὀκούσαντες, εἰς τὸ Παγγαῖον αὐτὸν ἀπαγαγόντες ὅρος ἔδησαν· κακεῖ κατὰ τὴν Λιονύσου βούλησιν ὑφ' ἵππων διαφθαρεὶς ἀπέθανεν.

4. Λιελθῶν δὲ Θράκην καὶ τὴν Ἰνδικὴν ἀπασαν, στήλας ἐκεῖ στήσας ἤκεν εἰς Θήβας, καὶ τὰς γυναικας ἴραγκασε καταλιπούσας τὰς οἰκίας βασιχεύειν ἐν τῷ Κιθαιρῶν. Πενθεὺς δέ, Ἐχίονος νίός, παρὰ Κάδμου εἰληφὼς τὴν βασιλείαν, διεκώλυε ταῦτα γίγνεσθαι, καὶ παραγενόμενος εἰς Κιθαιρῶνα τῶν Βακχῶν κατάσκοπος ὑπὸ τῆς μητρὸς Ἀγανῆς κατὰ μανίαν ἐμελεῖσθη· ἐνόμισε γὰρ αὐτὸν θηρίον εἶναι.

5. Βουλόμενος δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰαρίας εἰς Νάξον διακομισθῆναι, Τυδηνῶν ληστρικὴν ἐμισθώσατο τριήρη· οἱ δὲ αὐτὸν ἐνθέμενοι Νάξον μὲν παρέπλεον, ἡπείγοντο δὲ εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἀπεμπολίσοντες. Οἱ δὲ τὸν μὲν ἵστον καὶ τὰς κώπας ἐποίησεν ὅφεις, τὸ δὲ σκάφος ἐπλησσισσοῦ καὶ βοῆς αὐλῶν· οἱ δὲ ἐμμανεῖς γενόμενοι, κατὰ τῆς θαλάσσης ἔφυγον καὶ ἐγένοντο δελφῖνες.

6. Ἰαρίος τὸν Αιόνυσον εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐλθόντα ὑπεδέξατο, καὶ λαμβάνει παρ’ αὐτοῦ κλῆμα ἀμπέλου. Καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν οἰνοποιίαν μανθάνων καὶ τὰς τοῦ θεοῦ δωρήσασθαι θέλων χάριτας ἀνθρώποις, ἀφικνεῖται πρός τινας ποιμένας, οἱ γενσάμενοι τοῦ ποτοῦ καὶ χωρὶς ὕδατος δι’ ἡδονὴν ἀφειδῶς ἐλκύσαντες, πεφαρμάχθαι νομίζοντες, ἀπέκτειναν αὐτόν. Μεθ’ ἡμέραν δὲ νοήσαντες ἔθαψαν αὐτόν. Ἡριγόνη δὲ τῇ θυγατρὶ τὸν πατέρα μαστευούσῃ κύνων συνήθης, ὅνομα Μαίρα, ἡ τῷ Ἰαρίῳ συνείπετο, τὸν νεκρὸν ἐμήρνυσε· κακείην ὁδυρομένη τὸν πατέρα ἔσυτὴν ἀνήρτησεν.

#### IV. Hermes (Mercury).

1. Ἐρμῆς, Μαίας καὶ Λιὸς νίός, ἔτι ἐν σπαργάνοις ὁν, ἐκδὺς εἰς Πιερίαν παραγίγνεται, καὶ κλέπτει βόας, δις ἔνεμεν Ἀπόλλων. Ἰνα δὲ μὴ φωραθείη ὑπὸ τῶν ἱκνῶν, ὑποδήματα τοῖς ποσὶ περιέθηρε, καὶ κομίσας εἰς Πύλον εἰς σπήλαιον ἀπέκρυψε. Καὶ ταχέως εἰς Κυλλήνην ὥχετο, καὶ ενρίσκει πρὸ τοῦ ἄντρου νεμομένην χελώνην. Ταύτην ἐκκαθάρας, εἰς τὸ κύτος χορδὰς ἐντείνας, λύραν εὗρε καὶ πλῆκτρον.—Ἀπόλλων δὲ τὰς βόας ξητῶν εἰς Πύλον ἀφικνεῖται, καὶ τοὺς κατοικοῦντας ἀνέκρινεν. Οἱ δὲ ἴδειν μὲν παῖδα ἐλαύνοντα ἔφασκον, ὅντες δὲ εἰπεῖν, ποῖ ποτὲ ἡλάθησαν, διὰ τὸ μὴ εὑρεῖν

δέχονται δύνασθαι. Μαθὼν δὲ ἐκ τῆς μαντικῆς τὸν ιεκλοφότα πρὸς Μαῖαν εἰς Κυλλήνην παραγίγνεται, καὶ τὸν Ἐφιῆν γῆταστο· ἡ δὲ ἀπέδειξεν αὐτὸν ἐν τοῖς σπαργάνοις. Ἀπόλλων δὲ αὐτὸν τὸν παῖδα πρὸς Λία κομίσας τὰς βόας ἀπήτει. Λιὸς δὲ κελεύοντος ἀποδοῦναι, ἡρετεῖτο. Μή πείθων δὲ ἄγει τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα εἰς Πόλον, καὶ τὰς βόας ἀποδίδωσιν. — Ἀκούσας δὲ τῆς λύρας ὁ Ἀπόλλων, ἀντιδίδωσι τὰς βόας. Ἐφιῆς δὲ ταύτας νέμων, σύριγγα πηξάμενος ἐσύριζεν. Ἀπόλλων δὲ καὶ ταύτην βουλόμενος λαβεῖν, τὴν χρυσῆν δάθδον ἐδίδου αὐτῷ, ἦν ἐκέντητο βουκολῶν, καὶ τὴν μαντικήν ἐδιδάξατο αὐτὸν. Ζεὺς δὲ αὐτὸν κήρυκα ἔσαντον καὶ θεῶν ἐποχθονίων τίθησιν.

#### V. Athena.

1. Κέκροψ αὐτόχθων, συμφυὲς ἔχων σῶμα ἀνδρὸς καὶ δράκοντος, τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐβασίλευσε πρῶτος, καὶ τὴν γῆν πρότερον λεγομένην Ἀκτὴν ἀφ' ἔσαντον Κεκροπίαν ὀνόμασεν. Ἐπὶ τούτου, φασίν, ἔδοξε τοῖς θεοῖς πόλεις καταλαβέσθαι, ἐν αἷς ἔμελλον ἔχειν τιμὰς ἴδιας ἔκαστος. Ἡκεν οὖν πρῶτος Ποσειδῶν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικήν, καὶ πλήξας τῇ τριαίνῃ κατὰ μέσην τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ἀνέφηρε θάλασσαν, ἦν νῦν Ἐρεχθῆδα οαλοῦσι. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτον ἦκεν Ἀθηνᾶ, καὶ ἐφύτευσεν ἐλαῖαν, ἦν νῦν ἐν τῷ Πανδροσίῳ δείκνυται. Γενομένης δὲ ἔριδος ἀμφοῖν περὶ τῆς χώρας, Ἀθηνᾶν καὶ Ποσειδῶνα διαλίνασας Ζεὺς κριτὰς ἔδωκε θεοὺς τοὺς δώδεκα. Καὶ τούτων δικαζόντων, ἡ χώρα τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς ἐκρίθη, Κέκροπος μαρτυρήσαντος, δτὶ πρῶτον τὴν ἐλαίαν ἐφύτευσεν. Ἀθηνᾶ μὲν οὖν ἀφ' ἔστητος τὴν πόλιν ἐνάλεσεν Ἀθήνας. Ποσειδῶν

δὲ Θυμῷ δργισθεὶς τὸ Θριάσιον πεδίον ἐπέκλισε καὶ τὴν Ἀστικὴν ὑφαλον ἐποίησεν.

2. Ἡν παρὰ Θηβαίοις μάντις Τειρεσίας, Εὐήρος καὶ Χαρικλοῦς νύμφης, γενόμενος τυφλὸς τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς. Οὗτος περὶ τῆς πηρώσεως καὶ ματικῆς λόγοι λέγονται διάφοροι. Ἀλλοι μὲν γὰρ αὐτὸν ὑπὸ τῶν Θεῶν φασὶ τυφλωθῆναι, δτι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, ἃ κρύπτειν ἔθελον, ἐμήρνυεν. ἄλλοι δέ, ὑπὸ Ἀθηνᾶς αὐτὸν τυφλωθῆναι, δτι αὐτὴν γυμνὴν ἐν λοντρῷ εἶδε. Χαρικλοῦς δὲ δεομένης τὴν Θεόν (ἥν δὲ προσφιλῆς τῇ Ἀθηνᾷ ή Χαρικλώ) ἀποκαταστῆσαι πάλιν τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, ἡ Θεὸς μὴ δυναμένη τοῦτο ποιῆσαι, τὰς ἀκοὰς διακαθάρασα, πᾶσαν ὀρνίθων φωνὴν ἐποίησε συνιέναι, καὶ σκῆπτρον αὐτῷ ἐδωρήσατο, δ φέρων δμοίως τοῖς βλέπονσιν ἐβάθιζεν.

## VI. Herakles (Hercules).

1. Πρῶτα μὲν ἐν Νεμέᾳ βριαρὸν κατέπεφνε λέοντα. Λεύτερον ἐν Λέρνῃ πολυναύχενον ἔκτανεν ὑδραν. Τὸ τρίτον αὖτ' ἐπὶ τοῖς Ἐρυμάνθιον ἔκτανε πάπρον. Χρυσόκεφων ἔλαφον μετὰ ταῦτ' ἤγρενσε τέταρτον. Πέμπτον δ' ὄρνιθας Στυμφαλίδας ἐξεδίωξεν. Ἐκτον Ἀμαζονίδος κόμισθε ζωστῆρα φαεινόν. Ἐβδόμον Ἀνγείου πολλὴν κόπρον ἐξεκάθηρεν. Ὁγδοον ἐκ Κρήτης πνοίπνοον ἤλασε τεῦρον. Εἶνατον ἐκ Θερήκης Διομήδεος ἤγαγεν ὑππον. Γηρυόνου δέκατον βόας ἤλασεν ἐξ Ἐρυθείης. Ἐνδέκατον κύνα Κέρθεφον ἤγαγεν ἐξ Ἀίδαο. Δωδέκατον δ' ἤγεγκεν ἐξ Ἐλλάδα κρύσεα μῆλα.
2. Ἡρακλέα μυθολογοῦσιν ἐκ Διὸς γενέσθαι. Οὗτος δώμηστι σώματος πολὺ τῶν ἀπάντων διενέγκας ἐπῆλθε τὴν

οίκουμενην, κολάζω μὲν τοὺς ἀδίκους, ἀναιρῶν δὲ τὰ τὴν χώραν ἀοίκητον ποιοῦντα θηρία· πᾶσι δὲ ἀνθρώποις τὴν ἐλευθερίαν περιποιήσας ἀγέτητος μὲν ἐγένετο καὶ ἄτρωτος, διὰ δὲ τὰς εὐεργεσίας ἀθανάτου τιμῆς ἔτιχε παρ' ἀνθρώπους.

3. Ἡρακλέους παιδὸς ὄντος ὀκταμητιαίου, δύο δράκοντας ὑπεριμεγέθεις Ἡρα ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτοῦ εὐνὴν ἐπεμψε, διαφθαρθρου τὸ βρέφος θέλουσα. Ἐπιβοωμένης δὲ Ἀλκυόνης Ἀμφιτρύωνα, Ἡρακλῆς διαναστὰς ἄγχων ἐκατέρως ταῖς χερσὶν αὐτοὺς διέφθειρεν. 4. Εὐρυσθεὺς ἐπέταξε τῷ Ἡρακλεῖ τοῦ Νεμέου λέοντος τὴν δορὰν κομίζειν. Τοῦτο δὲ ζῶν ἦν ἄτρωτον, ἐκ Τυφῶνος γεγεννημένον. Πορευόμενος οὖν ἐπὶ τὸν λέοντα καὶ εἰς τὴν Νεμέαν ἀφικόμενος, τὸν λέοντα ἐτόξευσε πρῶτον. Ως δὲ ἔμαθεν ἄτρωτον ὄντα, ἀνατεινάμενος τὸ δόπαλον ἐδίωκε. Φυγόντος δὲ τοῦ λέοντος εἰς ἀμφίστομον σπήλαιον αὐτοῦ, Ἡρακλῆς τὴν ἐτέραν ἀπωκοδόμησεν εἰσόδον, διὰ δὲ τῆς ἐτέρας ἐπεισῆλθε τῷ θηρίῳ, καὶ περιθεὶς τὴν χεῖρα τῷ τραχήλῳ κατέσχεν ἄγχων, ἔως ἐπνιξε, καὶ θέμενος ἐπὶ τῶν ὅμων ἐκόμιζεν εἰς Μυκήνας. 5. Ἐκτον ἐπέταξεν ἀθλον αὐτῷ τὰς Στυμφαλίδας ὄρνιθας ἐκδιῶξαι. Ἡν δὲ ἐν Στυμφάλῳ, πόλει τῆς Ἀρκαδίας, Στυμφαλὶς λεγομένη λίμνη, πολλῇ συνηρεφής ὥλη. Εἰς ταύτην ὅρνεις συνέφυγον ἄπλετοι. Ἀμηχανοῦντος οὖν Ἡρακλέους, πῶς ἐκ τῆς ὥλης τὰς ὄρνιθας ἐκβάλῃ, χάλκεα κρόταλα δίδωσιν αὐτῷ Ἀθηνᾶ παρ' Ἡφαίστου λαβοῦσα. Ταῦτα κρούων ἐπὶ τινος ὅρους τῇ λίμνῃ παρακειμένου τὰς ὄρνιθας ἐφόβει. Άι δὲ τὸν δοῦπον οὐκ ὑπομένονται μετὰ δέοντος ἀνίπταντο, καὶ τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον Ἡρακλῆς ἐτόξευσεν αὐτάς.

6. Λιβύης ἐβασίλευε παῖς Ποσειδῶνος, Ἀνταῖος,

ος τοὺς ξένους ἀναγκάζων παλαίειν ἀνήρει. Τούτῳ δὲ παλαίειν ἀναγκάζομενος Ἡρακλῆς, ἀράμενος ἀμμασι μετέωρον ἀπέκτεινε· ψαύοντα γὰρ γῆς ἵσχυρότατον συνέβη γίγνεσθαι. Λιὸς καὶ Γῆς τινὲς ἔφασαν τοῦτον εἶναι παῖδα. 7. Μετὰ Λιβύην Ἡρακλῆς Αἴγυπτον διεξήγει. Ταύτης ἐβασίλευε Βούσιρις, Ποσειδῶνος παῖς. Οὗτος χοὺς ξένους ἔθνειν ἐπὶ βαμῷ Λιὸς κατά τι λόγιον. Ἐννέα γὰρ ἔτη ἀφορία τὴν Αἴγυπτον κατέλαβε. Φρασίος δὲ ἐλθὼν ἐκ Κύπρου, μάντις τὴν ἐπιστήμην, ἔφη τὴν ἀφορίαν παύσεσθαι, ἐὰν ξένον ἄνδρα τῷ Λιὸν σφάξῃσι κατ' ἔτος. Βούσιρις δὲ ἐκεῖνον πρῶτον σφάξεις τὸν μάντιν πάντας τοὺς κατιόντας ξένους ἔσφαξε. Συλληφθεὶς οὖν καὶ Ἡρακλῆς τοῖς βαμοῖς προσεφέρετο· τὰ δὲ δεσμὰ διαδρήξας τόν τε Βούσιριν καὶ τὸν ἐκείνου παῖδα Ἀμφιδάμαντα ἀπέκτεινεν.

8. Μεταστάντος δὲ Ἡρακλέους εἰς θεούς, οἱ παῖδες αὐτοῦ φυγόντες Εὐρυσθέα ἥλθον εἰς Ἀθήνας, καὶ καθεσθέντες ἐπὶ τὸν Ἐλέου βαμὸν ἡξίουν βοηθεῖσθαι. Εὐρυσθέως δὲ ἐκείνοις ἐκδιδόναι λέγοντος καὶ πόλεμον ἀπειλοῦντος, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ ἐκδιδόντες αὐτοὺς πόλεμον πρὸς αὐτὸν ὑπέστησαν. Καὶ τοὺς μὲν παῖδας αὐτοῦ ἀπέκτειναν· αὐτὸν δὲ Εὐρυσθέα φεύγοντα ἐφ' ἄρματος κτείνει διώξας Ὑλλος, καὶ τὴν μὲν κεφαλὴν ἀποτεμὼν Ἀλκμήνη δίδωσιν· ἡ δὲ κεροίσι τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἔξαρξεν αὐτοῦ.

## VII. The Argonautic Expedition.

1. Φρεῖσον τὸν Ἀθάμαντος μυθολογοῦσι διὰ τὰς ἀπὸ τῆς μητριᾶς ἐπιβουλὰς ἀναλαβόντα τὴν ἀδελφὴν Ἑλλην φυγεῖν ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος. Περαιουμένων δὲ αὐτῶν κατά τινα θεῶν πρόνοιαν ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν

ἐπὶ υφιοῦ χρυσομάλλου, τὴν μὲν παρθένον ἀποπεσεῖν εἰς τὴν Θάλασσαν, ἦν ἀπ' ἐκείνης Ἐλλήσποντον ὄνομα-σθῆτα, τὸν δὲ Φρίξον εἰς τὸν Πόντον πορευθέντα κα-τακθῆναι μὲν πρὸς τὴν Κολχίδα, κατὰ δέ τι λόγον θύ-σαντα τὸν υφιὸν ἀναδεῖναι τὸ δέρας εἰς τὸ τοῦ Ἀρεος ἱερόν. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα βασιλεύοντι τῆς Κολχίδος Αἴγηη χρησμὸν ἐκπεσεῖν, ὅπι τότε καταστρέψει τὸν βίον, ὃνταν ξένοι καταπλεύσαντες τὸ χρυσόμαλλον δέρας ἀπε-νέγκωσι. Λιὰ δὴ ταῦτας τὰς αἰτίας καὶ διὰ τὴν ἴδιαν ἀμύτητα καταδεῖξαι θύειν τοὺς ξένους, ἵνα, διαδο-θείσης τῆς φήμης εἰς ἄπαντα τόπον περὶ τῆς Κόλχων ἀγριότητος, μηδεὶς τῶν ξένων ἐπιβῆναι τολμήσῃ τῆς χώρας.

2. Τῷ Πελίᾳ, τῆς Ἰωλκοῦ ἐν Θεσσαλίᾳ βασιλεῖ, ἐθέσπισεν δὲ θεός, τὸν μονοσάνδαλον φιλάξασθαι. Τὸ μὲν οὖν πρῶτον ἴγρωτε τὸν χρησμόν· ὑστερον δὲ αὐτὸν ἔγνω. Τελῶν γὰρ ἐπὶ τῇ Θαλάσσῃ Ποσειδῶνι θυσίαν, ἄλλους τε πολλοὺς ἐπὶ ταίτην καὶ τὸν Ἰάσονα μετεπέμ-ψατο. 'Ο δὲ πόθῳ γεωργίας ἐν τοῖς χωρίοις διατελῶν, ἔστενσεν ἐπὶ τὴν θυσίαν. Λιαραιάνων δὲ ποταμὸν Ἀναιρον ἐξῆλθε μονοσάνδαλος, τὸ ἔτερον ἀπολέσας ἐν τῷ ἀειθρῷ πέδιλον. Θεασάμενος δὲ Πελίας αὐτὸν καὶ τὸν χρησμὸν συμβαλῶν, ἡρώτα προσελθών, τί ἀν ἐποί-ησεν ἔξουσίαν ἔχων, εἰ λόγιον ἦν αὐτῷ πρός τινος φο-νευθήσεσθαι τῶν πολιτῶν; 'Ο δὲ ἔφη· τὸ χρυσόμαλλον δέρας προσέταττον ἀν φέρειν αὐτῷ. Τοῦτο Πελίας ἀκούσας, εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὸ δέρας ἐλθεῖν ἐκέλευσεν αὐτόν. Τοῦτο δὲ ἐν Κόλχωις ἦν, ἐν Ἀρεος ἄλσει κρεμάμενον ἐκ δρυός, ἐφρενρεῖτο δὲ ὑπὸ δράκοντος ἄϋπτον. — Ἐπὶ τοῦτο πειπόμενος Ἰάσων, Ἀργον παρεκάλεσε τὸν Φρί-ξον· κακεῖνος, Ἀθηνᾶς ὑποθεμένης, πεντηρόντορον

ταῦν κατεσκεύασε, τὴν προσογορευθεῖσαν ἀπὸ τοῦ κατα-  
σκευάσαντος Ἀργώ· κατὰ δὲ τὴν πρώταν ἐνήρμοσεν  
Ἀθηρᾶ φωνῆν φηγοῦ τῆς Αιδωνίδος ἔνδον· ὡς δὲ ἡ  
ταῦς κατεσκευάσθη, χρωμένη δὲ θεός πλεῖν ἐπέτρεψε  
συναθροίσαντι τοὺς ἀφίστους τῆς Ἑλλάδος.

3. Οὗτοι ναναρχοῦντος Ἰάσονος ἀναγχέντες κατεν-  
τῶν εἰς τὴν τῆς Θράκης Σαλμυδησσόν, ἐνθα ὑπει  
Φι-  
νεὺς μάρτις τὰς ὄψεις πεπηρωμένος. Τοῦτον οἱ μὲν  
Ἀγίρωδος εἶναι λέγονται, οἱ δὲ Ποσειδῶνος νίόν· καὶ  
πηρωθῆναι φασιν αὐτόν, οἱ μὲν ὑπὸ θεῶν, διτὶ πρού-  
λεγε τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὰ μέλλοντα, οἱ δέ, ὑπὸ Βορέου  
καὶ τῶν Ἀργοναυτῶν, διτὶ πεισθεὶς μητριᾷ τοὺς ἴδιους  
ἐπύφλωσε παῖδας. Ἐπεμψαν δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ τὰς Ἀρπιάς  
οἱ θεοί. Πτερωταὶ δὲ ἡσαν αὗται, καὶ ἐπειδὴ τῷ Φι-  
νεῖ παρείθετο τράπεζα, ἐξ οὐρανοῦ καθιπτάμεναι, τὰ  
μὲν πλείονα ἀνήρπαξον, ὅλιγα δὲ δσα ὀσμῆς ἀνάπλεα  
κατέλειπον, ὥστε μὴ δύνασθαι προσενέγκασθαι. Βον-  
λομένοις δὲ τοῖς Ἀργοναύταις τὰ περὶ τοῦ πλοῦ μαθεῖν  
ἴστοθήσεσθαι τὸν πλοῦν ἔφη, ἐὰν τῶν Ἀρπιῶν αὐτὸν  
ἀπαλλάξωσιν. Οἱ δὲ παρέθεσαν αὐτῷ τράπεζαν ἐδε-  
σμάτων. Ἀρπιαὶ δὲ ἔξαιρης σὺν βοῇ καταπτᾶσαι τὴν  
τροφὴν ἥρπαξον. Θεασάμενοι δὲ οἱ Βορέου παῖδες,  
Ζήνης καὶ Κάλαϊς, ὅντες πτερωτοί, σπασάμενοι τὰ  
ξύφη δι' ἀέρος ἐδίσκον. Ἡν δὲ ταῖς Ἀρπιάσις χρεών  
τεθνένται ὑπὸ τῶν Βορέου παίδων, τοῖς δὲ Βορέου  
παισὶ τότε τελευτήσειν, δταν διώκοντες μὴ καταλάβωσι.  
Διωκομένων δὲ τῶν Ἀρπιῶν, ἡ μὲν εἰς ποταμόν τινα  
ἐμπίπτει, ἡ δὲ ἐτέρα μέχρις Ἐχινάδων ἥλθε νήσων, αἱ  
τοῦ ἀπ' ἐκείνης Στροφάδες καλοῦνται· ἐστροφὴ γάρ, ὡς  
ἥλθεν ἐπὶ ταύτας, καὶ γενομένη κατὰ τὴν ἥϊόνα ὑπὸ<sup>τούτων</sup> καμάτου πίπτει σὺν τῷ διώκοντι. Ἀπολλώνιος δὲ ἔως

Στροφάδων νήσων φησὶν αὐτὰς διωχθῆναι, καὶ μηδὲν παθεῖν, δούσας δόκον, τὸν Φινέα μηκέτι ἀδικήσειν.

4. Ἀπαλλαγεὶς δὲ τῶν Ἀρπιῶν Φινεὺς ἐμίννει τὸν πλοῦν τοῖς Ἀργοναύταις, καὶ περὶ τῶν Συμπληγάδων ὑπέδειπο πετρῶν τῶν κατὰ τὴν τοῦ Πόντου εἰζοδον. Ἡσαν δὲ ὑπερμεγέθεις αὗται, συγκρονόμεναι δὲ ἀλλήλαις ὑπὸ τῆς τῶν πνευμάτων βίας τὸν διὰ θαλάσσης πόρον ἀπέκλειον. Ἐφέρετο δὲ πολλὴ μὲν ἀπ' αὐτῶν δομίχλη, πολὺς δὲ πάταγος· ἦν δὲ ἀδύνατον καὶ τοῖς πετεινοῖς δὶ αὐτῶν ἐλθεῖν. Εἶπεν οὖν αὐτοῖς ἀφεῖναι πελειάδα διὰ τῶν πετρῶν, καὶ ταύτην ἐὰν μὲν ἴδωσι σωθεῖσαν, διαπλεῖν καταφρονοῦντας· ἐὰν δὲ ἀπολομένην, μὴ πλεῖν βιάζεσθαι. Ταῦτα ἀνήγορτο ἀκούσαντες, καὶ, ὡς πλησίον ἦσαν τῶν πετρῶν, ἀφιᾶσιν ἐκ τῆς πρώφατος πελειάδα· τῆς δὲ ἵπταμένης τὰ ἄκρα τῆς οὐρᾶς ἡ σύμπτωσις τῶν πετρῶν ἀπεθέρισεν. Ἀναχωρούσας οὖν ἐπιτηρήσαντες τὰς πέτρας, μετ' εἰρεσίας ἐντόνον, συλλαβομένης Ἡρας, διῆλθον, τὰ ἄκρα τῶν ἀφλάστων τῆς νεώς περικοπείσης. Αἱ μὲν οὖν Συμπληγάδες ἔκτοτε ἔστησαν· χρεὰν γὰρ ἦν αὐταῖς, νεώς περαιωθεῖσης, στῆναι παντελῶς.

5. Οἱ δὲ Ἀργοναύται παραπλεύσαντες Θερμώδοντα καὶ Καύκασον ἐπὶ Φᾶσιν ποταμὸν ἤλθον. Οὗτος τῆς Κολχικῆς ἐστὶ γῆς. Καθορμισθείσης δὲ τῆς νεύς, ἥρε πρὸς Αἴγατην Ἰάσων, καὶ τὰ ἐπιταγέντα ὑπὸ Πελίον λέγων παρεκάλει δοῦναι τὸ δέρας αὐτῷ, διδώσειν ὑπέσχετο, ἐὰν τοὺς χαλκόποδας ταύρους μόνος κατατίενεν· ἦσαν δὲ ἄγριοι παρ' αὐτῷ οὗτοι οἱ ταῦροι δύο, μεγέθει διαφέροντες, δῶρον Ἡφαίστου, οἱ χαλκοῦς μὲν εἰχον πόδας, πῦρ δὲ ἐκ στομάτων ἐφύσων. Τούτους αὐτῷ τίενενται ἐπετάσσετο σπείρειν δράματα· εἶχε

γὰρ λαβὼν παρ' Ἀθηνᾶς τοὺς ἡμίσεις ἀν Κάδμος ἔσπειρεν ἐν Θήβαις.

6. Ἀποροῦντος δὲ τοῦ Ἰάσονος, πῶς ἀν δύναται τοὺς ταύρους καταζεῦξαι, Μήδεια αὐτοῦ ἔρωτα ἴσχει. ἦν δὲ αὕτη θυγάτηρ Αἰγάτου καὶ Ἰδυίας τῆς Ὄμεσοῦ, φαρμακίς. Λεδοικνία δέ, μὴ πρὸς τῶν ταύρων διαφθαρῆ, κρύφα τοῦ πατρὸς συνεργήσειν αὐτῷ πρὸς τὴν κατάζευξιν τῶν ταύρων ἐπιτροπεύειστο καὶ τὸ δέρας ἐγχειριστῖν, ἐὰν ὀμόσῃ αὐτὴν ἔξειν γυναικα, καὶ εἰς Ἑλλάδα σύμπλον ἀγάγηται. Ὁμόσαντος δὲ Ἰάσονος, φάρμακον δίδωσιν, φέντεντος μέλλοντα τοὺς ταύρους ἐκέλευσε χρῖσαι τίν τε ἀσπίδα καὶ τὸ δόρυ καὶ τὸ σῶμα· τούτῳ γὰρ χρισθέντα, ἔφη, πρὸς μίσταν ἡμέραν μήτε ὑπὸ πυρὸς ἀδικηθῆσθαι μήτε ὑπὸ σιδήρου. Ἐδήλωσε δὲ αὐτῷ, σπειρομένων τῶν ὀδόντων, ἐκ γῆς ἀνδρας μέλλειν ἀναδύεσθαι ἐπ' αὐτὸν καθωπλισμένους, οὓς ἐπειδὴν ἀθρόους θεάσηται, ἐκέλευσε βάλλειν εἰς μέσον λίθους ἄποθεν· ὅταν δὲ ὑπὲρ τούτου μάχωνται πρὸς ἀλλήλους, τότε κτείνειν αὐτούς.

7. Ἰάσων δὲ τοῦτο ἀκούσας καὶ χρισάμενος τῷ φαρμάκῳ, παραγενόμενος εἰς τὸ τοῦ νεώτερον ἄλσος ἐμάστενσε τοὺς ταύρους, καὶ σὺν πολλῷ πυρὶ δρμήσαντας αὐτοὺς κατέζευξε. Σπειρούντος δὲ αὐτοῦ τοὺς ὀδόντας, ἀνέτελλον ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἄνδρες ἔνοπλοι· δέ, ὅπου πλείστας ἐώρα, βάλλων ἐξ ἀφανοῦς λίθους πρὸς αὐτούς, μαχομένους πρὸς ἀλλήλους προσιών ἀγήρει. Κατεζεύγμένων δὲ τῶν ταύρων, οὐκ ἐδίδον τὸ δέρας Αἰγάτης· ἐβούλετο δὲ τίν τε Ἀργώ καταφλέξαι καὶ κτεῖναι τοὺς ἐμπλέοντας. Φθάσασα δὲ Μήδεια τὸν Ἰάσονα πυκτὸς ἐπὶ τὸ δέρας ἤγαγε, καὶ τὸν φυλάσσοντα δράκοντα κατακομίσασα τοῖς φαρμάκοις, μετὰ Ἰάσονος, ἔχοντα τὸ

δέρας, ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀργὸν παρεγένετο. Συνείπετο δὲ αὐτῇ καὶ ὁ ἀδελφὸς Ἀψυρτος. Οἱ δὲ νυκτὸς μετὰ τούτων ἀνήρθησαν.

8. Πελίας δὲ ἀπογονοὺς τὴν ὑποστροφὴν τῶν Ἀργοναυτῶν Αἴσονα τὸν Ἰάσονος πατέρα κτεῖναι ἥθελεν· δέ, αἰτησάμενος ἔαντὸν ἀνελεῖν, θυσίαν ἐπιτελῶν, ἀδεῶς τοῦ ταύρου αἷμα σπασάμενος ἀπέθανεν. Ἡ δὲ Ἰάσονος μήτηρ ἐπαρασαμένη Πελίᾳ, νήπιον ἀπολιποῦσσα παῖδα Πρόμαχον, ἔαυτὴν ἀνήρτησε. Πελίας δὲ καὶ τὸν καταλευφθέντα παῖδα ἀπέκτεινεν αὐτῆς. Οἱ δὲ Ἰάσων πατελθῶν τὸ μὲν δέρας ἔδωκε· περὶ ὅν δὲ ἡδικήθη, μετελθεῖν ἐθέλων καιρὸν ἐξεδέχετο. Καὶ τότε μὲν εἰς Ἰσθμὸν μετὰ τῶν ἀριστέων πλεύσας, ἀνέθηκε τὴν ναῦν Ποσειδῶνι· αὐτῆς δὲ Μήδειαν παρακαλεῖ ζητεῖν, δπως Πελίας αὐτῷ δίκας ὑπόσχη. Ἡ δὲ εἰς τὰ βασίλεια τοῦ Πελίου παρελθοῦσα πείθει τὰς θυγατέρας αὐτοῦ τὸν πατέρα κρεονργῆσαι καὶ καθεψῆσαι, διὰ φαρμάκων αὐτὸν ἐπαγγελμένη ποιήσειν νέον· καὶ τοῦ πιστεῦσαι χάριν κριὸν μελίσσασα καὶ καθεψήσασα ἐποίησεν ἄρνα. Άι δὲ πιστεύσασαι τὸν πατέρα κρεονργοῦσι καὶ καθέψουσιν. Ἀναστος δὲ μετὰ τῶν τὴν Ἰωλκὸν οἰκούντων τὸν πατέρα θάπτει, τὸν δὲ Ἰάσονα μετὰ τῆς Μήδείας τῆς Ἰωλκοῦ ἐκβάλλει.

### VIII. Otrpheus.

Ορφεύς, Καλλιόπης Μούσης καὶ Οἰάγρου νιός, ἔδων ἐκίνει λίθους τε καὶ δένδρα. Ἀποθανούσης δὲ Εὐρυδίκης, τῆς γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ, δηχθείσης ὑπὸ ὄφεως, κατηλθεν εἰς ἄδου καὶ Πλούτωνα ἐπεισεν ἀναπέμψαι αὐτήν. Οἱ δὲ ὑπέσχετο τοῦτο ποιήσειν, ἀν μὴ πορευόμενος τηστραφῆ, πρὶν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ

παραγενέσθαι. Ό δὲ ἀπιστῶν ἐπιστραφεὶς ἐθεάσατο τὴν γυναικα· ἡ δὲ πάλιν ὑπέστρεψεν.

### IX. Phaethon.

Πολλοὶ τῶν ποιητῶν φασὶ Φαέθοντα τὸν Ἡλίον μὲν νίόν, παῖδα δὲ τὴν ἡλικίαν ὄντα, πεῖσαι τὸν πατέρα, μίαν ἡμέραν παραχωρῆσαι τοῦ τεθρίππου. Συγχωρηθέντος δὲ αὐτῷ τούτου, τὸν μὲν Φαέθοντα ἐλαύνοντα τὸ τέθριππον μὴ δύνασθαι κρατεῖν τῶν ἥριῶν, τοὺς δὲ ἵππους καταφρονήσαντας τοῦ παιδὸς ἐξενεχθῆναι τοῦ συνήθους δρόμου· καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον κατὰ τὸν οὐρανὸν πλανωμένους ἐκπυρῶσαι τοῦτον, καὶ ποιῆσαι τὸν τοῦ γαλαξίαν καλούμενον κύκλον· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πολλὴν τῆς οἰκουμένης καταπαίειν χώραν. Λιὸν καὶ τὸν Λίαν ἀγανακτήσαντα ἐπὶ τοῖς γεγενημένοις κεραυνῶσαι μὲν τὸν Φαέθοντα, ἀποκαταστῆσαι δὲ τὸν Ἡλιον ἐπὶ τὴν συνήθη πορείαν. Τοῦ δὲ Φαέθοντος πεσόντος πρὸς τὰς ἐκβολὰς τοῦ τοῦ Πάδου καλουμένου ποταμοῦ, τὸ δὲ παλαιὸν Ἡριδανοῦ προσαγορευομένου, θρηνῆσαι μὲν τὰς ἀδελφὰς αὐτοῦ τὴν τελευτήν, διὰ δὲ τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῆς λύπης μετασχηματισθῆναι τὴν φύσιν, γενομένιας αἰγείρους. Ταῦτας δὲ κατ’ ἐνιαυτὸν κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν ὥραν δάκρυον ἀφιέναι, καὶ τοῦτο πηγνύμενον ἀποτελεῖν τὸ καλούμενον ἥλεκτρον.

### X. Prometheus.

Προμηθεύς, Ἰαπετοῦ καὶ Ἀσίας νίός, ἐξ ὑδατος καὶ γῆς ἀνθρώπους πλάσας, ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς καὶ πῦρ λάθρα Λιός, ἐν νάρθηι κρύψας. Ως δὲ ἦσθετο Ζεύς, ἐπέταξεν Ἡφαίστῳ τῷ Καυηλάσῳ ὅρει τὸ σῶμα αὐτοῦ προσηλῶσαι. Τοῦτο δὲ Σκυθικὸν ὅρος ἐστίν. Ἐν δὲ

## XIV. Minos.

Μίνως θαλασσοφορατῶν ἐπολέμησε στόλῳ τὰς Αἴγι-  
νας, καὶ Μέγαρα εἶλε, Νίσον βασιλεύοντος, τοῦ Παν-  
δίονος. Ἀπέδανε δὲ ὁ Νίσος διὰ θυγατρὸς προδοσίαν.  
Ἐχοντι γὰρ αὐτῷ πορφυρέαν ἐν μέσῃ τῇ κεφαλῇ τρίχα,  
ἥς ἀφαιρεθείσης αὐτὸν μοῖρα ἦν τελευτᾶν, ἡ θυγάτηρ  
αὐτοῦ Σκύλλα, ἐφασθεῖσα Μίνωας, ἐξεῖλε τὴν τρίχα  
κοιμωμένῳ. Μίνως δὲ Μεγάρων οφατήσας ἀπέπλευσε,  
καὶ τὴν Σκύλλαν τῆς πρύμνης τῶν ποδῶν ἐκδήσας ὑπο-  
βρύχιον ἐποίησεν.

## XV. The Sphinx.

Σφίγγα μυθολογοῦσι, θηρίον δίμορφον, παραγε-  
νομένον εἰς τὰς Θήβας αἴνυμα προτεθέναι τῷ δυναμέ-  
νῳ λύσαι, καὶ πολλοὺς ὑπ’ αὐτῆς δὶ ἀποφίλαν ἀναιρεῖ-  
σθαι. Ἡν δὲ τὸ προτεθέν ὑπὸ τῆς Σφιγγός τί ἐστι τὸ  
αὐτὸ δίπον, τρίπον, καὶ τετράπον·

ἀλλ ὀπόταν βαίνῃ πλείστοισι πόδεσσι,

ἔνθα μένος γνίοισιν ἀφανορθατον πέλει αὐτοῖ.

Ἀπορουμένων δὲ τῶν ἄλλων, δὲ Οἰδίπονς ἀπερίγνατο,  
ἄνθρωπον εἶναι τὸ προβληθέν· νήπιον μὲν γὰρ αὐτὸν  
ὑπάρχοντα τετράπον τετράπον εἶναι· αὐξήσαντα δὲ δίπον· γη-  
ράσαντα δὲ τρίπον, βαστηρία χρώμενον διὰ τὴν ἀσθέ-  
νειαν. Ἐνταῦθα τὴν μὲν Σφίγγα ἔσαντὴν κατακρημνίσαι,  
τὸν δὲ Οἰδίπον γῆμαι τὴν ἀγνοουμένην ὑφ’ ἔστοι μη-  
τέρα, τῷ λύσαντι ἐπαθλον προτεθεμένην.

## XVI. Helen.

Ἐλένη, Λήδας καὶ Τυνδάρεω θυγάτηρ, ὡς δὲ ἄλλοι  
λέγουσι, Λιός, κάλλει ἦν διαπρεπής. Παρεγένοντο δὲ

έσαντῷ προσέτασσε θύειν· καὶ βύρσας μὲν ἐξηραμμένας ἐξ ἄρματος μετὰ λεβήτων χαλκῶν σίρων, ἐλεγε βροντᾶν· βάλλων δὲ εἰς οὐρανὸν αἰθομένας λαμπάδας, ἐλεγεν ἀστράπτειν. Ζεὺς δὲ αὐτὸν κεραυνώσας, τὴν κτισθεῖσαν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ πόλιν καὶ τοὺς οἰκήτορας ἡφάντες πάντας.

### XIII. The Daughters of Danaus.

Βῆλος, δὲ Αἰγύπτου βασιλεύς, παῖδας εἶχε διδύμους, Αἴγυπτον καὶ Δαναόν. Αἰγύπτῳ μὲν ἐγένοντο παῖδες πεντήκοντα, θυγατέρες δὲ Δαναῷ πεντήκοντα. Στασιασάντων δὲ αὐτῶν πρὸς ἀλλήλους περὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ὑστερον, Δαναὸς τοὺς Αἰγύπτου παῖδας δεδοικώς, ὑποθεμένης Ἀθηνᾶς αὐτῷ, ναῦν κατεσκεύασε πεντηκόντορον, καὶ τὰς θυγατέρας ἐνθέμενος ἐφνυγεν εἰς Ἀργος. Οἱ δὲ Αἰγύπτου παῖδες καὶ αὐτοὶ εἰς Ἀργος ἐλθόντες τῆς τε ἔχθρας παύσασθαι παρεκάλουν τὸν Δαναόν, καὶ τὰς θυγατέρας αὐτοῦ γαμεῖν ἡξίον. Δαναὸς δὲ ἄμα μὲν ἀπιστῶν αὐτῶν τοῖς ἐπαγγέλμασιν, ἄμα δὲ καὶ μητηριακῶν περὶ τῆς φυγῆς, ὥμολόγει τοὺς γάμους καὶ διεκλήρου τὰς κόρας· ὡς δὲ ἐκληρώσαντο τοὺς γάμους, ἐστιάσας ἐγχειρίδια δίδωσι ταῖς θυγατράσιν· αἱ δὲ κοιμωμένους τοὺς νυμφίους ἀπέκτειναν, πλὴν Ὑπερμήστρας. Αὕτη δὲ Αιγκέα τὸν ἔσαντῆς νυμφίον διέσωσε· διδ καθείρξας αὐτὴν Δαναὸς ἐφρούρει. Αἱ δὲ ἄλλαι τῶν Δαναῶν θυγατέρων τὰς μὲν κεφαλὰς τῶν νυμφίων ἐν τῇ Λέρῃ κατώρυξαν, τὰ δὲ σώματα πρὸ τῆς πόλεως ἐκήδευσαν. Καὶ αὐτὰς ἐκάθηραν Ἀθηνᾶ τε καὶ Ἐρμῆς, Διὸς κελεύσαντος. Δαναὸς δὲ ὑστερον Ὑπερμήστραν Αιγκέη συνέψιε· τὰς δὲ λοιπὰς θυγατέρας εἰς γυμνικὸν ἄγῶνα τοῖς οικῶσιν ἔδωκεν.

## XIV. Minos.

Μίνως θαλασσοκρατῶν ἐπολέμησε στόλῳ τὰς Αρί-  
νας, καὶ Μέγαρα εἶλε, Νίσου βασιλεύοντος, τοῦ Πατ-  
δίονος. Ἀπέθανε δὲ ὁ Νίσος διὰ θυγατρός προδοσίαν.  
Ἐχοντι γὰρ αὐτῷ πορφυρέαν ἐν μέσῃ τῇ κεφαλῇ τρίχα,  
ἥς ἀφαιρεθείσης αὐτὸν μοῖρα ἦρ τελευτᾶν, ἡ θυγάτηρ  
αὐτοῦ Σαύλλα, ἐρασθεῖσα Μίνωας, ἐξεῖλε τὴν τρίχα  
κοιμωμένῳ. Μίνως δὲ Μεγάρων προτίτας ἀπέπλευσε,  
καὶ τὴν Σαύλλαν τῆς πρύμνης τῶν ποδῶν ἐκδίσας ὑπο-  
βρύχιον ἐποίησεν.

## XV. The Sphinx.

Σφίγγα μυθολογοῦσι, θηρίον δίμορφον, παραγε-  
νομένον εἰς τὰς Θήβας αἴνυμα προτεθένται τῷ δυναμέ-  
νῳ λύσαι, καὶ πολλοὺς ὑπὸ αὐτῆς δὶ ἀποφίαν ἀναιρεῖ-  
σθαι. Ἡν δὲ τὸ προτεθέντεν ὑπὸ τῆς Σφίγγος· τί ἐστι τὸ  
αὐτὸ δίποντ, τρίποντ, καὶ τετράποντ;

ἀλλ᾽ διπόταν βαίνη πλειστοισι πόδεσσι,

ἔνθα μένος γυίοισιν ἀφανεύονταν πέλει αὐτοῖ.

Ἀπορουμένων δὲ τῶν ἄλλων, ὁ Οἰδίποντος ἀπεφίρετο,  
ἄνθρωπον εἶναι τὸ προβληθέν· τίπιον μὲν γὰρ αὐτὸν  
ὑπάρχοντα τετράποντα εἶναι· αὐξήσαντα δὲ δίποντ· γη-  
ράσαντα δὲ τρίποντ, βασιτηρίᾳ χρώμενον διὰ τὴν ἀσθέ-  
νειαν. Ἐγταῦθα τὴν μὲν Σφίγγα ἔσαντί τιναταξιδημάτισαι,  
τὸν δὲ Οἰδίποντον γῆμαι τὴν ἀγνοούμενην ὑφ' ἔσαντοι μη-  
τέρα, τῷ λύσαντι ἐπαθλον προτεθεμένην.

## XVI. Helen.

Ἐλένη, Λήδας καὶ Τυρδάρεω θυγάτηρ, ὡς δὲ ἄλλοι  
λέγονται, Λιός, κάλλει ἦρ διαπρεπής. Παρεγένοντο δὲ

εἰς Σπάρτην ἐπὶ τὸν αὐτῆς γάμον πολλοὶ τῶν βασιλείωντων Ἐλλάδος. Τούτων δρῶν τὸ πλῆθος Τυνδάρεως ἐδεδοίκει, μή, κριθέντος ἐνὸς, στασιάσωσιν οἱ λοιποὶ ὑποθεμένον δὲ τοῦ Ὀδυσσέως ἐξορκίζει τοὺς μητῆρας βοηθήσειν, ἐὰν δὲ προκριθεὶς νυμφίος ὑπὸ ἄλλου τινὸς ἀδικῆται περὶ τὸν γάμον, καὶ αἰρεῖται τὸν Μενέλαον νυμφίον, καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν τῆς Σπάρτης αὐτῷ παραδίδωσιν.

### XVII. Thetis.

Ἡ Θέτις ἐκ Πηλέως βρέφος ἐγέννησε, τὸν Ἀχιλλέα. Ἀθάνατον δὲ θέλουσα ποιῆσαι τοῦτο, κρύφα Πηλέως εἰς τὸ πῦρ ἐγκρυβοῦσα τῆς νυκτός, ἐφθειρεν δὲ τὴν αὐτῷ θνητὸν πατρῷον· μεθ' ἡμέραν δὲ ἔχοιεν ἀμβροσία. Πηλεὺς δὲ ἐπιτηρήσας καὶ ἀσπαζοντα τὸν παῖδα ἴδων ἐπὶ τοῦ πυρός, ἐβόήσε· καὶ Θέτις καλυθεῖσα τὴν προσίρεσιν τελειώσαι, νήπιον τὸν παῖδα ἀπολιποῦσα, πρὸς Νηρηίδας ὥχετο. Κομίζει δὲ τὸν παῖδα πρὸς Χείρωνα Πηλεύς. Οὐ δὲ λαβὼν αὐτὸν ἔτερε φέσπλάγχνοις λεόντων καὶ συῶν ἀγρίων καὶ ἄρκτων μυελοῖς.

### XVIII. Aeacus.

Αἰακός, ὁ Αἰός ἔκγονος, τοσοῦτον διήνεγκεν, ὥστε, γενομένων αὐχμῶν ἐν τοῖς Ἐλλησι καὶ πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων διαφθαρέντων, ἐπειδὴ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς συμφορᾶς ὑπερέβαλεν, ἥλθον οἱ προεστῶτες τῶν πόλεων ἐκετεύοντες αὐτόν, νομίζοντες διὰ τῆς συγγενείας καὶ τῆς εἰσεβείας τὴς ἐκείνου τάχιστ' ἀν εὑρέσθαι παρὰ τῶν θεῶν τῶν παφόντων κακῶν ἀπαλλαγήν. Σωθέντες δὲ καὶ τυχόντες ὡν ἐδεήθησαν, οἱρὸν ἐν Αἰγίνῃ κατεστήσαντο κοινὸν τῶν Ἐλλήνων, οὗπερ ἐκεῖνος ἐποιήσατο τὴν εὐ-

χτν. Καὶ κατ' ἐκεῖνον μὲν τὸν χρόνον ἦν μετ' ἀνθρώπων, μετὰ καλλίστης δόξης ὃν διετέλεσεν· ἐπειδὴ δὲ μετήλλαξε τὸν βίον, λέγεται παρὰ Πλούτωνι καὶ Κέρῃ τιμᾶς μεγίστας ἔχων παρεδρεύειν ἐκείνοις. — Τούτου δὲ παῖδες ἦσαν Τελαμῶν καὶ Πηλεύς. Ὁν δὲ μὲν ἐτερος μετ' Ἡρακλέους ἐπὶ Λαομέδοντα στρατευόμενος, τῶν ἀριστείων ἔτυχε· Πηλεὺς δὲ ἐν τε τῇ μάχῃ τῇ πρὸς Κενταύρους ἀριστεύσας, καὶ κατὰ πολλοὺς ἄλλους κινδύνους εὐδοκιμήσας, Θέτιδι τῇ Νηρέως, θνητὸς ὃν ἀθανάτῳ, συνψήκησε, καὶ μόνον τούτου φασὶ τῶν προγεγενημένων ὑπὸ θεῶν ἐν τοῖς γάμοις ὑμέναιον φυθῆναι. Τούτοιν δ' ἐκατέρον, Τελαμῶνος μὲν Άίας καὶ Τεῦκρος ἐγενέσθην, Πηλέως δ' Ἀχιλλεύς, οἵ μέγιστον καὶ σαφέστατον ἔλεγχον ἔδοσαν τῆς αὐτῶν ἀρετῆς. Όν γὰρ ἐν ταῖς αὐτῶν πόλεσιν ἐπράτευσαν μόνον οὐδὲ ἐν τοῖς τόποις, ἐν οἷς κατόκουν· ἀλλὰ στρατείας τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἐπὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους γενομένης, καὶ πολλῶν μὲν ἐπατέρωθεν ἀθροισθέντων, οὐδενὸς δὲ τῶν ὀνομαστῶν ἀπολειφθέντος, ἐν τοίτοις τοῖς κινδύνοις Ἀχιλλεὺς μὲν ἀπάντων διήρεγκεν, Άίας δὲ μετ' ἐκεῖνον ἡρίστευσε· Τεῦκρος δὲ τῆς τούτων συγγενείας ἄξιος καὶ τῶν ἄλλων οὐδενὸς χείρων γενόμενος, ἐπειδὴ Τροίαν συνεξείλεν, ἀφικόμενος εἰς Κύπρον Σαλαμῖνα κατέψκισεν.

### XIX. Theseus.

Θησεὺς δὲ Αἰγαίως, Αιπίθαις σύμμαχος γενόμενος καὶ στρατεισάμενος ἐπὶ Κενταύρους τοὺς διφυεῖς, οἱ καὶ τάχει καὶ φώμῃ καὶ τόλμῃ διέφερον, τούτους μάχῃ νικήσας, εὐθὺς μὲν τὴν ὑβριν αὐτῶν ἔπαυσεν, οὐ πολλῷ δὲ ὕστερον χρόνῳ τὸ γένος ἐξ ἀνθρώπων ἡράπτεν. — Κατὰ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῷ Μινω-

ταύρῳ, τῷ ἐν Κρήτῃ τραφέντι, δασμὸν ἀπέστειλαν δις ἐπτὰ παῖδας, οὓς ἴδων ἀγομένους, οὗτως ἡγανάκτησεν, ὡς δὲ ἡγήσατο κρείττον εἶναι τεθνάναι, ἢ ζῆν ἄρχων τῆς πόλεως τῆς οὗτως οἰκτρὸν τοῖς ἔχθροῖς φόρον ὑποτελεῖν ἡραγκασμένης. Σύμπλους δὲ γενόμενος, καὶ κρατήσας φύσεως ἐξ ἀνδρὸς καὶ ταύρου μεμιγμένης, τοὺς μὲν παῖδας τοῖς γονεῦσιν ἀπέδωκε, τὴν δὲ πατρίδα οὕτως δεινοῦ προστάγματος ἡλευθέρωσεν.

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## GRECIAN HISTORY.

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### I. Kodrus.

Αθηναίοις καὶ Πελοποννησίοις πόλεμος ἦν. Ο δὲ θεὸς ἔχεται τικάνταν Ἀθηναίους, εἰ δὲ βασιλεὺς αὐτῶν ἀποδάνοι ὑπὸ ἀνδρὸς Πελοποννησίου· ἦν δὲ τότε βασιλεὺς Ἀθηναίων Κόδρος. Τοῖς οὖν πολεμίοις τὸ λόγιον εἰδόσι κοινὸν ἦν παράγγελμα ἐν ταῖς μάχαις ἀπέχεσθαι Κόδρον. Ο δὲ (ἥν γὰρ ἐσπέρα) σχῆμα φρυγανιστῆρος λαβών, τοῦ χάρακος προελθών, ἔτεμνε τὴν ὄλην. Ἐτυχον δὲ καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι ἀνδρες μετὰ φρυγανισμὸν ἥκοντες· τούτοις μάχεται Κόδρος, ὥστε καὶ τὸ δρέπανον ἐπὶ αὐτοὺς ἀνατεινάμενος ἔτρωσέ τινα αὐτῶν. Οἱ δὲ φθάσαντες κατακτείνοντιν αὐτὸν τοῖς δρεπάνοις καὶ ἀπηλλάγησαν, ὡς δὴ ἀγαθόν τι πεποιηθέτες. Τηριακά τα παιανίσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡς τοῦ λογίου τετελεσμένον, θυμῷ καὶ δώμῃ πλείονι πορεύονται ἐς μάχην, καὶ πρὸ τῆς μάχης κήρυκα πέμψαντες ὑπηρεσιν τοῦ βασιλέως. Οἱ οὖν Πελοποννήσιοι, συνέντες τὸ γεγονός, ἔφυγον.

### II. Victory of the Athenians at Marathon, B. C. 490.

Δάτις καὶ Ἀρταφέρης μετὰ τριάκοντα μυριάδων ἐν Μαραθῶν ἐστρατοπεδεύσατο, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἐνα-

όδους τηροῦντες τοιοῦτον ἔσχον τοῦ βίου τὸ τέλος· ὃν τὰς ἀρετὰς τίς οὐκ ἀν θαυμάσειεν; οἱ τινες μιᾷ γνώμῃ χρησάμενοι τὴν μὲν ἀφωρισμένην τάξιν ὑπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος οὐκ ἔλιπον, τὸν ἐαυτῶν δὲ βίον προθύμως ἐπέδωκαν εἰς τὴν κοινὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων σωτηρίαν, καὶ μᾶλλον εἰλοτο τελευτᾶν καλῶς ἡ ζῆν αἰσχρῶς.

IV. Building of the Walls of Athens by Themistocles,  
B. C. 479.

1. Αθῆναι τρόπῳ τοιῷδε περιετειχίσθησαν· ἐπειδὴ Μῆδοι ἀνεχώρησαν ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης, πικρθέντες καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῷ ὑπὸ Ἑλλήνων, καὶ οἱ καταφυγόντες αὐτῶν ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐς Μυκάλην διεφθάρησαν, Λεωτυχίδης μὲν δὲ βασιλεὺς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, ὅσπερ ἦρετο τῶν ἐν Μυκάλῃ Ἑλλήνων, ἀπεχώρησεν ἐπ' οἴκον, ἔχων τοὺς ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου ξυμμάχους· οἱ δὲ Αθηναῖοι, καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ Ιωνίας καὶ Ἑλλησπόντου ξύμμαχοι, ἦδη ἀφεστηκότες ἀπὸ βασιλέως ὑπομείναντες Σηστὸν ἐποιήσαντες, Μῆδων ἔχόντων καὶ ἐπιχειμάσαντες εἶλον αὐτήν, ἐκλιπόντων τῶν βαρβάρων· καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἀπέπλευσαν ἐξ Ἑλλησπόντου ὡς ἔναστοι κατὰ πόλεις. — 2. Αθηναίων δὲ τὸ κοινόν, ἐπειδὴ αὐτοῖς οἱ βάρβαροι ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἀπῆλθον, διεκομίζοντο εὐθύς, ὅθεν ὑπεξέθεντο, παιδας καὶ γυναικας, καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἀνοικοδομεῖν παρεσκενάζοντο καὶ τὰ τείχη· τοῦ τε γὰρ περιβόλου βραχέα εἰστήκει, καὶ οἰκίαι αἱ μὲν πολλαὶ ἐπεπτώκεσσαν, ὀλίγαι δὲ περιῆσαν, ἐν αἷς αὐτοὶ ἐσκήνωσαν οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν Περσῶν. — 3. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ αἰσθόμενοι τὸ μέλλον ἥλθον πρεσβείᾳ, τὰ μὲν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἦδιον ἀν δρῶντες μήτε ἐκείνους, μήτ' ἄλλον μηδένα τείχος ἔχοντα· τὸ δὲ πλέον, τῶν ξυμμάχων ἔξοτρυνόντων

καὶ φοβουμένων τοῦ τε ναυτικοῦ αὐτῶν τὸ πλῆθος, διποτὶν οὐχ ὑπῆρχε, καὶ τὴν ἐς τὸν Μηδικὸν πόλεμον τόλμαν γενομένην. — 4. Ἡξίουν τε αὐτοὺς μὴ τειχίζειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἔξω Πελοποννήσου μᾶλλον, δοσις ἔννειστήρει περίβολος, ἔνγκαθελεῖν μετὰ σφῶν τοὺς περιβόλους· τὴν ἀληθῆ γνώμην οὐ δηλοῦντες ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναῖους, ἀλλὰ φάσκοντες κελεύειν ταῦτα, ἵνα δὲ βάρβαρος, εἰ αὐθις ἐπέλθοι, μὴ ἔχοι απὸ ἔχυροι τινος τόπου, ὡς περ νῦν ἐκ τῶν Θηβῶν, δομᾶσθαι· τὴν τε Πελοπόννησον πᾶσιν ἔφασαν ἴκανήν εἶναι ἀναχώρησίν τε καὶ ἀφορμήν. — 5. Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, Θεμιστοκλέους γνώμῃ, τοὺς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίους ταῦτ' εἰπόντας, ἀποκριάμενοι, δτι πέμψουσιν ὡς αὐτοὺς πρέσβεις περὶ ὧν λέγουσιν, εὐθὺς ἀπῆλλαξαν· ἔαντὸν δὲ ἐκέλευν ὡς τάχιστα δὲ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐς τὴν Λακεδαιμονίαν, ἀλλούς δὲ πρὸς ἔαντῷ ἑλομένους πρέσβεις μὴ εὐθὺς ἐκπέμπειν, ἀλλὰ ἐπισχεῖν μέχρι τοσούτου, ἔως ἂν ἴκανὸν τὸ τεῖχος ἀριστείν, ὡς τε ἀπομάχεσθαι; εἰ δέοι· τειχίζειν δὲ πάντας πανδημεὶ τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει, καὶ αὐτοὺς καὶ γυναικας καὶ παιδας, φειδομένους μήτε ἴδιον μήτε δημοσίου οἰκοδομήματος, ὅθεν τις ἀφέλεια ἔσται ἐς τὸ ἔργον, ἀλλὰ καθαιροῦντας πάντα. — 6. Καὶ δὲ μέν, ταῦτα διδάξας καὶ ὑπειπών, τάλλα δτι αὐτὸς τάκει πράξου, ὥχετο. Καὶ ἐς Λακεδαιμονία ἐλθὼν οὐ προσήνει πρὸς τὰς ἀρχάς, ἀλλὰ διῆγε καὶ προύφασίζετο. Καὶ δπότε τις αὐτὸν ἔροιτο τῶν ἐν τέλει ὄντων, δ τι οὐκ ἐπέρχεται ἐπὶ τὸ κοινόν, ἔφη, τοὺς ἔνυπρέσβεις ἀναμένειν, ἀσχολίας δέ τινος οὖσης αὐτοὺς ὑπολειφθῆναι· προσδέχεσθαι μέντοι, ἐν τάχει ἥξειν, καὶ θαυμάζειν, ὡς οὕπω πάρεισιν. — 7. Οἱ δὲ ἀκούοντες τῷ μὲν Θεμιστοκλεῖ ἐπείθοντο διὰ φιλίαν αὐτοῦ· τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἀφικνούμε-

νων καὶ σαφῶς κατηγορούντων, ὅτι τειχίζεται τε καὶ ἥδη ὑψος λαμβάνει, οὐκ εἶχον δπως χρὴ ἀπιστῆσαι. Γνοὺς δὲ ἐκεῖνος κελεύει αὐτοὺς μὴ λόγοις μᾶλλον παράγεσθαι, ἥτις πέμψαι σφῶν αὐτῶν ἄνδρας οἴτινες χρηστοὶ καὶ πιστῶς ἀπαγγελοῦσι σκεψάμενοι. — 8. Ἀποστέλλοντιν οὖν καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις κρύφα πέμπει, κελεύων, ὡς ἡμιστα ἐπιφανῶς κατασχεῖν καὶ μὴ ἀφίεναι, πρὶν ἀν αὐτοὶ πάλιν κομισθῶσιν. (ἥδη γὰρ καὶ ἡκον αὐτῷ οἱ ξυμπρέσβεις, Ἀβράντοχός τε ὁ Λυσικλέονς, καὶ Ἀριστείδης ὁ Λυσιμάχον, ἀγγέλλοντες ἔχειν ἵκανῶς τὸ τεῖχος). ἐφοβεῖτο γάρ, μὴ οἱ Ασκεδαιμόνοι σφᾶς, δπότε σαφῶς ἀκούσειαν, οὐκέτι ἀφῶσιν. — 9. Οἱ τε οὖν Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς πρέσβεις, ὡςπερ ἐπεστάλη, κατεῖχον καὶ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐπελθὼν τοῖς Ασκεδαιμονίοις ἐνταῦθα δῆτα φανερῶς εἶπεν, ὅτι ἡ μὲν πόλις σφῶν τετείχισται ἥδη, ὡςτε ἵκανή εἶναι σώζειν τοὺς ἐνοικοῦντας. εἰ δέ τι βούλονται Ασκεδαιμόνοι ή οἱ ξύμμαχοι πρεσβεύεσθαι παρὰ σφᾶς, ὡς πρὸς διαγιγνώσκοντας τὸ λοιπὸν ἵέναι τά τε σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ξύμφορα καὶ τὰ κοινά. — 10. Τὴν τε γὰρ πόλιν δτε ἐδόκει ἐκλιπεῖν ἄμεινον εἶναι, καὶ ἐς τὰς ναῦς ἐσβῆναι, ἄνευ ἐκείνων γνόντες τολμῆσαι· δοκεῖν οὖν σφίσι καὶ νῦν ἄμεινον εἶναι τὴν ἐαυτῶν πόλιν τεῖχος ἔχειν, καὶ ἴδιᾳ τοῖς πολίταις καὶ ἐς τοὺς πάντας ξύμμαχους ὀφελιμάτερον ἐσεσθαι. — 11. Οἱ δὲ Ασκεδαιμόνοι ἀκούσαντες ὀργὴν μὲν φανερὰν οὐκ ἐποιοῦντο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐπὶ κωλύμῃ, ἀλλὰ γνώμης παραινέσσει δῆθεν τῷ κοινῷ ἐπρεσβεύσαντο· ἀμα δὲ καὶ προσφιλεῖς ὄντες ἐν τῷ τότε διὰ τὴν ἐς τὸν Μῆδον προθυμίαν τὰ μάλιστα αὐτοῖς ἐτύγχανον· τῆς μέντοι βουλήσεως ἀμαρτάνοντες ἀδήλως ἤχθοντο. Οἱ τε πρέσβεις ἐκατέρων

ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἴκου ἀνεπικλήτως. — 12. Τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν πόλιν ἐτείχισσαν ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ· καὶ δήλη ἡ οἰκοδομία ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἐστιν ὅτι κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐγένετο. Οἱ γὰρ Θεμέλιοι παντοίων λίθων ὑπόκεινται καὶ οὐκ ἔντειχασμένων ἐστιν ἦ, ἀλλ' ὡς ἔκαστοι ποτε προσέφερον· πολλαὶ τε στῆλαι ἀπὸ σημάτων καὶ λίθων εἰργασμένοι ἐγκατελέγησσαν· μείζων γὰρ ὁ περίβολος πανταχῇ ἐξίχθη τῆς πόλεως καὶ διὰ τοῦτο πάντα δμοίως κινοῦντες ἤπειροντο.

V. Treachery and Death of Pausanias, B. C. 471.

1. Ἐπειδὴ Παυσανίας ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος τὸ πρῶτον μεταπεμφθεὶς ὑπὸ Σπαρτιατῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ καὶ κριθεὶς ὑπὸ αὐτῶν, ἀπελύθη μήτ ἀδικεῖν, δημοσίᾳ μὲν οὐκέτι ἐξεπέμφθη, ἵδιᾳ δὲ αὐτὸς τριήρη λαβὼν Ἐρμιονίδα ἄνευ Λακεδαιμονίων ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Ἑλλήσποντον, τῷ μὲν λόγῳ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν πόλεμον, τῷ δὲ ἐργῳ τὰ πρὸς βασιλέα πράσσειν, ὡςπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἐπεχείρησεν, ἐφιέμενος τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἀρχῆς. — 2. Εὐεργεσίαν δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦδε πρῶτον ἐς βασιλέα κατέθετο καὶ τοῦ παντὸς πράγματος ἀρχὴν ἐποιήσατο. Βυζάντιον γὰρ ἐλὼν τῇ προτέρᾳ παρουσίᾳ μετὰ τὴν ἐκ Κύπρου ἀναχώρησιν, βασιλέως προσήκοντάς τινας καὶ ἔνγγεινες ἔλαβε· τότε δὲ τούτους ἀποπέμπει βασιλεῖ κρύφα τῶν ἄλλων ἔνυμάχων· τῷ δὲ λόγῳ ἀπέδρασσαν αὐτόν. Ἐπρασσε δὲ ταῦτα μετὰ Γούγγλου τοῦ Ἐρετρέως, ὡπερ ἐπέτρεψε τότε Βυζάντιον καὶ τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους. — 3. Ἐπειμψε δὲ καὶ ἐπιστολὴν τὸν Γόγγυλον φέροντα αὐτῷ· ἐνεγέγραπτο δὲ τάδε ἐν αὐτῇ, ὡς ὑστερον ἀνευρέθη· „Παυσανίας ὁ ἡγεμὼν τῆς Σπάρτης τούτῳ τέ σοι χαρίζεσθαι βουλόμενος ἀπο-

πέμπει δορὶ ἐλών· καὶ γνώμην ποιοῦμαι, εἰ καὶ σοὶ δοκεῖ, θυγατέρα τε τὴν σὴν γῆμαι, καὶ σοι Σπάρτην καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Ἑλλάδα ὑποχείριον ποῖσαι. Άννατὸς δὲ δοκῶ εἶναι ταῦτα πρᾶξαι, μετὰ σοῦ βούλευμενος· εἰ οὖν τί σε τούτων ἀρέσκει, πέμπε ἄνδρα πιστὸν ἐπὶ θάλασσαν, δι’ οὗ τὸ λοιπὸν τοὺς λόγους ποιησόμεθα.“

4. Τοσαῦτα μὲν ἡ γραφὴ ἐδήλου. Ξέρξης δὲ θεσθη τε τῇ ἐπιστολῇ καὶ ἀποστέλλει Ἀρτάβαζον τὸν Φαρνάκου ἐπὶ θάλασσαν, καὶ κελεύει αὐτὸν τὸν τε Λασινοῦτιν σατραπείαν παραλαβεῖν, Μεγαράτην ἀπαλλάξαντα, δις πρότερον ἔρχε· καὶ παρὰ Πανσανίαν ἐς Βυζάντιον ἐπιστολὴν ἀντεπειδεῖται αὐτῷ ὡς τάχιστα διαπέμψαι καὶ τὴν σφραγῖδα ἀποδεῖξαι, καὶ ἦν τι αὐτῷ Πανσανίας παραγγέλλῃ περὶ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ πραγμάτων, πράσσειν ὡς ἄριστα καὶ πιστότατα. — 5. Ο δὲ ἀφικόμενος τά τε ἄλλα ἐποίησεν, ὡςπερ εἴρητο, καὶ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν διέπεμψεν· ἀντεγέγραπτο δὲ τάδε· „Ωδε λέγει βασιλεὺς Ξέρξης Πανσανίφ· Καὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν οὓς μοι πέραν θαλάσσης ἐκ Βυζαντίου ἔσωσας, κεῖται σοι εὐεργεσία ἐν τῷ ἡμετέρῳ οἴκῳ ἐς ἀεὶ ἀνάγραπτος, καὶ τοῖς λόγοις τοῖς ἀπὸ σοῦ ἀρέσουμαι. Καὶ σε μήτε τὸ μήδος ἡμέρα ἐπισχέτω, ὡςτε ἀνεῖναι πράσσειν τι ὃν ἐμοὶ ὑπισχνῇ, μηδὲ χρεοῦν καὶ ἀργύρου δαπάνη κειωλύσθω, μηδὲ στρατιᾶς πλήρει, εἴ ποι δεῖ παραγίγνεσθαι· ἀλλὰ μετ’ Ἀρταβάζον ἀνδρὸς ἀγαθοῦ, ὃν σοι ἔπειμψα, πρᾶσσε θαρσῶν καὶ τὰ ἐμὰ καὶ τὰ σά, δῆμην καλλιστα καὶ ἄριστα ἔξει ἀμφοτέροις.“

6. Ταῦτα λαβὼν δὲ Πανσανίας τὰ γράμματα, ὃν καὶ πρότερον ἐν μεγάλῳ ἀξιώμαστι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων διὰ τὴν Πλαταιᾶσιν ἡγεμονίαν, πολλῷ τότε μᾶλλον ἥρτο, καὶ οὐκέτι ἡδύνατο ἐν τῷ καθεστηκότι τρόπῳ

βιοτεύειν, ἀλλὰ σκευάς τε Μηδικὰς ἐνδυόμενος ἐκ του Βυζαντίου ἐξήει, καὶ διὰ τῆς Θράκης πορευόμενον αὐτὸν Μῆδοι καὶ Αἰγύπτιοι ἐδορυφόρουν, τράπεζάν τε Περσικὴν παρετίθετο, καὶ κατέχειν τὴν διάνοιαν οὐκ ἥδυνατο, ἀλλ᾽ ἔργοις βραχέσι προσύδηλον, ἢ τῇ γνώμῃ μειζόνως ἐς ἔπειτα ἔμελλε πράξειν. — 7. Αυςπρόσοδόν τε αὐτὸν παρεῖχε, καὶ τῇ δοργῇ οὕτω χαλεπῇ ἐχρῆπο ἐς πάντας δμοίως, ὥστε μηδένα δύνασθαι προσιέναι· διόπερ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οὐχ ἥκιστα ἡ ἔνυμα-  
χία μετέστη.

8. Οἱ δὲ Ασκεδαμόνιοι αἰσθόμενοι τό τε πρῶτον δι᾽ αὐτὰ ταῦτα ἀνεκάλεσαν αὐτόν, καὶ ἐπειδὴ τῇ Ἐρμιονίδι τῷ δεύτερον ἐκπλεύσας οὐ κελευσάντων αὐτῶν τουαῦτα ἐφαίνετο ποιῶν, καὶ ἐκ Βυζαντίου βίᾳ ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων ἐκπολιορκηθεὶς ἐς μὲν τὴν Σπάρτην οὐκ ἐπανεχώρει, ἐς δὲ Κολωνὰς τὰς Τρφάδας ἰδρυθεὶς, πράσσων τε ἐξηγγέλλετο αὐτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους καὶ οὐκ ἐπ᾽ ἀγαθῷ τὴν μονὴν ποιούμενος, οὕτω δὴ οὐκέτι ἐπέσχον, ἀλλὰ πέμψαντες κήρυκα καὶ σκυτάλην οἱ ἐφόροι εἰπον τοῦ κήρυκος μὴ λείπεσθαι, εἰ δὲ μή, πόλεμον αὐτῷ Σπαρτιάτας προσαγορεύειν. — 9. Ο δὲ βουλόμενος ὡς ἥκιστα ὑποπτος εἶναι καὶ πιστεύων, χρήμασι διαλύσειν τὴν διαβολήν, ἀνεχώρει τὸ δεύτερον ἐς Σπάρτην. Καὶ ἐσ μὲν τὴν εἰρκτὴν ἐξπίπτει τὸ πρῶτον ὑπὸ τῶν ἐφόρων (ἔξεστι δὲ τοῖς ἐφόροις τὸν βασιλέα δρᾶσαι τοῦτο), ἐπειτα διαπραξάμενος ὑστερον ἐξηλθε, καὶ καθίστησιν ἑαυτὸν ἐς κρίσιν τοῖς βουλομένοις περὶ αὐτὸν ἐλέγχειν. — 10. Καὶ φανερὸν μὲν εἶχον οὐδὲν οἱ Σπαρτιάται σημεῖον οὔτε ἡ πᾶσα πόλις, δτῷ ἀν πιστεύσαντες βεβαίως ἐτιμωροῦντο ἀνδρα γένους τε τοῦ βασιλείου ὄντα καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι τιμὴν

ἔχοντα (Πλείσταρχον γὰρ τὸν Λεωνίδον ὅντα βασιλέα καὶ νέον ἔτι ἀνεψιὸς ὃν ἐπετρόπενεν). ὑποψίας δὲ πολλὰς παρεῖχε τῇ τε παρανομίᾳ καὶ ζηλώσει τῶν βαρ-βάρων μὴ ἵσσος βούλεσθαι εἶναι τοῖς παροῦσι, τά τε ἄλλα αὐτοῦ ἀνεσκόπουν, εἴ τι πον ἐξεδεδιῆτο τῶν καθεστώτων νομίμων, καὶ διὰ ἐπὶ τὸν τρίποδά ποτε τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς, διὸ ἀνέθεσαν οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀπὸ τῶν Μή-δων ἀκροθίνιον, ἡξίωσεν ἐπιγράψασθαι αὐτὸς ἵδιᾳ τὸ ἐλεγεῖον τόδε,

Ἐλλήνων ἀρχηγὸς ἐπεὶ στρατὸν ὕλεσε Μήδων,  
Παυσανίας Φοίβῳ μῆμ' ἀνέθηκε τόδε.

11. Τὸ μὲν οὖν ἐλεγεῖον οἱ Ασκεδαμόνιοι ἐξεκόλαψαν εὐθὺς τότε ἀπὸ τοῦ τρίποδος τοῦτο καὶ ἐπέγραψαν δινομαστὶ τὰς πόλεις, ὃσαι ἔνγκαθελοῦσαι τὸν βάρβα-ρον ἔστησαν τὸ ἀνάθημα· τοῦ μέντοι Παυσανίου ἀδί-κημα καὶ τοῦτ' ἐδόκει εἶναι, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐν τούτῳ κα-θειστήκει, πολλῷ μᾶλλον παρόμοιον πραχθῆναι ἐφαί-νετο τῇ παρούσῃ διανοίᾳ. Ἐπινθάνοντο δὲ καὶ ἐς τοὺς Εἴλωτας πράσσειν τι αὐτόν, καὶ ἦν δὲ οὕτως· ἐλευ-θέρωσίν τε γὰρ ὑπισχνεῖτο αὐτοῖς καὶ πολιτείαν, ἦν ἔννεπαναστῶσι καὶ τὸ πᾶν ἔνγκαθεργάσωνται. — 12. Άλλ' οὐδὲ ὡς οὐδὲ τῶν Εἴλωτων μηνταῖς τισι πιστεύ-σαντες ἡξίωσαν νεώτερόν τι ποιεῖν εἰς αὐτόν, χρώμενοι τῷ τρόπῳ ὡπερ εἰώθασιν ἐς σφᾶς αὐτούς, μὴ ταχεῖς εἶναι περὶ ἀνδρὸς Σπαρτιάτου ἄνευ ἀναμφιεβητήτων τεκμηρίων βουλευεσθαι τι ἀνήκεστον, πρὸν γε δὴ αὐτοῖς, ὡς λέγεται, δι μέλλων τὰς τελευταίας βασιλεῖ ἐπιστο-λὰς πρὸς Ἀρτάβαζον κομιεῖν ἀνὴρ Ἀργίλιος, παιδικά ποτε ὃν αὐτὸν καὶ πιστότατος ἐκείνῳ, μηνυτὶς γίγνε-ται, δείσας κατὰ ἐνθύμησίν τινα, δι τι οὐδείς πω τῶν πρὸ ἐαυτοῦ ἀγγέλων πάλιν ἀφίκετο· καὶ παραποιησά-

μενος τὴν σφραγῖδα, ἵνα, ἦν ψευσθῆ τῆς δόξης, ἢ καὶ ἐκεῖνός τι μεταγράψαι αἰτήσῃ, μὴ ἐπιγνῶ, λύει τὰς ἐπιστολάς, ἐν αἷς ὑπονοήσας τι τοιοῦτο προσεπεστάλθαι καὶ αὐτὸν εὑρεῖ ἐγγεγραμμένον κτείνειν.

13. Τότε δὲ οἱ ἔφοροι, δείξαντος αὐτοῦ τὰ γράμματα, μᾶλλον μὲν ἐπίστευσαν, αὐτήκουοι δὲ βουληθέντες ἔτι γενέσθαι αὐτοῦ Πανσανίου τι λέγοντος, ἀπὸ παρασκευῆς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐπὶ Ταίναρον ἵκετον οἰχομένον καὶ σκηνησαμένον διπλῆν διαφράγματι καλύβην, ἐς ἣν τῶν ἐφόρων ἐντός τινας ἔκρυψε, καὶ Πανσανίου ὡς αὐτὸν ἐλθόντος καὶ ἐρωτῶντος τὴν πρόφασιν τῆς ἵκετείας, ἥσθοντο πάντα σαφῶς ἥτιατο γὰρ δὲ ἀνθρώπος τά τε περὶ αὐτοῦ γραφέντα καὶ τὰλλο ἀπέφανε καθ' ἔκαστον, ὡς οὐδὲν πώποτε αὐτὸν ἐν ταῖς πρὸς βασιλέα διακονίαις παραβάλοιτο, προτιμηθείη δὲ ἐν ἵσῳ τοῖς πολλοῖς τῶν διακόνων ἀποθανεῖν, κἀκεῖνος αὐτὰ ταῦτα ξυνωμολόγει καὶ περὶ τοῦ παρόντος οὐκ εἴα δοργίζεσθαι, ἀλλὰ πίστιν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἐδίδον τῆς ἀναστάσεως καὶ ἥξιον ὡς τάχιστα πορεύεσθαι καὶ μὴ τὰ πρασσόμενα διακωλύειν. — 14. Άκούσαντες δὲ ἀκριβῶς τότε μὲν ἀπῆλθον οἱ ἔφοροι, βεβαίως δὲ ἥδη εἰδότες ἐν τῇ πόλει τὴν ἔντολην ἐποιοῦντο. Λέγεται δὲ αὐτὸν μέλλοντα ἔντοληφθίσεσθαι ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, ἐνὸς μὲν τῶν ἐφόρων τὸ πρόσωπον προσιόντος ὡς εἴδε, γνῶναι ἐφ' ᾧ ἔχωρει, ἄλλον δὲ νεύματι ἀφανεῖ χρησαμένου καὶ δηλώσαντος εὐνοίᾳ, πρὸς τὸ ἱερόν τῆς Χαλκιοίκου χωρᾶσαι δρόμῳ καὶ προκαταφυγεῖν. ἦν δὲ ἐγγὺς τὸ τέμενος. — 15. Καὶ ἐς οἴκημα οὐ μέγα, δὲ ἦν τοῦ ἱεροῦ, ἐξελθών, ἵνα μὴ ὑπαίθριος ταλαιπωροίη, ἥσυχαζεν. Οἱ δὲ τὸ παραυτίκα μὲν ὑστέρησαν τῇ διώξει, μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο τοῦ τε οἰκήματος τὸν δροφον ἀφεῖλον καὶ τὰς

θύρας, ἔνδον δύτα τηρήσαντες αὐτὸν καὶ ἀπολαβόντες εἴσω, ἀπωκοδόμησαν, προσκαθεζόμενοί τε ἐξεπολιόρκησαν λιμῷ. — 16. Καὶ μελλοντος αὐτοῦ ἀποψύχειν ἄσπερ εἶχεν ἐν τῷ οἰκήματι, αἰσθόμενοί τε ἐξάγονσιν ἐκ τοῦ ιεροῦ ἔτι ἔμπνουν δύτα, καὶ ἐξαχθεὶς ἀπέθανε παραχρῆμα.

## VII. The Fate of Themistocles, B. C. 471—464.

1. Τοῦ μηδισμοῦ τοῦ Παυσανίου οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, πρέσβεις πέμψαντες παρὰ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἔννεπητιῶντο καὶ τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα, ὡς εὑρισκον ἐκ τῶν περὶ Παυσανίαν ἐλέγχων· ἡξίουν τε τοῖς αὐτοῖς κολάζεσθαι αὐτόν· οἱ δὲ πεισθέντες (ἔτυχε γὰρ ὡστρακισμένος καὶ ἔχων δίαιταν μὲν ἐν Ἀργεί, ἐπιφοιτῶν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην Πελοπόννησον) πέμπουσι μετὰ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐτοίμων δύτων, ἀνδρας, οἵς εἴρητο ἄγειν, δῶν ἀν περιτύχωσιν. — 2. Ο δὲ Θεμιστοκλῆς προσασθόμενος φεύγει ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ἐς Κέρκυραν, ὃν αὐτῶν εὐεργέτης. Λεδιέναι δὲ φασκόντων τῶν Κερκυραίων ἔχειν αὐτόν, ὡς τε Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις ἀπεχθέσθαι, διακομίζεται ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ἐς τὴν ἡπειρον τὴν καταντικρύ. — 3. Καὶ διωκόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν προστεταγμένων κατὰ πύστιν ἢ χωροίη, ἀναγκάζεται παρὰ Ἀδμητον τὸν Μολοσσῶν βασιλέα, δύτα αὐτῷ οὐ φίλον, καταλῦσαι. Καὶ δο μὲν οὐκ ἔτυχεν ἐπιδημῶν δέ, τῆς γνωσικὸς ἱέτης γενόμενος, διδάσκεται ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς τὸν παῖδα σφῶν λαβὼν καθέζεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν ἐστίαν. — 4. Καὶ ἐλθόντος οὐ πολὺ ὑστερον τοῦ Ἀδμητον, δηλοῖ τε δος ἐστι, καὶ οὐκ ἀξιοῖ, εἴ τι ἄρα αὐτὸς ἀντεῖπεν αὐτῷ Ἀθηναίων δεομένῳ, φεύγοντα τιμωρεῖσθαι. Ἀμα δο ἀντῷ εἰπεν, ὃν καὶ ἐφ' ᾧ διώ-

κεται· δὲ ἀκούσας ἀνίστησί τε αὐτὸν μετὰ τοῦ ἔαυτοῦ υἱέος, ὥσπερ καὶ ἔχων αὐτὸν ἐκαθέζετο· καὶ μέγιστον ἦν ἱκέτευμα τοῦτο. — 5. Καὶ ὑστερον οὐ πολλῷ τοῖς τε Ασκεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις ἐλθοῦσι καὶ πολλὰ εἰποῦσιν οὐκ ἐκδίδωσιν, ἀλλ᾽ ἀποστέλλει, βουλόμενον ὡς βασιλέα πορευθῆναι, ἐπὶ τὴν ἑτέραν θάλασσαν πεζῇ, ἐς Πύδναν τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου. — 6. Ἐν ἥ δικαδός τυχῶν ἀναγομένης ἐπ' Ἰωνίας καὶ ἐπιβάσι, καταφέρεται χειμῶνι ἐς τὸ Ἀθηναίων στρατόπεδον, ὃ ἐπολιόρκει Νάξον· καὶ (ἥ γὰρ ἀγνῶς τοῖς ἐν τῇ νῇ) δείσας φράζει τῷ ναυκλήρῳ, δύστις ἐστί, καὶ δὶς ἀ φεύγει· καὶ, εἰ μὴ σώσει αὐτὸν, ἔφη ἐρεῖν, ὅτι χείμασι πεισθεὶς αὐτὸν ἄγει· τὴν δὲ ἀσφάλειαν εἶναι, μηδένα ἐκβῆναι ἐκ τῆς νεώς μέχρι ἀν πλοῦς γένηται· πειθομένῳ δ' αὐτῷ χάριν ἀπομνήσεσθαι ἀξίαν. Ὁ δὲ ναυκληρος ποιεῖ τε ταῦτα, καὶ ἀποσαλεύσας ἡμέραν καὶ νύκτα ὑπὲρ τοῦ στρατοπέδου, ὑστερον ἀφικεῖται ἐς Ἐφεσον. — 7. Καὶ δὲ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐκεῖνόν τε ἐθεράπευσες χρημάτων δόσει (ἥλθε γὰρ αὐτῷ ὑστερον ἐκ τε Ἀθηνῶν παρὰ τῶν φίλων, καὶ ἐξ Ἀργονος, ἀντεξέκειτο), καὶ μετὰ τῶν κάτω Περσῶν τινος πορευθεὶς ἀνω, ἐξπέμπει γράμματα ἐς βασιλέα Ἀρταξέρξην τὸν Ξέρξον, νεωστὶ βασιλεύσαντα. — 8. Ἐδήλου δὲ ἡ γραφή, ὅτι „Θεμιστοκλῆς ἦρια παρὰ σέ, δις πακὰ μὲν πλεῖστα Ἐλλήνων εἴργασμαι τὸν ὑμέτερον οἶκον, δισον χρόνον τὸν σὸν πατέρα ἐπιόντα ἐμοὶ ἀνάγκη ἡμινόμην· πολὺ δὲ ἔτι πλείω ἀγαθά, ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ μὲν ἐμοὶ, ἐκείνῳ δὲ ἐν ἐπικινδύνῳ πάλιν ἡ ἀποκομιδὴ δηγίγνετο. Καὶ μοι εὐεργεσία διφείλεται“ (γράψας τίν τε ἐκ Σαλαμίνος προάγγελσιν τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως, καὶ τὴν τῶν γεφυρῶν, ἦν ψευδῶς προεποιήσατο, τότε δὲ

αὐτὸν οὐ διάλινσιν), „καὶ τὴν ἔχων σε μεγάλα ἀγαθὰ δρᾶσαι πάρειμι, διωκόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων διὰ τὴν σὴν φιλίαν. Βούλομαι δὲ ἐνιαυτὸν ἐπισχών, αὐτός σοι περὶ ὧν ἥκω δηλῶσαι.“

9. Βασιλεὺς δέ, ὡς λέγεται, ἐθαύμασέ τε αὐτοῦ τὴν διάνοιαν καὶ ἐκέλευσε ποιεῖν οὕτως. ‘Ο δὲ ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ, διὰ ἐπέσχε, τῆς τε Περσίδος γλώσσης ὅσα ἡδύνατο κατενόησε καὶ τῶν ἐπιτηδευμάτων τῆς χώρας. — 10. Ἀφικόμενος δὲ μετὰ τὸν ἐνιαυτόν, γίγνεται παρ’ αὐτῷ μέγας καὶ ὅσος οὐδεὶς πω Ἑλλήνων, διά τε τὴν προύπαρχουσαν ἀξίωσιν καὶ τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ ἐλπίδα, ἢν πετιθει αὐτῷ δονλώσειν· μάλιστα δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ πειραν διδοὺς ἔνυντὸς φαίνεσθαι. — 11. Ἡν γὰρ δὲ Θεμιστοκλῆς βεβαίότατα δὴ φύσεως ἴσχὺν δηλώσας, καὶ διαφερόντως τι ἐξ αὐτὸῦ μᾶλλον ἐτέρους ἄξιος θαυμάσαι. Οἰκείᾳ γὰρ ἔνυνέσει, καὶ οὕτε προμαθὼν ἐξ αὐτὴν οὐδέν, οὕτ’ ἐπιμαθών, τῶν τε παραχρῆμα δὲ ἐλαχίστης βουλῆς κράτιστος γνώμων, καὶ τῶν μελλόντων ἐπὶ πλεῖστον τοῦ γενησομένου ἄριστος εἰκαστής· καὶ ἀ μὲν μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχοι, καὶ ἐξηγήσασθαι οἶός τε ὅν τε ἄπειρος εἴη, κρῖναι ἵκανῶς οὐκ ἀπήλασκο· τό τε ἄμεινον ἡ χεῖρον ἐν τῷ ἀφανεῖ ἔτι δὲ προεώρα μάλιστα, καὶ τὸ ξύμπαν εἰπεῖν, φύσεως μὲν δυνάμει, μελέτης δὲ βραχύτητι, κράτιστος δὴ οὗτος αὐτοσχεδιάζειν τὰ δέοντα ἐγένετο. — 13. Νοσήσας δὲ τελευτῇ τὸν βίον. Λέγουσι δέ τινες καὶ ἐκούσιον φαρμακῷ ἀποθανεῖν αὐτόν, ἀδύνατον νομίσαντα εἶναι ἐπιτελέσαι βασιλεῖ ἀ νόπεσχετο. Μνημεῖον μὲν οὖν αὐτοῦ ἐν Μαγνησίᾳ ἐστὶ τῇ Ασιανῇ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ· ταύτης γὰρ ἡρόχε τῆς χώρας, δόντος βασιλέως αὐτῷ, Μαγνησίαν μὲν ἄρτον, ἥ προσέφερε πεντήκοντα τάλαντα τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ· Λάμψακον δὲ

οίνον (έδόκει γὰρ πολυοινότατον τῶν τότε εἶναι). Μυ-  
οῦντα δὲ ὄψον. — 14. Τὰ δὲ δστᾶ κομισθῆναι αὐτοῦ  
οἱ προσήμοτες οἴκαδε κελεύσαντος ἐκείνου καὶ τεθῆναι  
ηρύφα Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ. Οὐ γὰρ ἐξῆν θά-  
πτειν, ὡς ἐπὶ προδοσίᾳ φεύγοντος. Τὰ μὲν κατὰ Παν-  
σανίαν τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον καὶ Θεμιστοκλέα τὸν Ἀθη-  
ναῖον, λαμπροτάτους γενομένους τῶν καθ' ἑαυτοὺς Ἐλ-  
λήνων, οἵτως ἐτελεύτησεν.

Conquest and Destruction of Thebes by Alexander the Great, B. C. 335.

1. Ἐν τούτῳ τῶν φυγάδων τινὲς τῶν ἐκ Θηβῶν  
φευγόντων παρελθόντες νύκτῳ ἐς τὰς Θήβας, ἐπαγο-  
μένων τινῶν αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ νεωτερισμῷ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως,  
Ἀμύνταν μὲν καὶ Τιμόλαον τῶν τὴν Καδμείαν ἔχοντων  
οὐδὲν πολέμιον ὑποπτήσαντας ἔξω τῆς Καδμείας ἀπέ-  
κτειναν ξυλλαβόντες· ἐς δὲ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν παρελθόντες  
ἐπῆραν τοὺς Θηβαίους ἀποστῆναι ἀπὸ Ἀλεξάνδρου,  
ἐλευθερίαν τε προΐσχόμενοι, καὶ τῆς βαρύτητος τῶν  
Μακεδόνων ἥδη ποτὲ ἀπαλλαγῆναι. — 2. Πιθανώτε-  
ροι δὲ ἐς τὸ πλῆθος ἐφαίνοντο, τεθνηκέναι Ἀλεξάν-  
δρον ἵσχυριζόμενοι ἐν Ἰλλυριοῖς· καὶ γὰρ καὶ πολὺς δ  
λόγος οὗτος καὶ παρὰ πολλῶν ἐφοίτα, δτι τε χρόνον  
ἀπῆν οὐκ ὀλίγον, καὶ δτι οὐδεμία ἀγγελία παρ' αὐτοῦ  
ἀφίκτο· ὥστε (ὅπερ φιλεῖ ἐν τοῖς τοιοῖςδε), οὐ γινώσκον-  
τες τὰ δόντα, τὰ μάλιστα καθ' ἥδονήν σφισιν εἴκαζον. —  
3. Πυθομένῳ δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τὰ τῶν Θηβαίων οὐδα-  
μῶς ἐδόκει ἀμελητέα εἶναι, τίν τε τῶν Ἀθηναίων πό-  
λιν δι' ὑποψίας ἐκ πολλοῦ ἔχοντι, καὶ τῶν Θηβαίων τὸ  
τόλμημα οὐ φαῦλον ποιουμένῳ, εἰ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τε  
πάλαι ἥδη ταῖς γνώμαις ἀφεστηκότες, καὶ τινες καὶ

ἄλλοι τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ καὶ Αἰτωλοὶ οὐ βέβαιοι  
ὄντες συνεπιλήψονται τοῦ νεωτερισμοῦ τοῖς Θηβαίοις.  
— 4. Ἀγων δὴ παρὰ τὴν Ἑορδαίαν τε καὶ τὴν Ἐλυ-  
μιῶν καὶ παρὰ τὰ τῆς Στυμφαίας καὶ Παρναίας ἄκρα,  
ἔβδομαῖος ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Πελλίναν τῆς Θετταλίας. Ἔν-  
θεν δὲ ὁρμηθεὶς ἔκτη ἡμέρᾳ ἐςβάλλει ἐς Βοιωτίαν,  
ῶστε οὐ πρόσθεν οἱ Θηβαῖοι ἔμαθον εἶσω Πυλῶν παρ-  
εληλυθότα αὐτόν, πρὸν ἐν Ὁγκηστῷ γενέσθαι ξὺν τῇ  
στρατιᾷ πάσῃ. — 5. Καὶ τότε δὲ οἱ πράξαντες τὴν  
ἀπόστασιν στρατευμα ἐπὶ Μακεδονίας Ἀριπάτρου ἀφί-  
χθαι ἔφασκον, αὐτὸν δὲ Ἀλέξανδρον τεθνάναι ἵσχυρί-  
ζοντο, καὶ τοῖς ἀπαγγέλλοντιν, διτοιούσιον προσ-  
άγει Ἀλέξανδρος, χαλεπῶς είχον· ἄλλον γάρ τινα ἤμειν  
Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Ἀερόπον. — 6. Ο δὲ Ἀλέξανδρος  
ἐξ Ὁγκηστοῦ ἔρας τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ προσῆγε πρὸς τὴν πόλιν  
τῶν Θηβαίων κατὰ τὸ τοῦ Ιολάου τέμενος. Οδὶ δὴ καὶ  
ἐστρατοπέδευσεν, ἐνδιδοὺς ἔτι τοῖς Θηβαίοις τριβήν,  
εἰ μεταγνόντες ἐπὶ τοῖς κακῶς ἐγνωσμένοις πρεσβεύ-  
σαντο παρ' αὐτόν. — 7. Οἱ δὲ τοσούτον ἐδέησαν ἐν-  
δόσιμόν τι παρασχεῖν ἐς ξύμβασιν, ὡστε ἐκθέοντες ἐκ  
τῆς πόλεως οἱ τε ἵππεῖς καὶ τῶν ψιλῶν οὐκ ὀλίγοι ἔστε  
ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἥριστοι λίζοντο ἐς τὰς προφυλακάς,  
καὶ τινας καὶ ἀπέκτειναν οὐ πολλοὺς τῶν Μακεδόνων.  
Καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος ἐκπέμπει τῶν ψιλῶν καὶ τοξοτῶν,  
ῶστε αὐτῶν ἀναστεῖλαι τὴν ἐκδρομήν· καὶ οὗτοι οὐ χα-  
λεπῶς ἀνέστειλαν ἦδη τῷ στρατοπέδῳ αὐτῷ προσφερο-  
μένους. — 8. Τῇ δὲ ὑστεραίᾳ ἀναλαβὴν τὴν στρατιὰν  
πᾶσαν καὶ περιελθὼν κατὰ τὰς πύλας τὰς φερούσας  
ἐπ' Ἐλευθεράς τε καὶ τὴν Ἀττικήν, οὐδὲ τότε προσ-  
έμιξε τοῖς τείχεσιν αὐτοῖς, ἀλλ' ἐστρατοπέδευσεν οὐ  
πολὺ ἀπέκων τῆς Καδμείας, ὡστε ἐγγὺς εἶναι ὠφέλειαν

τῶν Μακεδόνων τοῖς τὴν Καθμείαν ἔχοντις. — 9. Οἱ γὰρ Θηβαῖοι τὴν Καθμείαν διπλῷ χάρακι ἐφρούρουν ἀποτεχίσαντες, ὡς μήτε ἔξωθέν τινα τοῖς ἐγκατειλημένοις δύνασθαι ἐπωφελεῖν, μήτε αὐτοὺς ἐκθέοντας βλάπτειν τι σφᾶς, δόποτε τοῖς ἔξω πολεμίοις προσφέροιτο. Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ (εἴτι γὰρ τοῖς Θηβαίοις διὰ φιλίας ἐλθεῖν μᾶλλον τι ἦ διὰ κινδύνοις ἤθελε) διέτριψε πρὸς τὴν Καθμείαν κατεστρατοπεδευκώς. — 10. Ἐνθα δὴ τῶν Θηβαίων οἱ μὲν τὰ βέλτιστα ἐς τὸ κοινὸν γιγνώσκοντες ἐξελθεῖν ὥρμητο παρ' Ἀλέξανδρον καὶ εὐρέσθαι σιγγράμμην τῷ πλήθει τῶν Θηβαίων τῆς ἀποσάσσεως· οἱ δὲ φυγάδες καὶ ὅσοι τοὺς φυγάδας ἐπικεκλημένοι ἦσαν, οὐδενὸς φιλανθρώπου τιχεῖν ἀν παρ' Ἀλέξανδρον ἀξιοῦτες, ἄλλως τε καὶ βοιωταρχοῦντες ἔστιν οἱ αὐτῶν παντάπασιν ἐνήγοροι τὸ πλῆθος ἐς τὸν πόλεμον. Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ οὐδὲ ὡς τῇ πόλει προσέβαλεν. — 11. Ἀλλὰ Περδίκκας προτεταγμένος τῆς φυλακῆς τοῦ στρατοπέδου σὺν τῇ αὐτοῦ τάξει, καὶ τοῦ χάρακος τῶν πολεμίων οὐ πολὺ ἀφεστηκώς, οὐ προσμείνας παρ' Ἀλέξανδρον τὸ ἐς τὴν μάχην ἔντθημα αὐτὸς πρῶτος προσέμιξε τῷ χάρακι· καὶ διασπάσας αὐτὸν ἐνέβαλεν ἐς τῶν Θηβαίων τὴν προφυλακήν. — 12. Τούτῳ δὲ ἐπόμενος τῷ Περδίκκῳ ἦν, ἐπίγνωσε καὶ αὐτὸς τὴν αὐτοῦ τάξιν, ὡς εἶδε τὸν Περδίκκαν προεληλυθόντα εἴσω τοῦ χάρακος. Ταῦτα δὲ ἴδων Ἀλέξανδρος, ὡς μὴ μόνοι ἀπολειφθέντες πρὸς τῶν Θηβαίων κινδυνεύσειαν, ἐπῆγε τὴν ἄλλην στρατιάν. Καὶ τοὺς μὲν τοξότας καὶ τοὺς Ἀγριαντας ἐκδραμεῖν ἐσῆμηνεν εἴσω τοῦ χάρακος, τὰ δὲ ἀγήματα καὶ τὸν ὑπασπιστὰς ἔτι ἔξω κατεῖχεν. — 13. Ἐνθα δὴ Περδίκκας μὲν τοῦ δευτέρου χάρακος

εῖσα παρελθεῖν βιαζόμενος, αὐτὸς μὲν βληθεὶς πίπτει αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀποκομίζεται κακῶς ἔχων ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον· καὶ χαλεπῶς ἐσώθη ἀπὸ τοῦ τραύματος. Τοὺς μέντοι Θηβαίους ἐς τὴν κοίλην δδὸν τὴν κατὰ τὸ Ἡράκλειον φέρουσαν οἱ ἀμα αὐτῷ εἰςπεσόντες ὅμοι τοῖς παρ' Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τοξόταις συνέκλεισαν. — 14. Καὶ ἔστε μὲν ἐπὶ τὸ Ἡράκλειον ἀναχωροῦσιν εἴποντο τοῖς Θηβαίοις· ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ἐπιστρεψάντων αὐτις σὺν βοῇ τῶν Θηβαίων φυγὴ τῶν Μακεδόνων γίγνεται· καὶ Ἐνδριβάτας τε Κρῆς πίπτει ὁ τοξόχης, καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν τοξοτῶν ἐς ἔβδομήρκοντα· οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ κατέφυγον πρὸς τὸ ἄγημα τὸ τῶν Μακεδόνων καὶ τοὺς ἵπασπιστὰς τοὺς βασιλεικούς. — 15. Καν τούτῳ Ἀλέξανδρος τοὺς μὲν αὐτοῦ φεύγοντας κατιδών, τοὺς Θηβαίους δὲ λελυκότας ἐν τῇ διώξει τὴν τάξιν, ἐμβάλλει ἐς αὐτοὺς συντεταγμένη τῇ φάλαγγι. Οἱ δὲ ὥθοῦσι τοὺς Θηβαίους εἴσω τῶν πυλῶν· καὶ τοῖς Θηβαίοις ἐς τοσόνδε ἡ φυγὴ φοβερὰ ἐγίγνετο, ὡςτε διὰ τῶν πυλῶν ὥθοιμενοι ἐς τὴν πόλιν οὐκ ἔφθησαν συγκλείσαντες τὰς πύλας· ἀλλὰ συνεισπίπτουσι γὰρ αὐτοῖς εἴσω τοῦ τείχους, ὅσοι τῶν Μακεδόνων ἐγγὺς φευγόντων εἴχοντο, ἀτε καὶ τῶν τειχῶν διὰ τὰς προφυλακὰς τὰς πολλὰς ἐρήμων ὅντων. — 16. Καὶ προελθόντες εἰς τὴν Καδμείαν οἱ μὲν ἐκεῖθεν κατὰ τὸ Ἀμφεῖον σὺν τοῖς κατέχονσι τὴν Καδμείαν ἐξέβανον ἐς τὴν ἄλλην πόλιν, οἱ δὲ κατὰ τὰ τείχη ἐχόμενα ἦδη πρὸς τῶν συνεισπεσόντων τοῖς φεύγοντιν ὑπερβάντες ἐς τὴν ἀγορὰν δρόμῳ ἐφέροντο. — 17. Καὶ ὀλίγον μέν τινα χρόνον ἔμειναν οἱ τεταγμένοι τῶν Θηβαίων κατὰ τὸ Ἀμφεῖον· ὡς δὲ πανταχόθεν αὐτοῖς οἱ Μακεδόνες καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος ἄλλοτε ἄλλῃ ἐπιφανόμενος προσέκειντο, οἱ μὲν ἵππεις τῶν Θηβαίων διεκπεσόντες

διὰ τῆς πόλεως ἐς τὸ πεδίον ἐξέπιπτον, οἱ δὲ πεζοὶ, ὡς ἑκάστοις προύχωρει, ἐσώζοντο. — 18. Ἐνθα δὲ ὁργὴ οὐχ οὕτω τι οἱ Μακεδόνες, ἀλλὰ Φωκεῖς τε καὶ Πλαταιεῖς καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι δὲ Βοιωτοὶ οὐδὲ ἀμυνομένους ἔτι τοὺς Θηβαίους οὐδὲν πόσμῳ ἔκπεινον, τοὺς μὲν ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις εἰςπίπτοντες, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ἐς ἀλιτὴν τετραμμένους, τοὺς δὲ καὶ πρὸς οἰροῖς ἕκτεύοντας, οὗτε γυναικῶν οὕτε παίδων φειδόμενοι.

19. Καὶ τὸ πάθος τοῦτο μεγέθει τε τῆς ἀλούσης πόλεως καὶ ὁξύτητι τοῦ ἔργου, οὐχ ἔνιστα δὲ τῷ παραλόγῳ ἐς τε τοὺς παθόντας καὶ τοὺς δράσαντας, οὐ μεῖόν τι τοὺς ἄλλους Ἐλληνας ἢ καὶ αὐτοὺς τοὺς μετασχόντας τοῦ ἔργου ἐξέπληξεν. — 20. Τὰ μὲν γὰρ περὶ Σικελίαν Αθηναίοις ἔνυνενεχθέντα, εἰ καὶ πλήθει τῶν ἀπολομένων οὐ μείονα τὴν ἔνυμφορὰν τῇ πόλει ἤνεγκεν, ἀλλὰ τῷ τε πόδῳ ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκείας διαφθαρῆναι αὐτοῖς τὸν στρατὸν καὶ τὸν πολὺν ἔνυμμαχικὸν μᾶλλον ἢ οἰκεῖον ὅντα, καὶ τῷ τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῖς περιλειφθῆναι, ὡς καὶ ἐς ὑστερον ἐπὶ πολὺ τῷ πολέμῳ ἀντισχεῖν Λακεδαιμονίους τε καὶ τοῖς ἔνυμμάχοις καὶ μεγάλῳ βασιλεῖ πολεμοῦντας, οὗτε αὐτοῖς τοῖς παθοῦσιν ἵσην τὴν αἰσθησιν τῆς ἔνυμφορᾶς προσέθηκεν, οὗτε τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἐλλησι τὴν ἐπὶ τῷ πάθει ἔκπληξιν δμοίαν παρέσχεν. — 21. Καὶ τὸ ἐν Αἴγαδος ποταμοῖς αὐθις Αθηναίων πταῖσμα ναυτικόν τε ἦν, καὶ ἡ πόλις, καί περ τῶν μακρῶν τειχῶν καθαιρέσει καὶ νεῶν τῶν πολλῶν παραδόσει καὶ στεργίσει τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐς ταπεινότητα ἀφικομένη, τό τε σχῆμα τὸ πάτριον δμως ἐφύλαξε, καὶ τὴν δύναμιν οὐ διὰ μακροῦ τὴν παλαιὰν ἔλαβεν· ὡς τά τε μακρὰ τείχη ἔκτειχίσαι, καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης αὐθις ἐπικρατῆσαι, καὶ τοὺς τότε φοβερούς σφισιν Λακεδαι-

μονίους καὶ παρ' ὀλίγον ἐλθόντας ἀφανίσαι τὴν πόλιν αὐτοὺς ἐν τῷ μέρει ἐκ τῶν ἐσχάτων κινδύνων διασώσασθαι. — 22. Λακεδαιμονίων, τε αὖ τὸ κατὰ Λεῦκτρα καὶ Μαρτίγειαν πταῖσμα τῷ παραλόγῳ μᾶλλον τι τῆς ἔνυμφορᾶς ἢ τῷ πλήθει τῶν ἀπολομένων τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐξέπληξεν. ἢ τε ἔννυν Ἐπαμεινώνδᾳ Βοιωτῶν καὶ Ἀρκαδῶν γενομένῃ προσβολὴ πρὸς τὴν Σπάρτην καὶ αὐτὴ τῷ ἀήθει τῆς ὅψεως μᾶλλον ἢ τῇ ἀκριβείᾳ τῶν κινδύνων αὐτούς τε τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ἔνυμμετασχόντας αὐτοῖς τῶν τότε πραγμάτων ἐφόβησεν. — 23. Θηβαίοις δὲ τὰ τῆς ἀποστάσεως ὅξεα καὶ ἔννυν οὐδενὶ λογισμῷ γενόμενα, καὶ ἡ ἄλωσις δὶς ὀλίγου τε καὶ οὐ ἔννυν πόνῳ τῶν ἐλόντων ἔνυνεχθεῖσα, καὶ δὲ πολὺς φόνος, οἷα δὴ ἐξ ὀμοφύλων τε καὶ παλαιὰς ἀπεχθείας ἐπεξιόντων, καὶ δὲ τῆς πόλεως παντελῆς ἀνδραποδισμός, δυνάμει τε καὶ δόξῃ ἐς τὰ πολέμια τῶν τότε προεχούσης ἐν τοῖς Ἐλλησιν, οὐκ ἔξω τοῦ εἰκότος εἰς μῆνιν τοῦ θείου ἀνηνέχθη. — 24. Ἐνομίζοντο γὰρ οἱ Θηβαῖοι τῆς τε ἐν τῷ Μηδικῷ πολέμῳ προδοσίας τῶν Ἐλλίνων διὰ μακροῦ ταύτην δίκην ἐκτίσαντες, καὶ τῆς Πλαταιέων ἐν τε ταῖς σπονδαῖς καταλήψεως καὶ τοῦ χωρίου τῆς ἐρημώσεως, ἐν δτῷ οἱ Ἐλληνες παραταξάμενοι Μήδους ἀπεώσαντο τῆς Ἐλλάδος τὸν κίνδυνον· καὶ δτὶ Ἀθηναίους αὐτοὶ τῇ ψήφῳ ἀπώλλυνον, δτε ὑπὲρ ἀνδραποδισμοῦ τῆς πόλεως γνώμη προντέθη ἐν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίων ἔνυμμάχοις. — 25. Τοῖς δὲ μετασχοῦσι τοῦ ἔργου ἔνυμμάχοις, οἷς δὴ καὶ ἐπέτρεψεν Ἀλέξανδρος τὰ κατὰ τὰς Θήβας διαθεῖγαι, τὴν μὲν Καδμείαν φρουρῷ κατέχειν ἔδοξε, τὴν πόλιν δὲ κατασκάψαι εἰς ἔδαφος, καὶ τὴν χώραν κατανεῖμαι τοῖς

ξυμμάχοις, ὅση μὴ ἴρρᾳ αὐτῆς· παιδας δὲ καὶ γυναικας, καὶ ὅσοι ὑπελείποντο Θηβαίων, πλὴν τῶν ἱερέων τε καὶ ἱερειῶν καὶ ὅσοι ξένοι Φιλίππου ἢ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἢ ὅσοι πρόξενοι Μακεδόνων ἐγένοντο, ἀνδραποδίσαι. — 26. Καὶ τὴν Πινδάρου δὲ τοῦ ποιητοῦ οἰκίαν καὶ τοὺς ἀπογόνους τοῦ Πινδάρου λέγονσιν, ὅτι διεφύλαξεν Ἀλέξανδρος αἰδοῖ τῇ Πινδάρου· ἐπὶ τούτοις Ὁρχόμενόν τε καὶ Πλαταιαὶς ἀναστῆσαι τε καὶ τειχίσαι οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἔγνωσαν.

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## THE CHIEF DATES IN GRECIAN HISTORY.

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N.B. Those in brackets [ ] are mythical dates computed by the ancients; but they are of no chronological authority. — Literary names are printed in *Italics*.

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### I. MYTHICAL AGE.

B. C.

- [1856] Inachus founds Argos and Sicyon.
- [1796] The Deluge of Ogyges.
- [1550] The Deluge of Deucalion.
  - The Hellenes begin to displace the Pelasgians.
  - Cecrops leads a colony from Saïs, in Egypt to Attica.
  - Cadmus, the Phœnician, founds Thebes, and introduces the alphabet.
- [1500] Danaus arrives in Argolis.
- [1383] Erechtheus, a native Ionian, founds the worship of Athena at Athens.
- [1283] Pelops migrates from Lydia to the Peloponnesus.
  - Naval power and legislation of Minos, King of Crete.
- [1225] The Argonautic expedition.
  - Age of *Orpheus*, the Musician.
- [1213] Expedition of the Seven against Thebe.

B. C.

- [1198] Thebes destroyed by the Epigoni.
- [1183] Destruction of Troy.
- [1104] Return of the Heraclids, and Dorian settlement of the Peloponnesus.
- [1045] Death of Codrus, last King of Athens.  
Perpetual Archons at Athens, till B. C. 753.
- [1044] The Great Ionian Migration to Asia.
- [1040] Institution of the Amphictyons.
- [1000] Period of the transition from patriarchal monarchies to aristocratic republics.
- [807] Legislation of Lycurgus at Sparta.

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## II. HISTORICAL AGE.

- 776 Beginning of the Olympiads, from the victory of the Elean Coroebus in the foot-race at Olympia.
- 752 Decennial Archons at Athens, till B. C. 683.
- 748 Phidias, tyrant of Argos, flourishes, he coined money at Aegina, and introduced the Aeginetan standards of weights and measures.
- 745 The Bacchiadae rule at Corinth, by an annual Prytanis (or Council).
- 743 The First Messenian War: to B. C. 723.
- 735 Colonies founded in Sicily and Italy.
- 712 *Callinus*, of Ephesus, poet, fl.
- 700 Corinth powerful at sea.
- 693 *Simonides*, of Amorgos, poet.  
*Glaucus*, of Chios, statuary in metal.
- 687 *Archilochus*, of Paros, poet, fl.
- 685 Second Messenian War, till B. C. 668.  
(According to other accounts 679 — 662).
- 683 Creon, the first annual archon at Athens.

B. C.

*Tyrtaeus*, the Athenian poet, animates the Spartans in the Messenian War.

672 *Aleman*, of Lydia, lyric poet at Sparta.

664 The most ancient sea-fight on record, between the Corinthians and Corcyraeans.

662 Zaleucus, the lawgiver at Locri in Italy.

657 Byzantium founded by the Megarians.

655 Cypselus tyrant of Corinth, till B. C. 625.

625 Peisander succeeds Cypselus at Corinth, reigns to B. C. 585.

621 Legislation of Draco at Athens.

620 Conspiracy of Cylon at Athens.

611 Pittacus overthrows tyranny at Mytilene in Lesbos.  
— Age of the "Seven Sages" of Greece.

*Sappho* and *Alcaeus*, lyric poets in Lesbos.

596 Epimenides, the Cretan, visits Athens.

595 The "Sacred War" about Cirrha, to B. C. 586.

594 Legislation of Solon at Athens.

586 Epoch of the Isthmian and Pythian Games.

566 The Panathenaic festival instituted at Athens.

560 Usurpation of Peisistratus at Athens.  
His tyranny lasts to B. C. 527.

559 Cyrus founds the Persian Empire.  
The lyric poet *Anacreon* fl.

548 The temple at Delphi burnt.

546 Cyrus takes Sardis and conquers the Lydian empire in Asia Minor.

538 Babylon taken by Cyrus.

535 *Thespis*, the Athenian, first exhibits tragedy.

532 Polycrates tyrant of Samos.

531 *Pythagoras*, philosopher, and *Anacreon*, poet.

529 Death of Cyrus: he is succeeded by Cambyses.

B. C.

527 Death of Peisistratus: his sons Hippias and Hipparchus joint tyrants of Athens.

525 Cambyses conquers Egypt.  
Birth of the tragic poet *Aeschylus*.

522 Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, put to death.

521 Death of Cambyses: usurpation of the Magian Smerdis: and accession of Darius, the son of Hystaspes, as King of Persia.

518 Birth of the lyric poet *Pindar*, of Thebes.

514 Hipparchus slain by Harmodius and Aristogeiton.

510 Hippias and all the Peisistratids expelled from Athens (in the same year as the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome).  
Cleisthenes reforms the constitution of Athens.

499 Revolt of the Ionians from Persia: aided by the Athenians, they burn Sardis.  
*Aeschylus* (aged 25) first exhibits tragedy.

497 Death of the philosopher *Pythagoras*.

495 Birth of the tragedian *Sophocles*.

492 First Persian Invasion of Greece.  
Mardonius conquers Macedonia.

491 Darius demands earth and water of the Greeks.  
War between Athens and Aegina.

490 Second Persian Invasion. Datis and Artaphernes defeated at Marathon.

485 Death of Darius: he is succeeded by Xerxes.

484 Birth of the historian *Herodotus*.

483 Ostracism of Aristides.  
Administration of Themistocles at Athens.

480 Third Persian Invasion, under Xerxes.  
Battles of Thermopylae, Artemisium, and Salamis.  
Birth of the tragedian *Euripides*.

B. C.

479 Battles of Plataeae in Boeotia and Mycale in Asia Minor, on the same day (Sept. 25).

478 The Greeks take Sestos.  
The walls of Athens built.

477 Beginning of the Athenian supremacy.

471 Ostracism of Themistocles.  
Treason and death of Pausanias.

468 Birth of *Socrates*.  
First tragic victory of *Sophocles*.

466 Revolt and subjugation of Naxos.  
Double victory of Cimon at the river Erymedon.

465 Death of Xerxes: he his succeeded by Artaxerxes I Longimanus.

461 Ostracism of Cimon.

460 Revolt of Egypt from Persia.  
The Athenians aid the Egyptians.

457 The Athenians at war in Peloponnesus.

455 *Euripides* first gains the tragic prize.

454 *Cratinus*, the comic poet, fl.

450 Five years' truce between the Athenians and Peloponnesians.

449 Death of Cimon. End of the Wars with Persia.

448 Athenian power at its height. Sacred War between the Delphians and Phocians: leading to war between the Athenians and Lacedaemonians.

447 The Athenians defeated by the Boeotians at Coronea.

445 Thirty years' truce.

444 Administration of Pericles.

435 War between the Corinthians and Corcyraeans.

431 Beginning of the Peloponnesian War.

430 The Great Plague at Athens.

429 Death of Pericles.

427 The Peloponnesians take Plataeae.

B. C.

*Aristophanes* first exhibits comedy.

425 Success of Cleon at Sphaeteria.

Death of Artaxerxes I. Longimanus, King of Persia: brief reigns of Xerxes II. and Sogdianus: accession of Darius II. Nothus.

424 Campaign in Thrace about Amphipolis.

423 Banishment of the historian *Thucydides*.

422 Deaths of Brasidas and Cleon.

421 Truce for fifty years: but the war does not cease.

420 Alcibiades becomes a political leader at Athens.

415 Athenian expedition to Sicily.  
Flight of Alcibiades to Sparta.

413 Destruction of the Athenians in Sicily.

411 Democracy abolished at Athens.

406 Naval victory of the Athenians at the Arginusae.  
Deaths of *Euripides* and *Sophocles*.

405 Destruction of the Athenian fleet at Aegospotami.  
Darius II. succeeded by Artaxerxes II. Mnemon.

404 Athens taken by Lysander.  
End of the Peloponnesian War.  
The Thirty Tyrants at Athens.

403 The oligarchy overthrown by Thrasybulus.

401 The Expedition (*Anabasis*) of Cyrus the younger.

400 Return of the Ten Thousand Greeks.

399 Condemnation and death of Socrates.

396 Agesilaus fights in Asia against the Persians.

394 Greek confederacy against Sparta.  
Agesilaus, recalled, gains the battle of Coronea.  
Naval victory of Conon at Cnidus.  
Banishment of *Xenophon*.

393 Conon rebuilds the Long Walls of Athens.

389 *Plato* (aged 40) goes to Sicily.

387 The Peace of Antalcidas.

384 Birth of *Aristotle*.

B. C.

382 Birth of *Demosthenes*.

378 War of Thebes and Athens against Sparta.

371 The Thebans excluded from the peace of Sparta.  
Battle of Leuctra. Foundation of Megalopolis.

367 Death of Dionysius I., tyrant of Syracuse, after a reign of 38 years.

362 Death of Epaminondas at Mantinea.  
Conclusion of *Xenophon's Greek History*.

361 General peace: Lacedaemon excluded.  
Death of Agesilaus in Egypt.

359 Accession of Philip II., the Great, in Macedonia.  
Death of Artaxerxes II. Mnemon: he is succeeded by Artaxerxes III. Ochus.

358 Philip takes Amphipolis.

357 The Athenian Allies revolt.  
The Social and Sacred Wars begin.

356 Birth of Alexander the Great.  
Dionysius II. expelled from Syracuse.

355 End of the Social War.  
The Allies of Athens independent.

353 Death of Dion, tyrant of Syracuse.

352 Progress of Philip in Northern Greece.  
He is repulsed from Thermopylae.  
"First Philippic" of Demosthenes.

349 Philip attacks Olynthus.  
The "Olynthiacs" of Demosthenes.

347 Philip takes and destroys Olynthus.  
Death of *Plato*, aged 82.

346 Peace between Philip and the Athenians.  
Philip ends the Sacred War.

342 Aristotle at the court of Philip.  
Death of the comic poet *Menander*.

341 Birth of the philosopher *Epicurus*.

B.C.

340 *Isocrates* (aged 96) completes his Panathenaic Oration.

338 Philip chosen general of the Amphictyons.  
His victory at Chaeronea. Death of *Isocrates*.  
Extinction of liberty in Greece.

Congress at Corinth: Philip named general of the Greeks for the war with Persia.

Ochus, King of Persia, succeeded by Arses.

336 Assassination of Philip: accession of Alexander the Great. Murder of Arses: accession of Darius III. Codomannus, last King of Persia.

335 Revolt and destruction of Thebes.

334 Alexander marches against Persia.  
His victory at the Granicus.

333 He defeats Darius at Issus.

332 He takes Tyre, and conquers Egypt.

331 His decisive victory at Arbela.  
Agis III. defeated and slain by Antipater.

330 Alexander in Central Asia.  
Murder of Darius Codomannus by Bessus.  
Pacification of Greece by Antipater.  
Speeches of *Aeschines* and *Demosthenes* "On the Crown."

329 Alexander's campaign in India.

323 Death of Alexander, and division of his empire.  
Ptolemy I founds the Greek Kingdom of Egypt.

322 Deaths of Demosthenes and Aristotle.

321 *Menander* first exhibits Comedy.

318 Phocion put to death at Athens.

316 Death of Eumenes. Antigonus master of Asia.

312 Seleucus I Nicator founds the Greek kingdom of Syria. Era of the Seleucidae.

306 *Epicurus* settles at Athens.

301 Battle of Ipsus and death of Antigonus: end of the wars of Alexander's successors.

B. C.

295 Athens taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes.

288 Death of Agathocles, King of Sicily.

280 Pyrrhus crosses into Italy.

279 The Gauls under Brennus invade Greece, and are repulsed at Delphi.

272 Death of Pyrrhus.

251 Rise of the Achaean League.

241 Attempted reform, and death, of Agis IV., King of Sparta.

225 Reforms of Cleomenes III. at Sparta.

220 Philip V. King of Macedonia.  
Power of the Aetolian League.  
The Social War begins: ends B. C. 217.

215 Treaty of Philip with Hannibal.

213 Murder of Aratus by Philip.

212 Syracuse taken by the Romans.  
Death of the mathematician *Archimedes*.

211 Treaty of Rome with the Aetolians.

208 Philopoemen general of the Achaean League.

200 War between Philip and Rome.

197 Defeat of Philip at Cynoscephalae.

196 Liberation of Greece by T. Q. Flamininus.

191 Antiochus III. the Great defeated by the Romans at Thermopylae.

183 Death of Philopoemen.

179 Death of Philip V.: he is succeeded by Perseus.

171 War between Perseus and Rome.

168 Perseus defeated and taken at Pydna by Aemilius Paulus.

147 Macedonia made a Roman province.  
War between the Romans and Achaeans.

146 Destruction of Corinth by Mummius.  
Greece made a Roman province.

A SHORT INTRODUCTION  
TO THE  
POLITICAL AND MILITARY ANTIQUITIES  
OF GREECE.

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CHAPTER I.  
THE HELLENIC STATES.

The name of *Greece* was first brought into use by the Romans.

The native name of *Hellas* included all the settlements of the people called *Hellenes*.

A. IN GREECE PROPER.

Subdivided into the *Peloponnesus* and *Northern Greece*.

There were four chief races, speaking distinct dialects: the *Achaeans* and *Ionians*, the *Aeolians* and *Dorians*; these pairs indicating their nearer affinities. But, in the historic age, the four dialects were *Aeolic*, *Doric*, *Ionic* and *Attic*, the last having sprung from the *old Ionic*.

I. *In the Mythical and Homeric Age.*

The *Achaeans* were the dominant race, occupying the southern and eastern parts of *Peloponnesus*.

The *Ionians* held the N. coast of the *Peloponnesus* (afterwards *Achaea*) and the peninsula of *Attica*.

The *Aeolians* prevailed widely in the W. of *Peloponnesus*, the adjacent islands, and the greater part of *Northern Greece*.

The *Dorians* are said to have had for their original seat a small region in *Northern Greece*.

II. *In Historical Times.*

The **Dorians** became the dominant race in Peloponnesus, in the former settlements of the Achaeans; and in large portions of Northern Greece.

The **Achaeans**, displaced by the Dorians, occupied Achaea, driving out the Ionians.

The **Ionians** in Attica became the chief people of Northern Greece: the rest of them emigrated to Asia Minor.

The **Aeolians** held their ground in the W. of Peloponnesus, and in parts of Northern Greece and the islands: but many of them emigrated to Asia Minor.

The **Arcadians**, in the centre of Peloponnesus, were a primitive pastoral people, supposed to be more ancient than any of these four. Remnants of older races (e. g. the **Pelasgians**) were also found in other parts of Greece.

**Epirus**, the N. W. country of Greece, had also a population older than the other races.

**Macedonia**, whose Kings became ultimately the masters of Greece, was outside of the Hellenic world.

## B. THE HELLENIC COLONIES.

These were spread over the following regions.

1. *Asia Minor*: on the western shores and the adjacent islands.

i. **Aeolis**, to the north, on the coast of Mysia, with the islands of Lesbos and Tenedos.

ii. **Ionia**, in the centre, on the coast of Lydia, with the islands of Chios and Samos.

iii. **Doris**, at the S. W. angle, with the islands of Rhodes and Cos.

Nearly all of these belong to the prehistoric age.

2. *Sicily*, and the *Southern part of Italy*, called *Magna Graecia*, and the W. parts of the Mediterranean.

Some of these colonies belong to the mythical period, but most of them were founded in the 8th century B. C. Of the extreme western colonies, the most important was **Massalia** (Marseille) founded B. C. 600.

3. *The N. coast of Libya or Africa*: **Cyrene** (about B. C. 630) and the neighbouring cities.

4. The shores of *Epirus*, *Macedonia*, *Thrace*, and the *Eurine* (Black Sea). Of these the most important was **Byzantium** (afterwards Constantinople).

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## CHAPTER II.

### THEIR POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

#### A. INDEPENDENCE OF THE CITIES.

A **City** (*Polis*), with its immediate territory, formed a Grecian state: not a whole country, nor even (at least in early times) a considerable district.

Each colony was a city, carrying with it the complete constitution of the mother city (*Metropolis*).

#### B. THEIR FEDERATIONS.

1. The cities inhabited by the same race, and in the same region, formed leagues for mutual defence and common interests, and held periodical meetings at the temple of their chief god. Such were the Federations of the Twelve cities of Ionia (*Dodecapolis*), and of the Six cities of Doris (*Hexapolis*); and other cases (*Tripoleis*, *Pentapolis*, &c.).

#### 2. *The Peloponnesian Confederacy.*

After the Dorian Conquest of the Peloponnesus, the prevalence of a common blood, as well as their geographical position, led the states of Peloponnesus to meet for the decision of common questions, especially war and peace, by a majority of votes, usually at the Isthmus or at Sparta. It was such a Congress that began the Peloponnesian War.

#### C. TERRITORIAL STATES.

In some cases a powerful city swallowed up the political being of the smaller cities about it, either by attraction or conquest. Thus **Athens** ruled over Attica, and **Sparta** over Laconia and Messenia (though in different ways); while **Thebes** only partially succeeded in becoming the head of the Boeotian cities.

## D. IMPERIAL ALLIANCES.

Peculiar circumstances raised particular cities to a supremacy (*Hegemonia*), over a number of allied states, more or less subject to it.

1. *The old Argive Supremacy.*

In the legends of the Trojan War, the Argive house of the Atridae hold a sort of headship of the united Greeks, in virtue of which Agamemnon, King of Mycenae, is commander in chief of the expedition.

2. *The Lacedaemonian Supremacy.*

The necessity of common action in the Persian War bought the united Greeks to a voluntary admission of the headship of Sparta, till, disgusted by the arrogance of Pausanias, they transferred the Hegemony to Athens.

3. *The Athenian Supremacy.*

This was gradually transformed into the absolute rule of Athens over her maritime allies as subjects, whose attempts to secede were punished as rebellion. Their successful revolts at length led to the fall of Athens in the Peloponnesian War, B. C. 404.

4. From that time there was always one dominant state in Greece, maintaining its power by wars and alliances, but always resisted by some of the states. This sort of supremacy was held by Sparta (B. C. 404—371), and Thebes (B. C. 371—361); till Philip the Great raised his power on the dissensions of the states, and brought Greece under the Macedonian Empire (B. C. 338).

## E. HELLENIC UNITY.

From the earliest times, the independent states of Greece were united, not only by a common blood, language and religion, but by common institutions.

1. The Mythical Traditions of the *Argonautic Voyage* and the *Siege of Troy* testify to united action, like that of the *Persian Wars* in the historical age. The *Peloponnesian*

*War* professed to aim at bringing back one overweening state to its due relation to the rest.

### 2. *The Amphictyonies and Amphictyonic Council.*

The *Amphictyonies* were associations of neighbouring cities or tribes for common religious rites. The greatest of these was the *Amphictyonic Council* of Northern Greece, representing 12 tribes, and holding its meetings at Delphi. As guardian of the sanctity of the great national god, it assumed the right to call for aid from all the Grecian states. The election of Philip as its general was the formal act which led to the subjugation of Greece.

3. The *Delphic Oracle*, of which the Amphictyons were the guardians, was itself a great instrument of Hellenic unity. There were several oracles in Greece, which were consulted on all great occasions of public and private life: but the most celebrated oracle was that of Apollo at Delphi. Its ancient name was Pytho. In the centre of the temple there was a small opening (*χάσμα*) in the ground, from which, from time to time, an intoxicating smoke arose, which was believed to come from the spring of Cassotis, which vanished into the ground close by the sanctuary. Over this chasm there stood a high tripod, on which the *Pythia*, led into the temple by the 'prophet' (*προφήτης*), took her seat whenever the oracle was to be consulted. The smoke rising from under the tripod affected her brain in such a manner that she fell into a state of delirious intoxication, and the sounds which she uttered in this state were believed to contain the revelations of Apollo. These sounds were carefully written down by the prophet, and afterwards communicated to the persons who had come to consult the oracle. The Delphians, or, more properly speaking, the noble families of Delphi, had the superintendence of the oracle. Most of the oracular answers which are extant are in hexameters, and in the Ionic dialect. Sometimes, however, Doric forms also were used. The Delphic oracle had at all times a leaning in favour of the Greeks of the Dorian race, and at the time of the Peloponnesian War the Athenians began to lose all reverence and

esteem for it, and the oracle became a mere instrument in the hands of a political party.

#### 4. *The four Great National Festivals.*

I. The *Olympia*, or Olympic Games, were celebrated every four years at Olympia in Elis, a small plain to the west of Pisa, on the banks of the river Alpheus. Olympia does not appear to have been a town, but rather a collection of temples and public buildings, the chief of which was that of Zeus Olympius. The festival was of very great antiquity. It is said to have been revived by Iphitus, with the assistance of Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver. The interval of four years between each celebration of the festival was called an *Olympiad*; but the Olympiads were not employed as a chronological era till the victory of Coroebus in the foot-race, B. C. 776. A stop was put to all warfare for the month in which the games were celebrated, and this was called the *sacred month*. No one was allowed to contend in the games but persons of pure Hellenic blood. Deputies (*θεωροι*) were sent to represent the various states of Greece. The Olympic festival was celebrated on the first full moon after the summer solstice. It lasted, after all the contests had been introduced, five days, from the 11th to the 15th days of the month inclusive, the 14th being the day of the full moon. — The contests consisted of various trials of strength and skill, which were increased in number from time to time. There were in all twenty-four contests; eighteen in which men took part, and six in which boys engaged; though they were never all exhibited at one festival. The most important were: 1. The foot-race (*δρόμος*), which was the only contest during the first 13 Olympiads. 2. The *δίαυλος*, or foot-race in which the stadium was traversed twice, first introduced in Ol. 14. 3. The *δόλιχος*, a still longer foot-race than the *δίαυλος*, introduced in Ol. 15. 4. Wrestling (*πάλη*), and, 5. The Pentathlum (*πένταθλον*), which consisted of five exercises, both introduced in Ol. 18. 6. Boxing, (*πυγμή*) introduced in Ol. 23. 7. The chariot-race, with four full-grown horses (*τελείων δρόμος, ἄρμα*), introduced in Ol. 25. 8. The Pan-

eratum (*παγκάτιον*) and 9. The horse-race (*ἵππος πέλης*), both introduced in Ol. 33. — The judges in the Olympic Games, called *Hellanodicae* (*Ἑλλανοδίκαι*), were appointed by the Eleans, who had the regulation of the whole festival. The only prize given to the conqueror was a garland of wild olive (*κότινος*), cut from a sacred olive tree which grew in the sacred grove called Altis, in Olympia. Palm branches, the common tokens of victory on other occasions, were placed in his hands. The name of the victor, and that of his father and of his country, were then proclaimed by a herald before the representatives of assembled Greece. A conqueror usually had immunities and privileges conferred upon him by the gratitude of his fellow-citizens. On his return home the victor entered the city in a triumphal procession, in which his praises were celebrated, frequently in the loftiest strains of poetry. As persons from all parts of the Hellenic world were assembled together at the Olympic Games, it was the best opportunity which the artist and the writer possessed of making their works known. Herodotus is said to have read his history at this festival; and there are numerous other writers who thus published their works, as the sophist Hippias, Prodicus of Ceos, Anaximenes, the orator Lysias, Dion Chrysostom, &c.

II. The *Pythia*, or Pythian Games, were celebrated in the Crissaean plain in the neighbourhood of Delphi, anciently called Pytho, in honour of Apollo, Artemis, and Leto. The Pythian Games are said to have been instituted by Apollo himself, and to have been at first only a musical contest, in honour of the Pythian god; but gradually all the various contests were introduced, which occur in the Olympic Games. In the third year of Ol. 48, after the Crissaean war, the Amphictyons took the management under their care. Previous to this date the Pythian Games had been celebrated at the end of every eighth year; but now, like the Olympia, they were held at the end of every fourth year; and a Pythiad, therefore, from the time that it was used as an era, comprehended a space of four years, commencing with the third year of every Olympiad. They were in all probability held in the spring.

III. The *Nemea*, or Nemean Games, were held at Ne-

mea, in Argolis, and were said to have been originally instituted by the Seven against Thebes in commemoration of the death of Opheltes, afterwards called Archemorus. The games were revived by Hercules, after he had slain the Nemean lion; and were from this time celebrated in honour of Zeus. They were at first of a warlike character, and only warriors and their sons were allowed to take part in them; subsequently, however, they were thrown open to all the Greeks. The prize given to the victors was at first a chaplet of olive-branches, but afterwards a chaplet of green parsley. The presidency of these games, and the management of them, belonged at different times to Cleonae, Corinth, and Argos. They were celebrated twice in every Olympiad, namely at the commencement of every second Olympic year, in the winter, and soon after the commencement of every fourth Olympic year, in the summer.

IV. The *Isthmia*, or Isthmian Games, derived their name from the Corinthian Isthmus, where the festival was held in honour of Poseidon. The celebration of the Isthmia was conducted by the Corinthians, but Theseus, their reputed founder, had reserved for his Athenians some honourable distinctions. In times of war between the two states a sacred truce was concluded. These games were celebrated every other year, in the first and third years of each Olympiad. The contests and games of the Isthmia were the same as those at Olympia. The prize of a victor in the Isthmian games consisted at first of a garland of pine-leaves, and afterwards of a wreath of ivy.

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### CHAPTER III.

#### CONSTITUTION OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

Most of the Greek States passed through the following stages.

##### A. HEROIC AGE.

*Patriarchal Monarchies*, as depicted by Homer.

### 1. The King (*Basileus, Αντερ*) and his Council.

The King derived his authority and its limitations, not from any written code, but from Jove, whose descendant he claimed to be. He was surrounded by a body of chiefs or nobles, whose power was but little inferior to that of the kings themselves and who are also called Kings (*βασιλεῖς*). These formed his Council (*βορίς*). The characteristic emblem of the kingly office was the staff called sceptre (*σηπτόν*). The only Greek state which retained the kingly office in historic times was Sparta. (See below).

### 2. The People and their Assembly (*Agora*).

The Greeks in the Heroic age were divided into the three classes of *Nobles*, *common Freemen*, and *Slaves*.

The *Nobles* were raised far above the rest of the community in honour, power, and wealth. They were distinguished by their warlike prowess, their large estates, and their numerous slaves.

The condition of the general mass of *Freemen* is rarely mentioned. They possessed portions of land as their own property, which they cultivated themselves; but there was another class of poor freemen, called *Thetes*, who had no land of their own, and who worked for hire on the estates of others.

The *Agora* or the general assembly of the people seems to have been considered an essential part of the constitution of the early Grecian states. It was usually convoked by the king, but occasionally by some distinguished chieftain, as, for example, by Achilles before Troy. The King occupied the most important seat in these assemblies, and near him sat the nobles, while the people stood or sat in a circle around them. The people appear to have had no right of speaking or voting in these assemblies, but merely to have been called together to hear what had been already agreed upon in the council of the nobles, and to express their feelings as a body.

## 3. The Slaves.

Slavery was not so prevalent in the Heroic age as at a later time, and it appears in a less odious aspect. The nobles alone possessed slaves, and they treated them with a degree of kindness which frequently secured for the masters their affectionate attachment.

B. SECOND PERIOD. — *Aristocracies or Oligarchies, and Tyrannies.*

1. Hereditary monarchies became elective; the different functions of the king were distributed; he was called *Archon* (ἀρχων), *Cosmus* (χόσμος), or *Prytanis* (πρύτανις), instead of *Basileus* (βασιλεὺς), and his character was changed no less than his name. Noble and wealthy families began to be considered on a footing of equality with royalty; and thus in process of time sprang up *aristocracies* or *oligarchies*.

**Aristocracy** (ἀριστοκρατία), signifies literally “the government of the best men,” and as used by Plato, Aristotle, Polybius, &c., it meant the government of a class whose supremacy was founded, not on wealth merely, but on personal distinction; and this was assumed to be hereditary in noble families. As soon as the government ceased to be conducted with a view to the promotion of the general interests, instead of the exclusive or predominant advantage of the privileged class, or whenever the only title to political power in the dominant class was the possession of *superior wealth*, the constitution was termed an **Oligarchy** (ολιγαρχία), which, in the technical use of the term, was always looked upon as a corruption of an aristocracy\*. The governing body in an Oligarchy was called the *Few* (οἱ ὄλιγοι) as distinguished from the *Many* or the *Commons* (οἱ πολλοί), and these names denoted the two parties which in every Greek state, more or less, strove for the mastery.

The principal families contended with each other for the greatest share of power. The people, oppressed by the privi-

\* It is to be noted that the word *αριστοκρατία* is never, like the English term *aristocracy*, the name of a class, but only of a particular political constitution.

leged classes, began to regret the loss of their old paternal form of government, and were ready to assist any one who would attempt to restore it. Discontented nobles were soon found to prosecute schemes of this sort, and they had a greater chance of success if descended from the ancient royal family. Pisistratus is an example; he was the more acceptable to the people of Athens as being a descendant of the family of Codrus.

2. Thus in many cities arose that species of monarchy which the Greeks called *Tyrannis* (τύραννος), which meant only a *Despotism*, or the irresponsible dominion of one man. Sometimes the conflicting parties in the state, by mutual consent, chose some eminent man, in whom they had confidence, to reconcile their dissensions; investing him with a sort of dictatorial power for that purpose, either for a limited period or otherwise. Such a person they called *Aesymnetes* (αισυμνετός). The name of *Tyrant* was originally far from denoting a person who abused his power, or treated his subjects with cruelty. Afterwards, when tyrants themselves had become odious, the name also grew to be a word of reproach, just as *rex* did among the Romans. The general characteristics of a *tyranny* were, that it was bound by no laws, and had no recognised limitation to its authority, however it might be restrained in practice by the good disposition of the tyrant himself, or by fear, or by the spirit of the age. Even where the father set a good example, it was seldom followed by the son; and few dynasties lasted beyond the third generation. Most of the tyrannies, which flourished before the Persian war, are said to have been overthrown by the exertions of Sparta, jealous, probably, of any innovation upon the old Doric constitution.

Upon the fall of *Tyranny*, the various republican forms of government were established, the Dorian states generally favouring Oligarchy, the Ionian Democracy.

Of the tyrants of a later period, the most celebrated are the two Dionysii.

### C. THIRD PERIOD. — *Republican Governments.*

*Democracy* (δημοκρατία) is that form of constitution in

which the sovereign political power is in the hands of the *Demus* (*δῆμος*) or commonalty. In a passage of Herodotus (III. 80), the characteristics of a democracy are specified to be — 1. Equality of legal rights. 2. The appointment of magistrates by lot. 3. The accountability of all magistrates and officers. 4. The reference of all public matters to the decision of the community at large. It is somewhat curious that neither in practice nor in theory did the representative system attract any attention among the Greeks. That diseased form of a democracy, in which, from the practice of giving pay to the poorer citizens for their attendance in the public assembly, and from other causes, the predominant party in the state came to be in fact the lowest class of the citizens, was by later writers termed an **Ochlocracy** (*οχλοκρατία*, the dominion of the mob).

The two great types of Oligarchy and Democracy are the constitutions of Sparta and Athens.

The great distinction, common to all Hellenic states, was that into the two classes of *freemen* and *slaves*; and the most important privilege of freemen was the *citizenship*.

**Citizens.** — Aristotle defines a *citizen* (*πολίτης*) to be *one who is a partner in the legislative and judicial power*. A state in the heroic ages was the government of a prince; the citizens were his subjects, and derived all their privileges, civil as well as religious, from their nobles and princes. The dominant class, which gradually overthrew the monarchies of ancient Greece, was distinguished by good birth and the hereditary transmission of privileges, the possession of land, and the performance of military service. To these characters the names *gamori* (*γάμοροι*), *knights* (*λεπτεῖς*), *eupatridae* (*εὐπατρίδαι*), &c. severally correspond. Strictly speaking, these were the only citizens; yet the lower class were quite distinct from bondsmen or slaves. It commonly happened that the nobility occupied the fortified towns, while the *demus* (*δῆμος*) lived in the country and followed agricultural pursuits. Whenever the latter were gathered within the walls, and became seamen or handicraftsmen, the difference of ranks was soon lost, and wealth was made the only standard. The quarrels of the

nobility among themselves, and the admixture of population arising from immigrations, all tended to raise the lower orders from their political subjection. The possession of domestic slaves gave them leisure to attend to the higher duties of a citizen.

There were also naturalized citizens, and a class of foreigners, the *Proxeni*, who at Athens, in after times, obtained rights only inferior to actual citizenship. Sometimes particular privileges were granted: as *ἐπιγαμία*, the right of intermarriage; *ἴγυτησις*, the right of acquiring landed property; *ἀτελεία*, immunity from taxation, especially *ἀτέλεια μετοικίου*, from the tax imposed on resident aliens. All these privileges were included under the general term *ἰσοτέλεια*, or *ἰσοπολίτεια*, and the class who obtained them were called *ἰσοτελεῖς*. They bore the same burthens with the citizens, and could plead in the courts or transact business with the people, without the intervention of a *προστάτης*, or patron.

The **Resident Aliens (Motoeci).** — What we know of those is almost peculiar to Athens.

**Slaves.** — Slavery existed almost throughout the whole of Greece. Aristotle says that a complete household is that which consists of slaves and freemen, and he defines a slave to be a living working-tool and possession. We find them in the Homeric poems, though by no means so generally as in later times, mostly confined to the houses of the wealthy. They are usually prisoners taken in war, who serve their conquerors: but we also read of the purchase and sale of slaves.

There were two kinds of slavery among the Greeks. One species arose when the inhabitants of a country were subdued by an invading tribe, and reduced to the condition of serfs or bondsmen. They lived upon and cultivated the land which their masters had appropriated to themselves, and paid them a certain rent. They also attended their masters in war. They could not be sold out of the country or separated from their families, and could acquire property. Such were the *Helots* of Sparta and the *Penestae* of Thessaly.

The other species of slaves consisted of domestic slaves acquired by purchase, who were entirely the property of

their masters, and could be disposed of like any other goods and chattels: these were the *δοῦλοι* properly so called, and were the kind of slaves that existed at Athens and Corinth. In commercial cities slaves were very numerous, as they performed the work of the artisans and manufacturers of modern towns. In poorer republics, which had little or no capital, and which subsisted wholly by agriculture, they would be few. The majority of slaves were purchased. Almost all slaves in Greece, with the exception of the serfs above mentioned, were barbarians. The chief supply seems to have come from the Greek colonies in Asia Minor, and from Thrace. At Athens the number of slaves was far greater than the free population. — Slaves either worked on their masters' account or their own (in the latter case they paid their masters a certain sum a day); or they were let out by their master on hire. The rowers on board the ships were usually slaves. The condition of Greek slaves was upon the whole better than that of the Roman, with the exception perhaps of Sparta. Those who were manumitted (*ἀπελεύθεροι*) did not become citizens, as they might at Rome, but passed into the condition of *metoeci*. They were obliged to honour their former master as their patron (*προστάτης*), and to fulfil certain duties towards him, the neglect of which rendered them liable to the *δίκη ἀποστασίου*, by which they might again be sold into slavery.

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#### CHAPTER IV.

##### THE SPARTAN CONSTITUTION.

The design of Spartan institutions was evidently to unite the governing body among themselves against the superior numbers of the subject population.

The progress of Sparta from the second to the first place among the states in the peninsula was mainly owing to the military discipline and rigorous training of its citizens. The singular constitution of Sparta was unanimously ascribed by the ancients to the legislator Lycurgus, who lived probably about B. C. 776.

**A. Classes of the People.** — The people who inhabited the city of Lacedaemon and its territory, Laconia, were called by the general name of *Lacedaemonians*, which properly belonged only to the freemen.

The population of Laconia was divided into the three classes of Spartans, Perioeci, and Helots.

1. The **Spartans** were the descendants of the leading Dorian conquerors. They formed the sovereign power of the state, and they alone were eligible to honours and public offices. They lived in Sparta itself, and were all subject to the discipline of Lycurgus. They were divided into three tribes, — the *Hylleis*, the *Pamphyli*, and the *Dymænes*, — which were not, however, peculiar to Sparta, but existed in all the Dorian states. Each tribe was divided into ten phratries.

In legal rights all Spartans were equal: but there were yet several gradations, which, when once formed, retained their hold on the aristocratic feelings of the people. First, there was the dignity of the Heraclid families; and, connected with this, a certain preeminence of the Hyllean tribe. Another distinction was that between the *Homoioi* (*ὅμοιοι*) and *Hypomeiones* (*ὑπομείονες*), which, in later times, appears to have been considerable. The latter term probably comprehended those citizens who, from degeneracy of manners or other causes, had undergone some kind of civil degradation. The citizens of Sparta, as of most oligarchical states, were landowners.

Lycurgus is said to have divided the land belonging to the Spartans into 9000 equal lots, and the remainder of Laconia into 30,000 equal lots, and to have assigned to each Spartan citizen one of the former of these lots, and to each Perioecus one of the latter.

2. The **Perioeci** (i. e. *dwellers around the city*) were personally free, but politically subject to the Spartans. They possessed no share in the government, and were bound to obey the commands of the Spartan magistrates. They appear to have been the descendants of the old Achæan population of the country, and they were distributed into a hundred townships, which were spread through the whole of Laconia.

3. The **Helots** were serfs bound to the soil, which they tilled for the benefit of the Sparta proprietors. Their condition was very different from that of the ordinary slaves in antiquity, and rather similar to the villenage of the middle ages. They lived in the rural villages, as the Perioeci did in the towns, cultivating the lands and paying over the rent to their masters in Sparta, but enjoying their homes, wives, and families, apart from their master's personal superintendence. They appear to have been never sold, and they accompanied the Spartans to the field as light-armed troops. But, while their condition was in these respects superior to that of the ordinary slaves in other parts of Greece, it was embittered by the fact that they were not strangers like the latter, but were of the same race and spoke the same language as their masters, being probably the descendants of those of the old inhabitants who had offered the most obstinate resistance to the Dorians, and had therefore been reduced to slavery. As their numbers increased, they became objects of suspicion to their masters, and were subjected to the most wanton and oppressive cruelty. Occasionally the ephors selected young Spartans for the secret service (*κρυπτεῖα*) of wandering over the country, in order to kill the Helots. The Helots might be emancipated, but there were several steps between them and the free citizens, and it is doubtful whether they were ever admitted to all the privileges of citizenship.

#### B. THE SPARTAN DISCIPLINE.

The position of the Spartans, surrounded by numerous enemies, whom they held in subjection by the sword alone, compelled them to be a nation of soldiers.

1. **Education.**— To accomplish this, the education of a Spartan was placed under the control of the state from his earliest boyhood. Every child after birth was exhibited to public view, and, if deemed deformed or weakly, he was exposed to perish on Mount Taygetus. At the age of seven he was taken from his mother's care, and handed over to the public classes. He was not only taught gymnastic games and military exercises, but he was also subjected to

severe bodily discipline, and was compelled to submit to hardships and suffering without repining or complaint. One of the tests to which he was subjected was cruel scourging at the altar of Artemis (Diana), until his blood gushed forth and covered the altar of the goddess. It was inflicted publicly before the eyes of his parents and in the presence of the whole city; and many Spartan youths were known to have died under the lash without uttering a complaining murmur. No means were neglected to prepare them for the hardships and stratagems of war. They were obliged to wear the same garment winter and summer, and to endure hunger and thirst, heat and cold. They were purposely allowed an insufficient quantity of food, but were permitted to make up the deficiency by hunting in the woods and mountains of Laconia. They were even encouraged to steal whatever they could; but if they were caught in the fact, they were severely punished for their want of dexterity. Plutarch tells us of a boy who, having stolen a fox and hid it under his garment, chose rather to let it tear out his very bowels than be detected in the theft.

2. **Discipline of the Men.** A Spartan was not considered to have reached the full age of manhood till he had completed his thirtieth year. He was then allowed to marry, to take part in the public assembly, and was eligible to the offices of the state. But he still continued under the public discipline, and was not permitted even to reside and take his meals with his wife. It was not till he had reached his sixtieth year that he was released from the public discipline and from military service.

3. **The Syssitia.** — Public tables were provided, at which every male citizen was obliged to take his meals. Each table accommodated fifteen persons, who formed a separate mess, into which no new member was admitted except by the unanimous consent of the whole company. Each sent monthly to the common stock a specified quantity of barley-meal, wine, cheese, and figs, and a little money to buy flesh and fish. No distinction of any kind was allowed at these frugal meals. Meat was only eaten occasionally; and one of the principal dishes was black broth.

4. **Female Life.** — The Spartan women in their earlier

years were subjected to a course of training almost as rigorous as that of the men, and contended with each other in running, wrestling, and boxing. At the age of twenty a Spartan woman usually married, and she was no longer subjected to the public discipline. Although she enjoyed little of her husband's society, she was treated by him with deep respect, and was allowed a greater degree of liberty than was tolerated in other Grecian states. Hence she took a lively interest in the welfare and glory of her native land, and was animated by an earnest and lofty spirit of patriotism.

### C. THE GOVERNMENT.

The functions of the Spartan government were distributed among two kings, a senate of thirty members, a popular assembly, and an executive directory of five men called the Ephors.

1. **The Kings.** — At the head of the state were the two hereditary kings. The existence of a pair of kings was peculiar to Sparta, and is said to have arisen from the accidental circumstance of Aristodemus having left twin sons, Eurysthēnes and Procles. This division of the royal power naturally tended to weaken its influence, and to produce jealousies and dissensions between the two kings. The royal power was on the decline during the whole historical period, and the authority of the kings was gradually usurped by the Ephors, who at length obtained the entire control of the government, and reduced the kings to a state of humiliation and dependence.

2. **The Senate** — (*Gerusia, or Council of Elders*). This consisted of thirty members, among whom the two kings were included. These 30 *Elders* (*γέροντες*) corresponded to the 30 *Obae*. They were obliged to be upwards of sixty years of age, and they held their office for life. They possessed considerable power, and were the only real check upon the authority of the Ephors. They discussed and prepared all measures which were to be brought before the popular assembly, and they had some share in the general administration of the state. But the most important of their functions was, that they were judges in all criminal

comes affecting the life of a Spartan citizen. They also appear to have exercised, like the Areopagus at Athens, a general superintendence and inspection over the lives and manners of the citizens.

3. The Ecclesia. — The Popular Assembly was of little importance, and appears to have been usually summoned only as a matter of form, for the election of certain magistrates, for passing laws, and for determining upon peace and war. It would appear that open discussion was not allowed, and that the assembly rarely came to a division.

4. The Ephors (Overseers). — This Council of Five was of later origin, and did not exist in the original constitution of Lycurgus. They may be regarded as the representatives of the popular assembly. They were elected annually from the general body of Spartan citizens, and seem to have been originally appointed to protect the interests and liberties of the people against the encroachments of the kings and the senate. They correspond in many respects to the tribunes of the plebs at Rome. Their functions were at first limited and of small importance; but in the end the whole political power became centred in their hands. They possessed judicial authority in civil suits, and also a general superintendence over the morals and domestic economy of the nation, which in the hands of able men would soon prove an instrument of unlimited power. Their jurisdiction and power were still further increased by the privilege of instituting *scrutinies* (*εργασίαι*) into the conduct of all the magistrates. Even the kings themselves could be brought before their tribunal, as Cleomenes was for bribery. In extreme cases, the ephors were also competent to lay an accusation against the kings, as well as against the other magistrates, and bring them to a capital trial before the great court of justice.

The Spartan government was in reality a close oligarchy, in which the kings and the senate, as well as the people, were alike subject to the irresponsible authority of the five Ephors.

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## CHAPTER V.

## THE ATHENIAN CONSTITUTION.

## A. LEGENDARY PERIOD.

Athens affords an example of all the stages from patriarchal monarchy to extreme democracy.

The **Autochthones**. — Attica was, from the earliest traditions, the territory of an Ionian people, who claimed to be children of the soil, and recognised Athens as their chief city.

**Athens and the twelve towns.** — The land was divided into 12 districts, with their respective towns, each of which is said to have had originally its own King. The transference of all the rights of citizenship to Athens is ascribed to Theseus.

The **Attic Monarchy** is said to have been founded by **Cecrops**, who led a colony from Saïs in Egypt, and built *Cecropia* (afterwards the *Acropolis*), and to have ceased with **Codrus**, who devoted himself to death for his country during an invasion of the Dorians. Resolved that he should have no less worthy successor, the Athenians abolished royalty: but this reason is clearly fabulous.

**Archons for Life.** — The regal office, however, was preserved in the family of Codrus, under the new title of **Archon (Ruler)**: and twelve of his descendants held this office.

**Decennial Archons.** — Under Alcmaeon, the 13th descendant of Codrus, the archonship was limited to 10 years (B. C. 752). In B. C. 714, it was extended from the family of **Medon**, the son of Codrus, to all the nobles.

Such is the legendary account of what seems to have been a peaceful transition from a monarchy to an oligarchy.

## B. THE AGE OF OLIGARCHY.

**College of Annual Archons.** — In B. C. 683 (at which date Attic history really begins), the archonship was made an annual office, and its duties were distributed among **Nine Archons** in the following manner. The first was called

nobility among themselves, and the admixture of population arising from immigrations, all tended to raise the lower orders from their political subjection. The possession of domestic slaves gave them leisure to attend to the higher duties of a citizen.

There were also naturalized citizens, and a class of foreigners, the *Proxeni*, who at Athens, in after times, obtained rights only inferior to actual citizenship. Sometimes particular privileges were granted: as *ἐπιγαμία*, the right of intermarriage; *ἴκυτησις*, the right of acquiring landed property; *ἀτέλεια*, immunity from taxation, especially *ἀτέλεια μετοικίου*, from the tax imposed on resident aliens. All these privileges were included under the general term *ἰσοτέλεια*, or *ἰσοπολίτεια*, and the class who obtained them were called *ἰσοτελεῖς*. They bore the same burthens with the citizens, and could plead in the courts or transact business with the people, without the intervention of a *προστάτης*, or patron.

The **Resident Aliens (Motoeci).** — What we know of those is almost peculiar to Athens.

**Slaves.** — Slavery existed almost throughout the whole of Greece. Aristotle says that a complete household is that which consists of slaves and freemen, and he defines a slave to be a living working-tool and possession. We find them in the Homeric poems, though by no means so generally as in later times, mostly confined to the houses of the wealthy. They are usually prisoners taken in war, who serve their conquerors: but we also read of the purchase and sale of slaves.

There were two kinds of slavery among the Greeks. One species arose when the inhabitants of a country were subdued by an invading tribe, and reduced to the condition of serfs or bondsmen. They lived upon and cultivated the land which their masters had appropriated to themselves, and paid them a certain rent. They also attended their masters in war. They could not be sold out of the country or separated from their families, and could acquire property. Such were the *Helots* of Sparta and the *Penestae* of Thessaly.

The other species of slaves consisted of domestic slaves acquired by purchase, who were entirely the property of

**Legislation of Draco.** B. C. 624. — The government of the Eupatrids was oppressive; and the discontent of the people at length became so serious, that Draco was appointed in 624 B.C. to draw up a written code of laws. They were marked by extreme severity. He affixed the penalty of death to all crimes alike; to petty thefts for instance, as well as to sacrilege and murder. Hence they were said to have been written not in ink but in blood.

**Expulsion of the Alcmaeonidae.** — Twelve years later (B.C. 612), Cylon, one of the nobles, attempted to seize the tyranny as champion of the people; and a sacrilege committed in the slaughter of his adherents led to the expulsion of the Alcmaeonidae, which greatly weakened the party of the nobles.

**Attic Factions.** — Attica was now divided into 3 hostile factions: the *Pedieis*, or wealthy Eupatrid inhabitants of the plains; the *Diacrii*, or poor inhabitants of the hills in the E. & N.; and the *Parali*, or mercantile population, who had sprung up along the coasts. The poor were crushed by debts, to satisfy which their noble creditors reduced them to the state of serfs, or even sold them into foreign slavery.

**Legislation of Solon.** B. C. 594. — To avert a revolution, the nobles made Solon archon. Having first abolished personal slavery for debt, and repealed the laws of Draco, Solon next proceeded to draw up a new constitution.

1. *Classification of the Citizens.* — Solon distributed them into *four classes* according to the amount of their property, thus making wealth and not birth the title to the honours and offices of the state. — The test was a man's annual income reckoned in *medimni* of corn. **First Class:** *Pentacosiomedimni*: 500 medimni \*. **Second Class:** *Knights*: between 300 and 500 medimni, named from their being able to furnish a war-horse. **Third Class:** *Zeugitae*: between 200 and 300 medimni, named from their being able to keep a yoke of oxen for the plough. **Fourth Class:** *Thetes*: all whose property fell short of 200 medimni.

The *first class* were alone eligible to the archonship and

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\* The medimnus was about one bushel and a half.

the higher offices of the state. The *second* and *third classes* filled inferior posts, and were liable to military service, the former as *horsemen*, and the latter as *heavy-armed soldiers on foot (hoplitae)*. The *fourth class* were excluded from all public offices, and served in the army only as *light-armed troops*. Solon, however, allowed them to vote in the public assembly, where they must have constituted by far the largest number.

2. *The Popular Assembly (Ecclesia)*. — He gave the assembly the right of electing the archons and the other officers of the state; and he also made the archons accountable to the assembly at the expiration of their year of office.

3. *The Senate (Boulé)*. Solon created the Senate, or Council of Four Hundred, with the special object of preparing all matters for the discussion of the public assembly, of presiding at its meetings, and of carrying its resolutions into effect. No subject could be introduced before the people, except by a previous resolution of the Senate. The members of the Senate were elected by the public assembly, one hundred from each of the four ancient tribes, which were left untouched by Solon. They held their office for a year, and were accountable at its expiration to the public assembly for the manner in which they had discharged their duties.

4. *The Areopagus*. — The Senate of the Areopagus\* is said by some writers to have been instituted by Solon; but it existed long before his time, and may be regarded as the representative of the Council of Chiefs in the Heroic age. Solon enlarged its powers, and intrusted it with the general supervision of the institutions and laws of the state, and imposed upon it the duty of inspecting the lives and occupations of the citizens. All archons became members of it at the expiration of their year of office.

The constitution of Solon left the government in the hands of an oligarchy of wealth: but the new rights of

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\* It received its name from its place of meeting, which was a rocky eminence opposite the Acropolis, called ὁ Ἀρειος πάγος, the *Hill of Ares* (Mars' Hill).

the popular assembly, and the admission to it of the lowest class, prepared the transition to democracy.

C. TYRANNY OF THE PISISTRATIDS B. C. 560—510.

The supreme power was seized by **Pisistratus**; but he preserved the forms of Solon's constitution, and was a magnificent patron of art and letters (B. C. 560—527). His sons, *Hippias* and *Hipparchus*, governed in the same spirit, till the latter was slain by Harmodius and Aristogeiton, B. C. 514; when Hippias became a cruel tyrant. The exiled *Alcmaeonidae*, headed by *Cleisthenes*, obtained the aid of the Spartans, who expelled Hippias in B.C. 510.

D. THE ATHENIAN DEMOCRACY. B. C. 509.

*Cleisthenes* now introduced a new democratic constitution, which was extended by *Pericles* after the Persian Wars. Neither the old aristocracy, nor the oligarchy of wealth, had any place (as such) in the government of the state. The former merely enjoyed such honour as men chose to pay to birth: the latter were only distinguished by an extra share of public burthens.

*New Classification of the People.*

**The Tribes and Demi.** — The basis of the reforms of Cleisthenes was the redistribution of the population of Attica into *ten new local tribes*. He abolished the four ancient Ionic tribes, and enrolled in the ten new tribes all the free inhabitants of Attica, including both resident aliens and even emancipated slaves.

He divided the tribes into a certain number of cantons or townships, called *demi*\*; each possessing its town. There were originally 10 demi to each tribe, but afterwards they were increased by subdivision to 174. Every Athenian citizen was obliged to be enrolled in a demus, each of which, like a parish in England, administered its own affairs. It had its public meetings, it levied rates, and was under the superintendence of an officer called *Demarchus*. Each *demus* had its own temples and religious worship.

\* Δῆμος properly signifies a country district inhabited and cultivated.

**The Senate (Boulé).** — The establishment of the ten new tribes led to a change in the number of the Senate. It had previously consisted of 400 members, but it was now enlarged to 500, fifty being selected from each of the ten new tribes.

The *Bouleutae* (*βουλευταί*) or Councillors were appointed by lot. They were required to submit to a scrutiny (*docimasia*), in which they gave evidence of being genuine citizens, of never having lost their civic rights by *atimia* (i. e. a sentence of disgrace), and also of being above 30 years of age. They remained in office for a year, receiving a drachma for each day on which they sat.

**The Prytanes.** — The senate of 500 was divided into ten sections of fifty each, the members of which were called *Prytanes* (*πρυτάνεις*), and were all of the same tribe. They acted as presidents both of the council and the assemblies during thirty-five or thirty-six days, as the case might be, so as to complete the lunar year of 354 days ( $12 \times 29\frac{1}{2}$ ). The period of office was called a *prytany* (*πρυτανεία*). Each fifty was subdivided into five bodies of ten each; its prytany also being portioned out into five periods of seven days each; so that only ten senators presided for a week over the rest, and were thence called *proedri* (*προέδροι*). Again out of these *proedri* an *epistates* (*ἐπιστάτης*) was chosen for one day to preside as a chairman in the senate and the assembly of the people; during his day of office he kept the public records and seal. The *prytanes* had the right of convening the council and the assembly (*ἐκκλησία*). The duty of the *proedri* and their president was to propose subjects for discussion, and to take the votes both of the councillors and the people. The *senate house* was called *Bouleuterion* (*βουλευτήριον*). The *prytanes* also had a building to hold their meetings in, where they were entertained at the public expense during their prytany. This was called the *Prytaneum* and was used for a variety of purposes.

**The Popular Assembly (Ecclesia).** — The *Ecclesia*, or formal assembly of the citizens, was now summoned at certain fixed periods; and Cleisthenes transferred the government of the state, which had hitherto been in the hands of the archons, to the senate and the *ecclesia*.

These assemblies were either *ordinary* (*νόμιμοι* or *κυριατι*), held four times in each prytany, or *extraordinary*, that is, specially convened, upon any sudden emergency, and therefore called *σύγκλητοι*. The place in which they were anciently held was usually the *Pnyx*, which had a stone platform or hustings called *Bema* (*βῆμα*), ten or eleven feet high, with an ascent of steps. The prytanes not only gave a previous notice of the day of assembly, and published a programme of the subjects to be discussed, but also, it appears, sent a crier round to collect the citizens. All persons who did not obey the call were subject to a fine, and, whenever an assembly was to be held, certain public slaves were sent round to sweep the agora, and other places of public resort, with a rope coloured with vermillion, and those who refused to go were marked by the rope and fined. An additional inducement to attend, with the poorer classes, was the pay which they received for it. The privilege of addressing the assembly was not confined to any class or age among those who had the right to be present: all, without any distinction, were invited to do so by proclamation. After the speakers had concluded, any one was at liberty to propose a decree, which, however, it was necessary to present to the proedri. The chairman could prevent its being put to the vote, unless his opposition was overborne by threats and clamours. The decision of the people was given either by show of hands, or by ballot. The determination or decree of the people was called a *psephisma* (*ψῆφισμα*), which properly signifies a law proposed to an assembly and approved of by the people. An assembly was sometimes broken up, if any one, whether a magistrate or private individual, declared that he saw an unfavourable omen, or perceived thunder and lightning.

**Courts of justice.** — Cleisthenes increased the judicial as well as the political power of the people; and enacted that all public crimes should be tried by the whole body of citizens above thirty years of age, specially convoked and sworn for the purpose. The assembly thus convened was called *Heliæa* and its members *Heliasts*.

All ordinary causes were tried by the citizens, acting as

**Dicasts** (*δικασταί*), which means not so much judges as jurymen, of whom 6000 were selected by lot for the service of every year. The whole number so selected was again divided by lot into ten sections of 500 each, together with a supernumerary section, consisting of 1000 persons, from among whom the occasional deficiencies in the sections of 500 might be supplied. A new allotment took place, under the conduct of the thesmothetae, every time that it was necessary to impanel a number of dicasts. Each dicast received a staff, on which was painted the letter and the colour of the court awarded him. While in court, he received the token or ticket that entitled him to receive his fee (*δικαστικόν*). This payment is said to have been first instituted by Pericles, and was originally a single obolus; it was increased by Cleon to thrice that amount, about the 88th Olympiad. The court of dicasts (*δικαστήριον*) sat under the presidency of a magistrate (*ἡγέμων δικαστηρίου*), who seems to have been usually one of the six archons named Thesmothetae. They gave their judgment by ballot.

**Ostracism.** — Cleisthenes also introduced the *Ostracism*, by which an Athenian citizen might be banished, without special accusation, trial, or defence, for ten years, which term was subsequently reduced to five. The Ostracism was the means devised by Cleisthenes for removing quietly from the state a powerful party leader, before he could carry into execution any violent schemes for the subversion of the government. Every precaution was taken to guard this institution from abuse. The senate and the ecclesia had first to determine by a special vote whether the safety of the state required such a step to be taken. If they decided in the affirmative, a day was fixed for the voting, and each citizen wrote upon a tile or oyster-shell (*ostracon*) the name of the person whom he wished to banish. The votes were then collected, and if it was found that 6000 had been recorded against any one person, he was obliged to withdraw from the city within ten days; if the number of votes did not amount to 6000, nothing was done.

**Executive Government.** — **The Strategi.** — The office and title of General (*στρατηγός*) seems to have been more especially peculiar to the democratic states of ancient

Greece. When the tyrants of the Ionian cities in Asia Minor were deposed by Aristagoras, he established strategi in their room, to act as chief magistrates. The strategi at Athens were instituted after the remodelling of the constitution by Cleisthenes, to discharge the duties which had in former times been performed either by the king or the archon polemarchus. They were ten in number, one for each of the ten tribes, and were chosen by the suffrages (*χειροτονία*) of the people. They were, as their name denotes, entrusted with the command on military expeditions, with the superintendence of all warlike preparations, and with the regulation of all matters in any way connected with the war department of the state. They levied and enlisted the soldiers, either personally or with the assistance of the *taxisarchs*. They were entrusted with the collection and management of the property taxes (*ισοροπία*) raised for the purposes of war; and they presided over the courts of justice in which any disputes connected with this subject or the trierarchy were decided. They nominated from year to year persons to serve as trierarchs. They had the power of convening extraordinary assemblies of the people in cases of emergency. As war was the usual condition of the republic, these powers constituted the chief Strategus a prime minister; and it was in such a capacity that Pericles and other statesmen governed Athens. The choice of eminent men to this office counteracted that absence of any security for merit which marked the ordinary elections.

**Election of Magistrates.** — One of the most curious results of the perfect equality established at Athens was the election of the senators, magistrates, and jurymen by lot. The plan seems absurd: but, if it gave no security for the choice of fit men, it prevented the wilful choice of the unfit. Care must be taken not to confound the *lot*, which is *no voting* at all, but an appeal to *chance*, with election by *ballot*, which is a machinery for secret *voting*.

**Accountability of Office-bearers.** — The Scrutiny (*Docimasia*). — When any citizen of Athens was either appointed by lot, or chosen by suffrage, to hold a public office, he was obliged, before entering on its duties, to submit to a scrutiny (*δοκιμασία*) into his previous life and conduct, in

which any person could object to him as unfit. It had reference to his proper citizenship, as well as to his character. The *docimasia*, however, was not confined to persons appointed to public offices; for we read of the denunciation of a scrutiny against orators who spoke in the assembly while leading profligate lives, or after having committed flagitious crimes.

The Account (*Euthyné*). — All public officers at Athens were accountable for their conduct and the manner in which they acquitted themselves of their official duties. The judges in the popular court seem to have been the only authorities who were not responsible, for they were themselves the representatives of the people, and would therefore, in theory, have been responsible to themselves. This account, which officers had to give after the time of their office was over, was called *εὐθύνη*, and the officers subject to it *ὑπεύθυνοι*, and, after they had gone through the *euthyné*, they became *ἀνεύθυνοι*. Every public officer had to render his account within thirty days after the expiration of his office, and at the time when he submitted to the *euthyné* any citizen had the right to come forward and impeach him. The officers before whom the accounts were given were at Athens ten in number, called *εὐθυνοι* or *λογισταί*.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### THE GREEK ARMIES.

#### 1. *The Spartan Army.*

The Phalanx. — In all the states of Greece, the general type of their military organisation was the *phalanx*, a body of troops in close array, with a long spear as their principal weapon.

Hoplites. — The strength of their military array consisted in the heavy-armed infantry (*όπλιται*). The Thessalians and Boeotians were the only Greek people who distinguished themselves much for their cavalry. Every Spartan citizen was liable to military service (*εμφρονεος*) from the age of twenty to the age of sixty years.

**Divisions.** — They were divided into six divisions, called *μόραι*, under the command or superintendence of a pole-march, each *mora* being subdivided into four *λόχοι* (commanded by *λοχαγοῖς*), each *λόχος* into two *πεντηκοστύες* (headed by *πεντηκοστῆρες*), each *πεντηκοστύς* into two *ένωμοτίαι* (headed by *enomotarchs*). The *ένωμοτίαι* were so called from the men composing them being bound together by a common oath. To judge by the name pentecostys, the normal number of a *mora* would have been 400; but 500, 600 and 900 are mentioned as the number of men in a *mora* on different occasions.

**Cavalry.** — When in the field, each *mora* of infantry was attended by a *mora* of cavalry, consisting at the most of 100 men, and commanded by an *hipparch* (*ἱππαρχοστής*). The cavalry seems merely to have been employed to protect the flanks, and but little regard was paid to it. The corps of 300 *ἱππεῖς* formed a sort of bodyguard for the king, and consisted of the flower of the young soldiers. Though called horsemen, they fought on foot.

**Battle Array.** — A Spartan army, divided as above described, was drawn up in the dense array of the phalanx, the depth of which depended upon circumstances. An *ένωμοτία* sometimes made but a single file, sometimes was drawn up in three or six files (*ζύγα*). The commander-in-chief, who was usually the king, had his station sometimes in the centre, but more commonly on the right wing. In later times the king was usually accompanied by two *ephors*, as controllers and advisers. The Spartan hoplites were accompanied in the field by helots, partly in the capacity of attendants, partly to serve as light-armed troops. In extraordinary cases, helots served as hoplites, and in that case it was usual to give them their liberty.

**Arms.** — The arms of the phalanx consisted of the long spear and a short sword (*ξυνήρη*). The chief part of the defensive armour was the large brazen shield, which covered the body from the shoulder to the knee, suspended, as in ancient times, by a thong round the neck, and managed by a simple handle or ring (*πόρπαξ*). Besides this, they had the ordinary armour of the hoplite. The heavy-armed soldiers wore a scarlet uniform.

**Camps.** — The Spartan encampments were circular. Only the heavy-armed were stationed within them, the cavalry being placed on the look out, and the helots being kept as much as possible outside the camp.

**Battle.** — Preparatory to a battle the Spartan soldier dressed his hair and crowned himself, as others would do for a feast. The signal for attack was given, not by the trumpet, but by the music of flutes, and sometimes also of the lyre and cithara, to which the men sang the battle song ( $\piαι\delta\epsilon\tau\epsilon\mu\beta\alpha\tau\eta\gamma\epsilon\sigma$ ). The rhythmical regularity of movement was a point to which the Spartans attached great importance.

## 2. *The Athenian Army.*

In Athens, the military system was carried out with less exactness, inasmuch as when Athens became powerful greater attention was paid to the navy.

**Order of Service.** — Of the four classes into which the citizens were arranged by the constitution of Solon, the citizens of the first and second served as cavalry, or as commanders of the infantry (still it need not be assumed that the  $\lambda\alpha\kappa\alpha\iota\kappa\epsilon\iota\kappa$  never served as heavy-armed infantry), those of the third class ( $\zeta\epsilon\gamma\iota\kappa\epsilon\iota\kappa$ ) formed the heavy-armed infantry. The Thetes served either as light-armed troops on land, or on board the ships. Every citizen was liable to service from his eighteenth to his sixtieth year. Members of the senate during the period of their office, farmers of the revenue, choreutae at the Dionysia during the festival, in later times traders by sea also, were exempted from military service. The resident aliens commonly served as heavy-armed soldiers, especially for the purpose of garrisoning the city. They were prohibited from serving as cavalry. Slaves were only employed as soldiers in cases of great necessity.

**Battle Array.** — Of the details of the Athenian military organisation we have no such distinct accounts as we have of those of Sparta. The heavy-armed troops, as was the universal practice in Greece, fought in phalanx order. They were arranged in bodies in a manner dependent on the political divisions of the citizens. The soldiers of each tribe ( $\gamma\alpha\iota\kappa\epsilon\iota\kappa$ ) formed a separate body in the army, also call-

ed a φυλή, and these bodies stood in some preconcerted order. It seems that the name of one division was τάξις, and of another λόχος, but in what relations these stood to the φυλή, and to each other, we do not learn. Every hoplite was accompanied by an attendant (*όπτηρέτης*), to take charge of his baggage and carry his shield on a march. Each horseman also had a servant, called *ἱπποκόμος*, to attend to his horse. For the command of the army, there were chosen every year ten generals (*strategi*), and ten *taxiarchs* (*ταξιαρχοι*), and for the cavalry two *hipparchs* (*ἱππαρχοι*) and ten *phylarchs* (*φύλαρχοι*).

The *Archon Polemarch* was *Commander-in-chief*. The number of *strategi* sent with an army was not uniform. Three was a common number. Sometimes one was invested with the supreme command; at other times, they either took the command in turn (as at Marathon), or conducted their operations by common consent (as in the Sicilian expedition).

**Pay.** — The practice of paying the troops when upon service was first introduced by Pericles. The pay consisted partly of wages (*μισθός*), partly of provisions, or, more commonly, provision-money (*σιτηρέσιον*). The ordinary *μισθός* of a hoplite was two obols a day. The *σιτηρέσιον* amounted to two obols more. Hence the life of a soldier was called, proverbially, *τετρωβόλου βίος*. Officers received twice as much; horsemen, three times; generals, four times as much. The horsemen received pay even in time of peace, that they might always be in readiness, and also a sum of money for their outfit (*κατάστασις*).

**Military Force.** — As regards the military strength of the Athenians, we find 10,000 heavy-armed soldiers at Marathon, 8,000 heavy-armed and as many light-armed at Plataeae; and at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war there were 18,000 heavy-armed ready for foreign service, and 16,000 for garrison service, consisting of those beyond the limits of the ordinary military age and of the metoeci.

**Peltasts.** — The Peltastae (*πελτασται*), so called from the kind of shield which they wore, were a class of troops of which we hear very little before the end of the Peloponnesian war. The Athenian general Iphicrates introduced

some important improvements in the mode of arming them, combining as far as possible the peculiar advantages of heavy (*στλίται*) and light-armed (*ψιλοί*) troops. He substituted a linen corslet for the coat of mail worn by the hoplites, and lessened the shield, while he doubled the length of the spear and sword.

**Mercenaries.** — When the use of mercenary troops became general, Athenian citizens seldom served except as volunteers, and then in but small numbers. The employment of mercenaries led to considerable alterations in the military system of Greece. War came to be studied as an art, and Greek generals, rising above the old simple rules of warfare, became tacticians. Epaminondas was the first who adopted the method of charging in column, concentrating his attack upon one point of the hostile line, so as to throw the whole into confusion by breaking through it.

### 3. *The Macedonian Army.*

Philip II., king of Macedonia, made several improvements in the arms and arrangement of the phalanx.

**Arms.** — The spear (*σάρισσα* or *σάρισα*), with which the soldiers of the Macedonian phalanx were armed, was as much as 24 feet long; but the ordinary length was 21 feet, and the lines were arranged at such distances that the spears of the fifth rank projected three feet beyond the first, so that every man in the front rank was protected by five spears. Besides the spear, they carried a short sword. The shield was very large and covered nearly the whole body, so that on favourable ground an impenetrable front was presented to the enemy. The soldiers were also defended by helmets, coats of mail, and greaves; so that any thing like rapid movement was impossible.

**Macedonian Phalanx.** — The ordinary depth of the phalanx was sixteen files, though depths of eight and of thirty-two are also mentioned. Each file of sixteen was called *λόχος*. Two lochi made a *dilochia*; two dilochiae made a *τετραρχία*, consisting of sixty-four men; two tetrarchies made a *τάξις*; two *τάξις* a *σύνταγμα* or *ξεναγία*, two syntagmata formed a *pentacosiarchia*, two of which made a *χιλιαρχία*, containing 1024 men; two chiliarchies made a *τέλος*, and two *τέλη* made a *phalanx* in the narrower

sense of the word, the normal number of which would therefore be 4096. It was commanded by a polemarch or strategus. Four such bodies formed the *larger phalanx*, the normal number of which would be 16,384. When drawn up, the two middle sections constituted what was termed the *όμφαλός* or *centre*, the others being called *κέρατα* or *wings*. The phalanx-soldiers in the army of Alexander amounted to 18,000, and were divided not into four, but into six divisions, each named after a Macedonian province, from which it was to derive its recruits. These bodies are oftener called *τάξεις* than *φάλαγγες* by the historians, and their leaders *taxiarchs* or *strategi*.

The *Light-armed troops* were arranged in files (*λόχοι*) eight deep. Four lochi formed a *σύστασις*, and then larger divisions were successively formed, each being the double of the one below it; the largest (called *ἐπιτάγμα*) consisting of 8192 men.

The *Cavalry* were arranged in an analogous manner, the lowest division or squadron (*λη*), containing 64 men, and the successive larger divisions being each the double of that below it; the highest (*ἐπιτάγμα*) containing 4096. Both Philip and Alexander attached great importance to the cavalry, which, in their armies, consisted partly of Macedonian nobles, and partly of Thessalians.

*Hypaspistae*. — There was also a guard of foot soldiers (*ὑπασπισταί*), whom we find greatly distinguishing themselves in the campaigns of Alexander. They seem to be identical with the *πεζέταιροι*. They amounted to about 3000 men, arranged in six battalions (*τάξεις*).

The *Argyraспids*, so called from the silver with which their shields were ornamented, seem to have been a species of *peltastae*. Alexander also organised a kind of troops called *διμάχαι*, who were something intermediate between cavalry and infantry, being designed to fight on horseback or on foot, as circumstances required.

*Artillery*. — It is in the time of Alexander the Great, that we first meet with artillery in the train of a Grecian army. His *balistae* and *catapeltae* were frequently employed with great effect, as, for instance, at the passage of the Jaxartes.

The details of this subject are too complicated for the beginner. It is enough for him to know that the months were strictly *lunar*, of 30 and 29 days alternately. The ordinary year consisted of 354 days; and its disagreement with the solar year was set right by a system of intercalated months.

The regular Attic year began at *Midsummer*, with the summer solstice. The following table shews the months of our Calendar in which the several Attic months began in a regular year.

1. Hecatombaeson	had 30 days	: began on JUNE 21st.
2. Metageitnion	" 29 "	: " JULY 21st.
3. Boedromion	" 30 "	: " AUGUST 19th.
4. Pyanepsion	" 29 "	: " SEPTEMBER 18th.
5. Maemacterion	" 30 "	: " OCTOBER 17th.
6. Poseideon	" 29 "	: " NOVEMBER 16th.
7. Gamelion	" 30 "	: " DECEMBER 15th.
8. Anthesterion	" 29 "	: " JANUARY 14th.
9. Elaphebolion	" 30 "	: " FEBRUARY 12th.
10. Munychion	" 29 "	: " MARCH 14th.
11. Thargelion	" 30 "	: " APRIL 12th.
12. Scirophorian	" 29 "	: " MAY 12th, end June 10th.

The Intercalary Month was a *Second Poseideon* of 29 or 30 days, inserted about mid-winter every other year, which was therefore a year of 383 or 384 days. The average (368½ or 369 days) being too long, the intercalation was sometimes omitted.

Other states had other Calendars. The *Macedonian months* are the most important to be known for later Greek history.

### OLYMPIADS.

This Era is explained on p. 109.

The beginning of the Olympiads is commonly fixed in the year 8938 of the Julian period, or in B.C. 776. If we want to reduce any given Olympiad to years before Christ, e. g. Ol. 87, we take the number of the Olympiads actually elapsed, that is, 86, multiply it by 4, and deduct the number obtained from 776, so that the first year of the 87th Ol. will begin in the year 482 B.C. If the number of Olympiads amounts to more than 776 years, that is, if the Olympiad falls after the birth of Christ, the process is the same as before, but from the sum obtained by multiplying the Olympiads by 4 we must deduct the number 776, and what remains is the number of the years after Christ. As the Olympic games were celebrated 293 times, we have 293 Olympic cycles, that is, 1172 years, 776 of which fall before, and 396 after Christ.

But, as this rule is troublesome, a comparative Table of Olympiads and years of our era is given in the *Smaller Dictionary of Antiquities*. In using this table, it must be remembered that, as the Olympiads began at *Midsummer*, each Greek year corresponds to the second and first halves of two consecutive Christian years. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ol. 1, 1} &= \text{B. C. 776, 2nd half} \\ &+ \text{B. C. 775, 1st half} \end{aligned}$$

and so on.

The neglect of this point may cause an error of 18 months in the date of an event.

# LEXICON

## TO FIRST GREEK READING BOOK.

### ABBREVIATIONS.

Acc.	= Accusative.	Intr.	= Intransitive.
Act.	= Active Voice.	lit.	= literally.
Adj.	= Adjective.	Midd. and M.	= Middle Voice.
(3 and 2 signifies, sometimes with 3 terminations, sometimes with 2.)		Neg.	= Negative.
Adv.	= Adverb.	Opt.	= Optative.
anc.	= anciently.	orig.	= originally.
Aor.	= Aorist.	Part.	= Participle.
Att.	= Attic.	Pass. and P.	= Passive Voice.
Comp.	= Comparative.	Patron.	= Patronymic.
Conj.	= Conjunction.	Perf.	= Perfect.
Dat.	= Dative.	Pers.	= person.
Defect.	= Defective.	Pl.	= Plural.
Dem.	= Demonstrative.	Plup.	= Pluperfect.
der.	= derived, derivative.	Prep.	= Preposition.
Dim.	= Diminutive.	Pron.	= Pronoun.
Enc.	= Enclitic.	q. v.	= quod vide ( <i>which see, i. e. refer to</i> ).
esp.	= especially.	redupl.	= reduplicated.
fig.	= figuratively.	Rel.	= Relative.
fr.	= from.	Rt.	= Root.
Fut.	= Future.	sc.	= scilicet ( <i>under- stand or supply</i> ).
Gen.	= Genitive.	Sing.	= Singular.
gen.	= generally.	Subj.	= Subjunctive.
Imper.	= Imperative.	Subs.	= Substantive (gen. an Adj. used as).
Imperf.	= Imperfect.	Sup.	= Superlative.
Impers.	= Impersonal.	Term.	= Termination.
Ind.	= Indicative.	Trans.	= Transitive.
Indel.	= Indeclinable.	usu.	= usually.
Indef.	= Indefinite.	vulg.	= vulgar (speech).
Inf.	= Infinitive.		= means equivalent to.
Inter.	= Interrogative.		
Interj.	= Interjection.		

The Genders of Nouns and Adjectives are indicated by the Article *ο*, *η*, *τό*: and the Declension of Nouns by the addition of the Genitive.

Principal Parts of Verbs. — Of the Regular Verbs only the Future is given, except where other parts occur with some peculiarity which might puzzle the learner. Of the Irregular Verbs all the Principal Parts are given: except in one or two cases, referred to the Grammar. The Principal Parts of the Simple Verbs are not repeated under the Compounds, except for special reasons.

## 'Αβρώνυχος.

## A.

'Αβρώνυχος, οὐ, ὁ, Abronýchus, an Athenian, p. 79.

'Αγαλλολῆς, ἔους, ὁ, Agathócles, tyrant of Syracuse, and king of Sicily, fl. ab. B.C. 300.

ἀγαθός, ή, ὁν, good, brave: τὰ ἀγαθά, the blessings.

ἀγαν, Adv., exceedingly: too much.

ἀγανακτέω, ήσω, be indignant, be angry.

'Αγαύη, ης, ή, Agāve, the mother of Pentheus.

ἀγγελία, ας, ή, message, embassy, news.

ἀγγελιαφορός, ὁν, bearing a message. Subs. messenger.

ἀγγέλλω, ελώ, 1 Aor. ἡγγείλα, Perf. ἡγγείλκα, with Dat. of pers., announce, tell, carry a message.

ἀγγελος, ου, ὁ, messenger.

ἀγέραστος, ον, unhonoured (with gifts).

ἀγῆμα, ατος, τό, (= *agmen*), army, esp. the Guards in the Macedonian army.

'Αγήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, Agēnor, King of Phoenicia, father of Cadmus, and (some said) of Phineus.

'Αγησιλαος, ου, ὁ, Agesiläus, King of Sparta (B. C. 398—360), famous for his wars in Asia and Greece.

"Αγις, ιδος, ὁ, Kings of Sparta. Agis IV. (B. C. 244—240) was celebrated as a reformer.

ἀγνοέω, ήσω, not know, be ignorant of, not understand. Pass. be unknown, not recognized.

ἀγνοια, ας, ή, ignorance, uncertainty. κατ' ἀγνοιαν, in ignorance.

ἀγνώς, ωτος, ὁ, ή, unknown.

ἀγορά, ας, ή, agora, market-place; the place of general assembly in a Greek city: πληνούσης ἀγορᾶς,

## ἀδικέω.

the time of day when the Agora was full.

ἀγράμματος, ον, unlettered.

ἀγρεύω, σω, catch (in hunting); said of a pursued enemy.

ἀγριάνω, ανῶ, Trans., drive wild: Intr., be wild or savage.

'Αγριάνες, αν, οι, Agriānes, a people of Macedonia, who served as light armed troops.

ἀγριος, α, ον, wild, savage.

ἀγρότης, ητος, ή, savageness, cruelty.

ἀγρούχος, ου, rustic. (lit. and fig.).

ἀγρός, ου, ὁ, field.

ἀγρυπνέω, ήσω (Prefix ἀ and ὑπνος), lie awake, watch.

ἀγχω, ξω (= *ango*) press tight, strangle, throttle.

ἀγω, ἀξω, Perf. ήχα, ἀγήχα, lead, carry, bring, conduct, march, (sc. στράτον). Mid. ἀγεσθατ γυναῖκα, marry, lit. take the bride home.

ἀγών, ώνος, ḥ, contest, struggle, game (esp. the athletic games), festival.

ἀγωνίζομαι, ισομαι, contend, strive; with cognate Acc., maintain.

ἀδαμάντινος, η, ον, adamantine, of adamant (ἀδάμας, a very hard rock, or steel.)

'Αδειμαντος, ου, ὁ, (α', δειμαίνω), Adimantus, the Spartan commander at Salamis, B. C. 490.

ἀδελφή, ής, ή, sister.

ἀδελφίδον, ου, ὁ, a brother's or sister's son, nephew.

ἀδελφός, ου, ὁ, brother, kindred, fellow.

ἀδηλος, ον unperceived. Adv. — ως, privately, secretly.

"Αδης, ου, ὁ, Hades = Pluto, the god of the infernal regions. τό "Αιδου (sc. δώμα), aft. simply "Αιδου and "Αιδης, hell.

ἀδικέω, ήσω, do wrong or injustice, offend: (with Acc. of Pers.)

## ἀδίκημα.

injure, hurt. Pass. περί τι, be wronged, suffer injuries.

ἀδίκημα, ατος, τό, wrong, offence.

ἀδίκια, ας, τή, injustice.

ἀδίκος, ον, unjust.

\*Ἀδμητος, ου, ὁ (i. e. unsubdued), Admetus. 1. King of Pherae in Thessaly, whom Apollo served as herdsman. 2. King of the Molossians, in Epirus, who protected Themistocles.

ἀδολέσχης, ου, ὁ, babbler.

ἀδύνατος, ον, impossible.

\*Ἀδραστος (i. e. the inevitable, fr. α, διδράσκω), Adrastus, son of

Gordias, King of Phrygia, p. 10.

ἀειδω, ἔδω, ἔσσωμαι, 1 Aor. Pass.

ἡστήνη, Inf. ἀστήναι, sing.

ἀετος, ου, ὁ, eagle.

ἀηδῶν, ὄνος, τή, nightingale.

ἀηδῆης, ες, unwonted, unaccustomed. τὸ ἀηδῆες, the unwonted nature.

ἀήρ, ἔρος, ὁ, air.

ἀηττητος, ον, (Neg. verbal of τίττω), unconquered, invincible.

\*Ἀθάμας, αντος, ὁ, Athamas, son of Aeolus, King of Orchomenus in Boeotia, loved Ino, and was the foster-father of Dionysus.

ἀηάνατος, ον, immortal.

\*Ἀθηνᾶ, ἄς, τή, Athēna = Minerva.

\*Ἀθηναι, ὧν, αι, Athens, the chief city of Attica. \*Ἀθήνησι, old Dative, at Athens.

\*Ἀθηναῖος, α, ον, Athenian.

\*Ἀθηνόδωρος, ου, ὁ (\*Ἀθηνᾶ, δῶρον), Athenodorus, of Imbros, a friend of Phocion.

ἀθλητής, ου, ὁ, athlete, i. e., a combatant in the gymnastic contests.

ἀθλιος, α, ον, miserable, wretched, i. e. bad.

ἀθλον, ου, τό, prize (of a contest).

ἀθλος, ου, ὁ, contest, labour.

ἀθροίζω, σω, assemble.

## ἀνιγμα.

ἀθρόος, α, ον, assembled, in full number.

Ἀλαχός, οῦ, ὁ, Alæcus, mythical king of Aegina, and after his death a judge in the world below.

Ἀλας, αντος, ὁ, Ajax (Telamonius), the son of Telamon, a Greek hero in the Trojan War, second only to Achilles.

ἀλγειρος, ου, τή, the black poplar.

Ἀλεύς, ἔως, ὁ, Aegeus, a mythical king of Attica, father of Theseus, drowned in the sea named from him Aegean.

Ἀλγίνα, τή, τή, Aegina, an island in the Saronic Gulf, between Attica and Peloponnesus.

Ἀλγινήτης, ου, ὁ, Aeginetan.

ἀλγίς, (λός, τή, goat-skin, esp. the aegis of Jove and Athena.

Ἀλγός ποταμοί, Egospotâmi (the goat's rivers), a river and town on the Thracian Chersonese, where Lysander destroyed the Athenian fleet B. C. 405.

Ἀλγύπτιος, α, ον, Egyptian.

Ἀλγυπτος, ου, 1) τή, Egypt. 2) ὁ, Aegyptus, son of Belus, mythical king of Egypt.

\*Ἀληγης, αο, ὁ, epic form of "Αιδης. αἰδῶς, ους, τή, shame, respect for others: (with πρός), shame before (with Gen.). δι' αἰδοῦς ἔγειν, to hold in reverence.

Ἀλήτης, ου, ὁ, Aeëtes, mythical king of Colchis, father of Medea.

Ἀλιστοπία, ας, τή, Ethiopia. (1) The whole region S. of Egypt. (2) The central parts of Africa.

ἀλω, only in Pres., light up, kindle. Pass. blaze.

ἀλμα, ατος, τό, blood.

Ἀλείας, ον, ὁ, Aeneas, son of Anchises and Aphrodite (Venus), the chief Trojan hero after Hector, in the Trojan War.

ἀνιγμα, ατος, τό, a riddle.

## αἴτ.

αἴτ. αἴγος, τῇ, goat.  
 Αἰολικός, τή, ὁν, Aeolian.  
 αἴτολος, ον, τή, goatherd.  
 αἴρετός, τή, ὁν, desirable. Comp.  
 αἴρετώτερος, preferable.  
 αἴρειν, ήσω, ἡρῆκα, 2 Aor. εἴλεν  
 (rt. Φέλ), take, captivate. Midd.  
 take for oneself, choose.  
 αἴρω (contr. fr. αἴέρω), αἴρω, 1 Aor.  
 ήρσα, Midd. ήράμην, take up,  
 hold up, take, relieve (another)  
 of, break up (a camp). Pass. be  
 puffed up.  
 αἴσθανομαι, ήσομαι, 2 Aor. τοῖσθο-  
 μην, perceive (by the senses),  
 feel, observe, learn, understand.  
 αἴσθησις, εις, τή, perception, feeling.  
 αἰσχρός, ἄ, ὁν, ugly, disgraceful.  
 αἰσχύνη, τή, τή, shame, disgrace.  
 αἰσχυνω, ινω, put to shame: Midd.  
 and Pass. be ashamed.

Αἴσων, ονος, ὁ, Aeson, son of Cre-  
 theus and Tyro, and father of Ja-  
 son, was king of Ioleus in Thes-  
 saly.

αἴτεω, ήσω, and M., ask (for a thing),  
 beg, request, demand.

αἴτια, ας, τή, cause, reason, blame,  
 charge.

αἴτιάμοιται, ήσομαι, accuse, charge  
 (a person with a crime), upbraid  
 with. (Gen. of thing).

αἴτιος, α, ον, the cause of, to blame  
 for. (Gen. of thing).

Αἴτωλοι, ὄν, οι, the Aetolians, a  
 people in the S. W. of N. Greece,  
 E. of Acarnania.

αἴγυμάλωτος, ον, (αἴγυμή, ἀλίσκω),  
 taken captive (at the point of the  
 spear). Subs. a prisoner (of war).

αἴγυμή, τή, τή, the point of any  
 weapon, spear.

αἰών, ὕψος, ὁ, a period of time,  
 age; δι' αἰώνος, for ever.

αἰώνιος, ον, lasting, eternal.

Ακαδημία, ας, τή, Academy (the  
 grove of the hero Academus),  
 a gymnasium in the suburb of

## ἄκρος.

Athens, with walks planted with  
 trees, where Plato taught.

ἄκανθος, ον, τή, prop. acanthus,  
 (bear's brooch); also gen. in pl.  
 thorns.

ἄκανθεόδης, ες, overgrown with  
 thorns.

ἄκαρπος, ον, unfruitful, barren.

Ἄκαστος, ον, ὁ, Acastus, son of

Pelias.

ἄκμάζω, ἀσω (ἄκμη), flourish.

Part. ἀκμάζων, in the prime of

life.

ἄκμη, τή, τή, point, summit: fig.

height (of prosperity), prime of

life.

ἄκοντ, τή, τή, hearing: Pl. ears.

ἄκολουθέα, ήσω (ά, together, κέ-  
 λευθος, a way), accompany.

ἄκοντιώω, ήσω, shoot at, hurl a

javelin at.

ἄκόντιον, ον, τό, javelin.

ἄκοντα, σομαι, ακήκοα, Perf. Pass.

ήκουομαι, 1 Aor. ήκούσθην, with

Gen. and Acc., hear, hearken,

listen; am told of; am spoken of.

ἄκρα, ας, τή, (1) summit, promon-  
 tory; (2) citadel, generally built

on the top of a rock or hill.

ἄκριβεια, ας, τή, exactness, reality,

force.

ἄκριβής, ες, exact, accurate, care-  
 ful, real.

ἄκριβως, exactly, accurately,

clearly.

ἄκροάσματι, άσομαι, hear, listen to.

ἄκροσία, ας, τή, a hearing.

ἄκροπτής, ον, ὁ, hearer.

ἄκροβαλίζομαι, σομαι, hurl mis-

siles.

ἄκροβίνιον, ον, τό, and Pl., an offer-  
 ing of the first fruits, of produce,

booty, &c.

ἄκροπολις, εις, τή, (lit. upper city),

1) the citadel of a Greek city  
 (gen. on a rock); 2) esp. the

Acropolis of Athens.

ἄκρος, α, ον, highest, at the sum-

## ἀκρωτηρίας.

mit: τὸ ἄκρον and Pl., point, tip, summit, mountain, promontory.

ἀκρωτηρίας, ἄσω, cut off the extremities, mutilate.

ἀκρωτήριον, ου, τό, extremity, promontory.

Ἄκταινων, ονος, ὁ, Actaeon, son of Aristaeus and Autonoë, a Theban huntsman, was transformed by Artemis into a stag, and devoured by his own hounds.

ἄκτη, ης, τή, 1) a promontory; 2) Acte, the old name of Attica.

ἄκων, ουσα, ον (ἀ', ἔκων) unwilling, unintentionally. ἀ.

ἄλαλα, ης, η, battle-cry.

ἄλγεω, ησω, be in pain: (with Acc.), have a pain in.

ἄλγηδων, ὄνος, τή, pain.

ἄλγος, ους, τό, pain, grief.

ἄλεισνός, η, ὅν (ἀλεῖτής, from ἀλέα, heat, esp. of the sun), warm.

ἄλειφω, ψω, anoint. hence (fig.), prepare (for a struggle).

ἄλεκτος, ον, (Neg. verbal of λέγω), unsaid.

ἄλεκτρων, όνος, ὁ, cock.

Ἄλεξανδρος, ου, ὁ, Alexander. (1) Also called Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy. (2) Alexander I., king of Macedonia, ab. B.C. 500—455, p. 86. (3) The Great, king of Macedonia, son of Philip II., lived B.C. 356—323. (4) Tyrant of Pherae, in Thessaly, B.C. 369—367. (5) The son of Aëropus, a Macedonian. p. 89.

ἄληθεια, ας, τή, truth.

ἄληθής, ές, true.

ἄληθινός, η, ὅν, true, real.

ἄλις, Adv., enough.

ἄλισκομαι, (rt. Φαλ), ἄλωσομαι, ἔάλωκα, 2. Aor. ἔάλων, Inf. ἄλωναι, Part. ἄλους, to be taken (captive): used as Pass. of αἴρεω.

## ἄλωπηξ.

ἀλκή, ης, τή, strength, courage, resistance.

Ἄλκηστις, ιδος, τή, Alcestis, wife of Admetus, king of Pheræ.

Ἄλκιβιάδης, ου, ὁ (orig. a patronymic, of Ἄλκιβιτος, fr. ἄλκη and βιτος, or fr. ἄλκη and βία), Alcibiades, son of Clinias, an Athenian celebrated for splendour, cleverness and insolence, lived B.C. 450—404.

Ἄλκμαλων, ονος, ὁ, a Greek hero, son of Amphiaraus.

Ἄλκμηνη, ης, τή, Alcmene, the mother of Hercules.

ἄλλα, but, surely; ἄλλα — γε, but in fact; ἄλλα καὶ, and besides; ἄλλα μήν, may but, at all events; ἄλλα γάρ, but yet, however; ἄλλ' οὐδὲ ὅλιγον, not ever so little. ἄλλασσω, ξω, 2 Aor. pass. τῇλλάγην, change, exchange.

ἄλλη (sc. ὁδω), another way; ἄλλους ἄλλη, in different directions.

ἄλληλων, (Nom. wanting), one another.

ἄλλεως, Adv. elsewhere.

ἄλλομαι, (= salio) ἄλοῦμαι, 1 Aor. τῇάμην 2 Aor. τῇάμην, leap.

ἄλλος, η, ο, another, other.

ἄλλοσε, Adv. to another place.

ἄλλοτε, at another time or place, ἄλλοτε ἄλλη, on all sides, at each moment. p. 91.

ἄλλοτρος, α, ον, with Gen., belonging to another, foreign.

ἄλλως, Adv., otherwise, especially, even.

ἄλογος, ον, irrational.

ἄλογιστος, ον (Neg. verbal of λογίζομαι), unreasoning, irrational, silly: lit. uncalculating.

ἄλοχος, ου, τή, (α, λέχος), wife.

ἄλσος, ους, τό, grove.

ἄλφιτον, ου, τό, barley-meal, barley-bread (gen. in Plural).

ἄλωπειον, ου, τό, young fox.

ἄλωπηξ, ονος, τή, fox.

## ἄλωσις.

ἄλωσις. εως, τι, capture, conquest. ἀμα, Adv. (fr. a root signifying one) at the same time; with Dat., together with; ἀμα τήμερα, at daybreak.

\*Αμαζονίς, ἴδος, and \*Αμαζών, ὄνος, τι, an Amazon; the queen of the Amazons p. 59.

ἀματήσις, ἔς, unlearned.

ἀμαρτάνω, ἡσομαι, ἡμάρτηκα, 2 Aor. ἡμαρτον, with Gen., miss (a mark), fail of, be disappointed of: err, sin.

ἀμάω, ἡσω, reasp: Midd. earn, win. ἀμβροσία, ας, τι, (i. e. immortal, or incorruptible food), ambrosia, the food of the gods.

ἀμετίβω, ψω, exchange. Midd. with Dat., return, respond to, answer; with Acc. of person, requite.

ἀμελέω, (ἀ, μελετ), ἡσω, be negligent; with Gen., neglect.

ἀμελητέος, ον, to be neglected.

ἀμηχανέω, ἡσω, be at a loss, at one's wit's end.

ἀμιλλάσομαι, ἡσομαι, compete, vie. ἀμνημονέω, (ἀ, μνήμων), ἡσω, be unmindful.

ἀμμα, τος, το (ἀπτω), fastening, knot, noose, Pl. hugging (the arms of an antagonist in wrestling).

ἀμοιβή, ἡς, τι, (ἀμετίβω), recompence.

\*Αμοργός, ου, τι, Amorgus, an island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Sporades.

ἀμορφος, ον (ἀ, μορφή), deformed, ugly, plain.

ἀμπελος, ου, τι, 1) vine; 2) vine-yard. p. 46.

\*Αμύντας, ου, ὁ, Amyntas, a Macedonian officer, p. 88: another p. 90.

ἀμύνω, υνω, ward off, defend, protect. Midd. defend oneself from, fight for (Dat.) against; or f. against ... for, with Acc. of enemy, νήπερ of the cause.

## ἀνά-γραπτος.

\*Αμφεῖον, ου, τό, Amphēum, the temple of Amphion at Thebes. ἀμφι, Prep. I. with Gen., on both sides, about, around. II. with Dat., about. III. with Acc., about (the time of).

\*Αμφιάραος, ου, ὁ, Amphiarāus, an Argive seer and hero, took part in the war of the "Seven against Thebes", and was swallowed up by the earth.

\*Αμφιδάμας, αντος, ὁ, Amphidāmas, son of Busiris.

ἀμφιζητέω, ἡσω, dispute, contend, τινι περι τινος.

ἀμφιζητήτος, ον, doubtful.

ἀμφίστομος, ον, with two mouths.

\*Αμφιτρύων, ανος, ὁ, Amphitryōn, king of Tiryns, and afterwards of Thebes, husband of Alcmene.

ἀμφοτέρος, α, ον, each of two: Pl. both: κατ' ἀμφοτέρους, on both sides.

ἄν, a particle used to mark the conclusion of a hypothetical proposition: not translated: after the relative is makes the sense more general.

ἀνά, Prep. with Acc., up, on, back: of time, through: causal, about.

ἀναβαίνω, go up.

ἀναβασίς, εως, τι, (ἀναβαίνω) lit. going up; expedition, procession.

ἀναβοάω, ἡσω, cry out.

ἀναγγέλλω, ελω, announce.

ἀναγγινώσκω, γνώσω, ξνωκα, 2 Aor. ξγνων, read (esp. aloud).

ἀναγκάζω, ἀσω, compel.

ἀναγκαῖος, α, ον, necessary, indispensable. τὰ ἀναγκαῖα, necessary business, p. 37.

ἀναγκη, ης, τι, necessity: Dat., of necessity, by compulsion.

ἀναγορεύω, εύσω, proclaim, call, name, surname.

ἀνά-γραπτος, ον, inscribed, recorded, p. 81 (referring to the Persian custom of recording in

## ἀνα-γράφω.

the royal archives the names of those who had done good service to the king: see Esther VI. 1, 2).

ἀνα-γράφω, inscribe, record.

ἀν-άγω, lead up, draw up. Pass. and Midd. put to sea; ἀνά (up) being used of motion seaward, κατά (down) landward.

ἀνα-δέω, tie up. Midd. attach to oneself: lit. take in tow.

ἀνα-δίδωμι, give, present, repay.

ἀνα-δύνω, ὑσω, 2 Aor. ἐδύν, bring up; Perf. and 2 Aor. Intr. rise up, rise (of the sun): Midd., rise up, spring up; draw back.

ἀνα-ζεύγνυμι, yoke or harness again; break up (an encampment).

ἀνα-ζητέω, seek, search out.

ἀνα-ζώνυμι, gird, gird up: Perf. Pass. Part. ἀνεζωσμένος, girt, be-girt.

ἀνά-ἱημα, ατος, τό, (ἀνατίἱημι), an offering dedicated to a god.

ἀν-ατρεσις, ἐως, ἥ, the taking up of a dead body for burial.

ἀν-ατρέω, ἐσω, take up, away, remove, kill: ἐσυτὸν ἀνελεῖν, to put himself to death. Midd. take up, gain, win.

ἀνα-καλέω, recal, summon.

ἀνα-κειματ, be deposited, hung up (as a map. p. 30).

ἀνακρίνω, examine (judicially).

ἀνα-λαμβάνω, take up, assume, put on, take with one, catch; εἰς τὸ μέσον, surround ('place between two fires').

ἀνα-μαστεύω, σω, pursue.

ἀνα-μένω, wait for.

ἀνα-μεστος, ον, filled, full.

ἀναμφιεβήτητος, ον, indubitable, unquestionable.

ἀνανεύω, σω, refuse (lit. shake the head).

\*Ἀναξιμένης, ους, ὁ (ἀναξ, μένος), Anaximenes of Lampsacus, an

## ἀναχώρησις.

historian and rhetorician, who flourished at the court of Alexander the Great, B. C. 334.

ἀνα-πελέω, σω, persuade, overpersuade.

ἀνα-πέμπω, send back, restore (from the dead, p. 67).

ἀναπέτομαι, fly up, fly away.

ἀνα-πλάσω, model, make (as a statue), represent.

ἀνάπλεος, ον (Att. εως, εων), full.

ἀν-άπτω, ψω, kindle.

ἀν-αρτάζω, snatch away, carry off.

ἀν-αρτάω, hang up: hang (by the neck).

ἀνα-βόωνυμι, Intr. recover (from an illness); lit. recover strength.

ἀνα-σκοπέω, look up, look back upon, look closely into.

ἀνάστασις, εως, ἥ, (lit. standing up again), departure, p. 84.

ἀνα-στέλλω, ελῶ, ἐστάλχα, 2 Aor. Pass. ἐστάλην, drive away, repulse; (of dress) tuck up. 2 Aor. Pass. gave up.

ἀνα-στρέφω, turn about, upside down. Midd. (= *versor*), dwell, conduct oneself (like the O. E. have one's *conversation*).

ἀνα-τείνω, stretch forth, lift up (e.g. the hands, a weapon &c.).

ἀνα-τέλλω, τελῶ, Trans. cause to spring up. Intr. rise, spring up.

ἀνα-τίἱημι, set up, dedicate. Midd. take up.

\*Ἀναυρος, ου, ὁ, the Anaurus, a river of Thessaly.

ἀνα-φαίνω, ανῶ, cause to appear; shew, demonstrate. Pass. appear, be found.

ἀνα-φέρω, bring up, deliver up, carry up, carry off, bring back, refer, p. 93. Pass. be borne up, mount up.

ἀνα-χωρέω, ἐσω, go back, move apart, p. 64.

ἀναχώρησις, εως, ἥ, return, retreat, refuge.

ἀνδραγανία.	ἀντι-τάσσω.
ἀνδραγανία, ας, ἡ (ἀνήρ, ἀγανός), virtue, valour, excellence.	of Cyrene, contemporary with Plato.
ἀνδραποδίζω, ἵσω, enslave, sell into slavery.	ἀνόητος, ον, foolish.
ἀνδραποδίσμος, οῦ, ὁ, enslaving.	ἀν-οικοδομέω, ἡσω, rebuild.
ἀνδράποδον, ου, τό, a slave.	Ἀνταῖος, ον, ὁ, Antaeus, son of Poseidon, and king of Libya, was conquered by Hercules.
ἀνδρεία, ας, ἡ, and ἀνδρία, ας, ἡ, courage, lit. manliness, fr. ἀνήρ, like <i>virtus</i> , fr. <i>vir</i> .	Ἀνταλκίδας, ον, ὁ (ἀντι-, ἀλκή), a Spartan, who negotiated the "peace of Antalcidas" between the Greeks and Persia, B.C. 387.
ἀνδρείος, α, ον, brave, courageous.	ἀντ-εῖπον, opposed (by speaking).
ἀνδρίας, ἄντος, ὁ (ἀνήρ), statue.	ἀντεπι-τίθημι, enjoin besides to do a thing in reply (e. g. send a letter, p. 81).
Ἀνδρομένης, ους, ὁ, Andromenes, a Macedonian, father of Amyntas.	ἀντ-ερωτάω, ἡσω, ask in reply.
ἀνδρών, ὄνος, ὁ, a man's room, the men's part of the house: Pl. the men's chambers.	ἀντ-έχω, hold out, endure.
ἀν-εγείρω, wake up; raise (the dead).	ἀντι-, Prep. with Gen., instead of, in return for, for: lit. over against, opposite to.
ἀν-ειμι, go up.	Ἀντιγενέδας, ον, ὁ (Patron. fr. Ἀντιγένης), Antigenidas, a celebrated Theban flute-player in the time of Epaminondas.
ἀνεπλήντος, ον, Adv. ὡς, unattacked by censure, unblameable.	ἀντι-γράφω, ψω, write back, answer, reply (to a letter): ἀντεγράπτο τάδε, the reply was as follows, p. 81.
ἀνεπιτρέπετως, Adv. (lit. without care or practice), without affection.	ἀντι-διδωμι, give in exchange.
ἄνευ, Adv. and Prep. with Gen., without, without authority (or commission) from, p. 80.	ἀντι-λέγω, ξω, contradict.
ἀν-ευρίσκω, find out, discover.	ἀντιος, α, ον, (Adv. ἀντίον and ἀντία), opposite.
ἀν-έχω, hold up, stop. M. endure.	Ἀντίοχος, ον, ὁ, Antiochus, 1) An Athenian pilot, a friend of Alcibiades. 2. The name of most of the Greek kings of Syria.
ἀνεψιός, οῦ, ὁ, cousin.	Ἀντίπατρος, ον, ὁ, (i. e. equal to his father), Antipater, regent of Macedonia under and after Alexander the Great, died B.C. 319.
ἀνήκεστος, ον, (Neg. verbal of ακέσματ, heal), irremediable.	Ἀντισθένης, ους. ὁ, Antisthenes, of Athens, a disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cynic school of philosophy; lived about B.C. 450—380.
ἀνήκω, ξω, reach, attain.	ἀντι-τάσσω, array against.
ἀνήλιος, ον, sunless.	
ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ, man: often omitted in translation, as ἀνήρ φίλος, a friend.	
Ἀνθεμιών, ὄνος, ὁ, Anthemion, the father of Anytus.	
ἄνθος, ους, τό, (1) bloom: (2) adornment.	
ἄνθρωπος, ου, ὁ, man: Pl. people.	
ἀν-έημι, remit, relax, neglect.	
ἀν-ίπταμαι (redupl. fr. πετ), fly up.	
ἀν-ίστημι, Trans. set up, cause to rise up, restore. Intr. stand up, rise up.	
Ἀννικερίς, Anniceris, a philosopher	

ἀντι-τίθημι.	ἀπειδέω.
ἀντι-τίθημι, set over against; give as a compensation for (with Dat.).	ἀπειδέω, ήσω, be disobedient to, disobey (Dat. of person).
ἀντι-φημί, reply.	ἀπειλέω, ήσω, threaten (with Dat. of person).
ἀντι-φιλοτιμέομαι, vie with another (in honour, or liberality).	ἄπ-ειμι (εἰναι), be absent.
ἄντρον, ου, τό, cave.	ἄπ-ειμι, (ίεναι), go away.
Ἄνυτος, ου, δ, Anýtus, an Athenian, the son of Anthemion, and the accuser of Socrates.	ἄπειρος, ον, without experience of.
ἀνύω and ἀνύτω, ήσω, 1 Aor. Pass.	Ἀπέλλης, ου, δ, Apelles, the most celebrated Greek painter, lived under Alexander the Great.
τήνυστην, perform, accomplish.	ἀπεμ-πολέω, ήσω, sell to another: Fut. Part. intending to sell him (for a slave), p. 57.
ἄνω, Adv. above, upwards, up the country, inland, opp. to κάτω.	ἀπ-έρχομαι, go away, depart.
ἀνωτέρω not so close, p. 41.	ἀπ-εχόνομαι, be hated by, obnoxious to.
ἄξιος, α, ον, with Gen., worthy, worth.	ἀπέχεια, ας, τι, hatred, enmity, grudge.
ἄξιος, ος. (with Gen. of thing)	ἀπ-έχω, Trans. hold back. Intr. be distant. Midd. with Gen., refrain, abstain from, retire.
deem worthy of, condemn to, deign, desire (a person to do a thing), claim, demand, expect, dare.	ἀπίγνη, ης, τη, cart, carriage.
ἀξίωμα, ατος, τό, esteem, honour, renown.	ἀπιστέω, ήσω, mistrust, distrust.
ἀοικητος, ον, uninhabitable.	ἀπιστος, ον (Neg. verbal of πεισομαι), untrustworthy.
ἀπ-αγγέλλω, announce, report, repeat.	ἀπλετος, ον, unapproachable, out of reach.
ἀπ-άγω, lead away, carry off (as a captive). Intr. go away.	ἀπλησία, ας, τη, insatiability.
ἀπαίδευτος, ον, uneducated.	ἀπληστος, ον, (Neg. verbal of πίμπλημι) with Gen., insatiable.
ἄπαις, δος, δ, τη, childless.	ἀπό, Prep. with Gen., from (of motion), off, taken from.
ἀπ-αιτέω. ήσω, ask back, demand the restitution of.	ἀπο-βάλλω, throw away, lose.
ἀπαλλαγή, ής, τη, removal, release, deliverance.	ἀποβίωσις, εως, τη, decease.
ἀπ-αλλάσσω, ξω. (ἀπό, ἄλλος), 2 Aor. Pass. ἀπτλλάγην. change, leave off, remove, deliver, release (with Gen.), dismiss, relieve (a predecessor in office). Pass. with Gen., be freed from, depart; be at a loss, p. 81.	ἀπο-γεύομαι, have a taste of.
ἀπ-αντάω, ήσω, meet, arrive.	ἀπο-γιγνώσκω, give up (the expectation of).
ἀπαξ, Adv., once, at once, once for all.	ἀπόγονος, ου, δ, descendant.
ἄπας, ασα, αν, the whole. Pl. all (collectively).	ἀπο-δείκνυμι, (ἀπο-δεικνύω), ξω, display, exhibit, elect, appoint.
ἀπειδεια, ας τη, disobedience.	ἀπο-δειλιάω, ήσω, play the coward before.
	ἀπο-δέχομαι, receive (with favour), accept.
	ἀπο-διδράσκω, δράσομαι, 2 Aor.
	ἀπέδρην, run away, escape from (with Acc.)
	ἀπο-δίδωμι, give back, restore,

<p><b>ἀποθεν.</b></p> <p>render (accounts), pay, χάριν, be grateful, return a kindness.</p> <p>ἀποθεν and ἀπωθεν, Adv. from a distance. Lat. <i>eminus</i>.</p> <p>ἀποθερίζω, ἵσω, cut off.</p> <p>ἀποθησαυρίζω, ἵσω, lay up in store, treasure up.</p> <p>ἀποθνήσκω, die, 2 Aor. be killed, die: οἱ ἀποθανόντες, the dead.</p> <p>ἀποχλείω, σω, shut up.</p> <p>ἀποεικοδομέω, ἡσω, build up.</p> <p>ἀποκατέστημι, restore.</p> <p>ἀποκαλέω, 1) call back: 2) call (by a name).</p> <p>ἀποκομιδή, ἡσι, η, return.</p> <p>ἀποκομίζω, ἵσω, carry off.</p> <p>ἀποκόπτω, cut off: Pass. with Acc., have (e. g. his hands) cut off, p. 75.</p> <p>ἀποκρινομαι, οῦμαι, answer.</p> <p>ἀποκρουω, σω, repulse (lit. dash away).</p> <p>ἀποκρύπτω, hide, hide away. Midd. keep secret.</p> <p>ἀποκτείνω, ενώ, 1 Aor. ἀπέκτεινα, Perf. ἀπέκτονα, 2 Aor. ἀπέκτανον, kill. Pass. fall (in battle).</p> <p>ἀπολαμβάνω, take, take away, shut up.</p> <p>ἀπολαύω, σω, with Gen., enjoy, derive benefit from.</p> <p>ἀπολείπω, ψω, leave, leave behind, abandon, depart from. Pass. be left (e. g. an orphan, p. 14), be at a loss, p. 35.</p> <p>ἀπόσλλωμι, δέσσω, 1 Aor. δλεσσα, Perf. ἀπολώλεχα, 2 Aor. Midd. ἀποδέμην, destroy, lose. Intr. and Midd. perish, be lost. Opt. as a execration, ἀπολοῖσθε, May you perish!</p> <p>*Ἀπόλλων, ανος, δ, Apollo, a Greek god, son of Zeus and Latona.</p> <p>*Ἀπολλώνιος, ου, δ, Apollonius of Rhodes, wrote a poem on the Argonautic voyage, B. C. 200.</p> <p>ἀπολογέομαι, ήσομαι (ἀπό, λέγω,</p>	<p><b>ἀποτειχίζω.</b></p> <p>lit. speak off), defend, make one's defence (on a trial).</p> <p>ἀπολογία, ας, η, excuse, defence.</p> <p>ἀπολογύρωμαι, οῦμαι, lament, bewail.</p> <p>ἀπολύω, set free, release, rescue, deliver, acquit.</p> <p>ἀπομάχομαι, defend: lit. fight from (a wall).</p> <p>ἀπομνησκω, remind: Midd. remember: χάριν be grateful, make a recompense (like 'remember' a person).</p> <p>ἀπονέμω, (with Dat. of person), distribute, assign.</p> <p>ἀποπέμπω, ψω, send away, conduct.</p> <p>ἀποπίπτω, fall off, fall away.</p> <p>ἀποπλανόμαι, ησομαι, wander away from.</p> <p>ἀποπληκτος, ον (lit. stricken), senseless.</p> <p>ἀποπνέω, expire.</p> <p>ἀποπνίγω, ξοῦμαι, choke, stifle. Pass. be choked, be drowned.</p> <p>ἀπορέω, ησω, be at a loss, be in want of (with Gen.).</p> <p>ἀπορία, ας, η, want, failure.</p> <p>ἀπόρος, ον, (α, πόρος), in want.</p> <p>ἀπόρθητος, ον, 1) not to be spoken, secret, forbidden; 2) unfit to be spoken, abusive (language).</p> <p>ἀποσαλεύω, σω (nautical), keep out at sea, stand off and on.</p> <p>ἀποστάς, 1 Aor. Part. of ἀφίστημι.</p> <p>ἀπόστασις, εως, η, revolt.</p> <p>ἀποστέλλω, bring back a message, send forth (as an envoy or messenger); send (as a present); δόξαν ἀπέστειλε τῷ Πέρσῃ προσκυνήσεως, made the Persian believe that he had adored him (lit. conveyed to the P. the appearance of worship), p. 32.</p> <p>ἀποστέρεω, deprive.</p> <p>ἀποτελέω, accomplish, make, form.</p> <p>ἀποτειχίζω, wall round.</p>
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ἀπο-τίθημι.	Ἄρκας.
ἀπο, τίθημι, put off, lay down; abdicate (with ἀρχήν); devote. Midd. lay up, deposit.	ἀρέσκω, ἀρέσω, please: Midd. with Dat., be pleased at.
ἀπο-τυγχάνω, and ἀπο-τυχέω, with Gen., fail to win.	ἀρετή, ἡς, ἡ, virtue, valour, excellence: as a proper name, p. 3.
ἀπο-φαίνω, show, display, reveal, regard (as an example), p. 35.	Ἀρίβαζος, οὐ, ὁ, Aribazus.
Midd. declare, explain, shew oneself, vaunt oneself (= vulg. shew off).	ἀριτμητικός, ἡ, ὁν, skilled in numbers. Subst. an accountant.
ἀπο-φέρω, carry away.	Ἀριμένης, οὐς, ὁ, Arimēnes, a Persian prince, brother of Xerxes.
ἀπόφαγμα, ατος, τό, judgment, decision (lit. utterance).	Ἀρισταῖος, οὐ, ὁ, Aristaeus, son of Apollo and Cyrene, and father of Actaeon, and after death a patron deity of agriculture and especially of bee-keepers.
ἀπο-χωρέω, with Gen., retire.	ἀριστάω, ησω, to breakfast.
ἀπο-ψύχω, ξω (lit. leave off breathing), expire.	Ἀριστεῖδης, οὐ, ὁ, Aristides, the great Athenian statesman, and rival of Themistocles, fl. about B.C. 490—470.
ἀπραχτος, ον, (neg. verbal of πράσσω), without accomplishing (one's purpose), unsuccessful.	ἀριστεῖον, ου, τό, and Pl., the prize of valour.
ἀπρέπεια, ας, ἡ, unseemliness.	ἀριστερός, ἀ, ὁν, left; lit. the better, as a euphemism: ἀριστερά (sc. χειρ), the left hand.
ἀπτερος, ον, without wings.	ἀριστευς, εως, ὁ, chieftain.
ἀπτω, ψω, Midd. lay hold of, touch, fasten on; take up, assume.	ἀριστεύω (ἀριστος), with Gen., excel, be distinguished, bear the palm (lit. be best).
ἀπ-ωθέω, (lit. push back) drive away, repulse. 1 Aor. Midd.	Ἀρίστιππος, οὐ, ὁ, Aristippus, of Cyrene, a disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic school of philosophy, fl. B.C. 370.
Att. ἀπεωσάμην, p. 93.	ἀριστον, ου, τό, breakfast.
*Ἀρβηλα, ον, τα, Arbela, a city of Assyria, 50 miles from which Alexander finally defeated Darius, B.C. 331.	ἀριστοποιουμαι, breakfast.
*Ἀργειος, α, ον, Argive, i. e. of Argos: Subst. an Argive.	ἀριστος, η, ον, best; Sup. of ἀγαθός. Adv. ἀριστα, in the best way.
*Ἀργιλιος, α, ον, of Argilius, a city of Thrace.	*Ἀριστοτέλης, ους, ὁ, Aristotle, of Stagira, in Macedonia, the great philosopher, preceptor of Alexander the Great, and founder of the Peripatetic sect, lived B.C. 384—322.
*Ἀργοναυτης ου, ὁ, an Argonaut; lit. a sailor in the Argo.	*Ἀριστων, ονος, ὁ, Ariston, the father of Plato.
ἀργός, ον, (contr. fr. ἀεργός), untilled, barren.	*Ἀρκαδία, ας, τη, Arcadia, the central district of Peloponnesus.
*Ἀργος, ου, ὁ, Argus, son of Phrixus, builder of the ship Argo.	*Ἀρκάς, ἀδος, ὁ, an Arcadian.
*Ἀργος, ους, τό, Argos, a chief city of the Peloponnesus.	
ἀργύρεος, α, ον, silver, i. e. made of silver (ἀργυρος).	
ἀργύριον, ου, το, silver money.	
*Ἀργώ, ους, ὁ (ἀργός, swift), the Argo, in mythology, the first ship built by Greeks.	

<b>ἀρχέω.</b>	<b>ἀσχημος.</b>
ἀρχέω, ἔσω, suffice. Imp. ἀρχεῖ, it suffices (with Dat.); Midd. with Dat., be content with.	ἀρχεῖα, ων, τά, (prop. Neut. Pl. of ἀρχεῖος, fr. ἀρχή), magistrates.
ἀρχος, ου, ἐ, τή, a bear: in astronomy, the Great Bear; hence, the North.	Ἄρχελαος, ευ, ὁ, (ruler of the people), Archeláus, King of Macedonia, B. C. 413—399.
ἄρμα, ατος, τό, chariot.	ἀρχή, τή, τή, 1) beginning, origin; 2) rule, government, empire.
ἄρματοροχία, ας, τή, wheel-track.	Pl. αἱ ἀρχαὶ, the authorities.
ἀρμόδιος, 3 and 2, fitting, suitable.	ἀρχηγός, οῦ, ὁ (ἄρχω, ἄγω, lit. chief or first leader), leader, author, founder.
Ἄρμόδιος, ου, ὁ, Harmodius. 1. An Athenian, celebrated, with Aristogiton, for the tyrannicide of Hipparchus, B. C. 514. 2. A descendant of the above, p 4.	Ἄρχιδαμος (ἄρχω, δᾶμος, Dor. — δῆμος), Kings of Sparta: 1) the most famous was Archidamus II (B.C. 469—427), who began the Peloponnesian War. 2) Archidamus III, son of Agesilaus, reigned B. C. 361—338.
ἄρμοζω and ἀρμόττω, ἔσω, fit together, fit, suit.	ἄρχω, ξω, with Gen., be first, lead, rule. ὁ ἄρχων, the ruler or leader. Midd. begin (ἄρχεται ἀπό, begin with). Pass. Part. οἱ ἀρχόμενοι, subjects.
ἄρμονία, ας, τή, harmony, music.	Ἄστα, ας, τή, Asia. 1) The continent: originally, the W. part of Asia Minor. 2) A nymph, mother of Prometheus.
ἄρνεομαι, οῦσομαι, deny.	Ἄσιανός, τή, ὁν, Asiatic.
ἄρνιον, ου, τό, lamb.	ἀσκέω, τήσω, Intr. and Trans., practise, train, be devoted to.
ἄρνος, ι, α. Gen. Dat. Acc. (from rt. αρν) ram; Nom. ἄμνος, late ἄρνος.	Ἄσκληπιός, οῦ, ὁ, Aesculapius, the god of medicine, son of Apollo and Coronis.
ἄρπαγη, τής, τή, rape, plunder, robbery.	ἀσπαίρω, αρώ, pant, gasp, writhe.
ἄρπαγω, ξω, 1) snatch, seize; 2) rob, plunder.	ἀστίς, ιδος, τή, shield.
ἄρπαξ, αγος, ὁ, τή, (= rapax; rt. ἄρπαγ = rapax), rapacious.	ἀστήρ, ἔρος, ο, star.
Ἄρπαιαι (snatchers or spoilers), the Harpies, winged monsters.	ἀστός, ου, ο, citizen, fellow-citizen.
ἄρρωστέω, τήσω, be weak, sick, ill.	ἀστράπτω. τήσω, lighten.
ἄρρωστος, ον, (Neg. verbal of ρώνυμον), weak, invalid, feeble.	ἀστραπή, τής, τή, and Pl., lightning.
Ἄρταβαζος, ου, ὁ, Artabāzus, a noble Persian.	ἄστρον, ου, τό, star.
Ἄρταξερξης, ου, ο, Artaxerxes, kings of Persia. 1) ὁ Μαχρόχειρ, Longimānus (the long handed), B. C. 465—424. 2) ὁ Μνήμων, Mnemon (with the good memory), B. C. 405—362. 3) ὁ Ὀχος, Ochus, B. C. 362—338.	ἄστυ, εος, τό, city.
*Ἄρτεμις, ιδος, τή. Artemis, Diana, goddess of hunting, &c.	ἀσφάλεια, ας, τή, safety, safe course.
ἄρτος, ου, ὁ, bread (made of wheat), a loaf.	ἀσφαλής, ἔς (ἀ, and σφάλλω, make to fall), safe, secure.
ἄρυνθ, ούσω, draw water.	ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ, in safety.
ἀρχαῖος, α, ον, ancient.	ἀσφαλώς, safely, securely.
	ἀσχημονέω, τήσω, to be unseemly.
	ἀσχημος, ον, unseemly.

## ἀσχολία.

ἀσχολία, ας, τή, want of leisure, pressing affairs.

ἄταχτος, ον, without order (lit. not in battle array). Adv. — ως.

ἄτεκνος, ον, childless.

ἄτε, neut. Pl. of ὅστε, used as Adv., especially as.

ἀτιμία, ας, τή, disgrace.

ἀτιμος, ον, without honour, disgraced.

ἄτοπος, ον, absurd, impertinent.

ἄτρεπτος, ον, unmoved (by fear).

ἄτρωτος, ον, (neg. verbal of τιτρώσκω), invulnerable.

\*Ἀττικός, τή, ón, Attic, i. e. of Athens: Subst. an Athenian: τή 'Αττική (sc. γῆ), Attica.

\*Ἄτυς, υος, ἄ. Atys, the younger son of Croesus, king of Lydia.

ἀτύφως, Adv. without pride.

ἀτυχέω, ήσω, (ἀτυχῆς), be unlucky or unfortunate. Trans. fail in, fail to obtain (τι ἔχ τινος).

ἀτυχία, ας, τή, misfortune.

αὖ, Adv. again.

Αὐγέας, ου, ὁ, (poët. Αὔγειας), Augeas, a mythical king of Elis.

αὖταις, Adv. again.

αὐλέω (αὐλός), ήσω, play the flute.

αὐλητής, ου, ὁ, flute-player.

αὐλός, ου, ὁ, pipe, flute: also in Plur., for the double-flute commonly used by the ancients.

αὐξάνω and αὔξω (=*augeo*), αὔξησω, 1 Aor. ηὔξησα, Perf. Pass. ηὔξημαι, increase (trans.)

M. and P. grow, increase (intr.).

ἄϋπνος, ον, sleepless.

αὔριον, Adv., to-morrow.

αὐτάρκεια, ας, τή, contentment.

αὐτάρχης, ες, self sufficing, content.

αὐτήκοος, ον, hearing with one's own ears.

αὐτίκα, Adv., immediately.

αὐτόνι and αὐτοῦ, Adv., there, on the spot.

## ἀφ-ίστημι.

αὐτόματος, ον (αὐτός, and rt. μα, move), Adv. — ως, of one's own accord, spontaneously.

Αύτονός, ης, τή, Autonöö, a Theban princess, daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, and wife of Aristaeus.

αὐτόπυρος, ον, wholly of wheat.

αὐτός, η, ὁ, Pronoun, properly emphatic (=*ipse*, Lat.). 1) In Nom. self, alone or with Art. and Noun. αὐτός ὁ ἀνήρ, or ὁ αὐτός ἀνήρ, the man himself; 2) same, following the Art. ὁ αὐτός ἀνήρ, the same man; 3) in the oblique cases, a simple Determinative (=*is*, Lat.) he, she, it. Dat. followed by Subst., and all, e. g. αὐτῇ κνίσσῃ, fat and all.

αὐτοσχεδιάζω, do off hand.

αὐτόχθων, ονος, ὁ, τή, an Autochthon, indigenous, lit. sprung from the earth itself.

αὐγμός, ου, ὁ, drought.

ἀφ = ἀπό before an aspirate.

ἀφ-αιρέω, take away, abolish.

ἀφ-άλλομαι, ἀλοῦμαι, leap off. 2 Aor. Inf. ἀφαλέσσω.

ἀφανής, ἐς (ἀ, φανώ), obscure, inconsiderable, unseen, private; ἐξ ἀφανοῦς, from an unseen position, unobserved.

ἀφανίζω, ἴσω (ἀφανής), do away with, get rid of, destroy: lit. make to vanish.

ἀφανρός, ὁν, weak, feeble.

ἀφειδως, unspareingly.

ἀφείγην, 1 Aor. Pass. of ἀφίημι.

ἀφελῶς, Adv. simply, moderately.

ἀφωνος, ον, (lit. ungrudging), ab-

undant.

ἀφώνως, abundantly, freely.

ἀφ-ήμι, let go, dismiss, set free, send forth.

ἀφικνέομαι, (rt. ει), ἐξομαι, ἔγμαι, 2 Aor. ικόμην, arrive, come, be brought.

ἀφ-ίστημι, Trans. remove, cause to

ἀφλαστον.	βασιλικός.
revolt. Intr. fall away, rebel, leave, separate one'self from, refrain from, abstain from, desist: 2 Aor. Inf. ἀποστῆναι, to abdicate, p. 16: Perf. be distant from.	βάθος, ους, τό, depth.
ἀφλαστον, ου, τό, (Lat. <i>aplustre</i> ), an ornament at the stern of a ship. (See Dict. of Antiq.)	βαθύς, εία, ύ, deep.
ἀφνω, Adv., suddenly.	βαίνω (rt. βα, βη), βήσομαι, βέβηκα, 2 Aor. ξέβην, walk, ascend.
ἀφορία, ας, ή, dearth, famine.	βαχτηρία, ας, ή, (βαίνω), staff, walking stick.
ἀφ-ορίζω, mark out, assign.	Βάκτρα, αν, τά, Bactra, the capital of Bactria.
ἀφορμή, ής, ή, rallying point, head quarters, (lit. a place from which to begin a movement).	Βακτριανή (sc. χώρα), Bactria, a province of the Persian empire, in Central Asia.
ἀφορος, ον, (ἀ, φέρω), unfruitful.	βαχχεύω, σω. Trans. intoxicate, inspire with religious frenzy. Intr. be a Bacchanal, revel, be frenzied.
Ἀφροδίτη, ης, ή, Aphrodite, Venus.	Βαχχή, ής, ή, a Bacchanté, or female Bacchanal.
ἀφυής, ἐς, (lit. not blessed by nature) unskilful. Adv. ἀφυώς, clumsily.	Βαχχός, ου, ὁ, a Bacchanal, or companion of Dionysus.
Ἀχαιός, Achæan: οἱ Αχαιοί, the Greeks (in Homer; since the Achæans then held the supremacy).	βάλλω, βαλῶ, βέβηληκα, 2 Aor. ξβαλόν, throw, cast, pelt.
ἀχριστέω, ήσω, disoblige, refuse a favour, be ungrateful.	βαρβαρίζω, ἵσω, commit a barbarism (in speech).
Ἀχερουσία λίμνη, ή, the Acherusian lake. 1) on the W. coast of Epirus: 2) in hell: named from the river Acheron.	βαρβαρικός, ή, ὁν and βάρβαρος, ον, barbarian, i. e. speaking another language, a name applied to non-hellenic peoples, especially Asiatics.
ἀχέωμαι, ήσομαι, 1 Aor. ηχέσθην, be vexed, grieve.	βάρος, ους, τό, weight, load, burthen.
Ἀχιλλεύς, ἔως, ὁ, Achilles, son of Peleus and Thetis, the great hero of the Trojan war and of the Iliad.	βαρεώς, εία, ύ, heavy, burthensome. Adv. βαρέως, severely; βαρέως φέρειν, to be distressed.
ἀχρειος, 2 and 3, and	βαρύτης, ητος, ή, heaviness, weight, oppression.
ἀχρηστος, ον, useless.	βασανίζω, ἵσω, torture.
ἀχρι, up to, until.	βασιλεά, ας, ή, (Fem. form of βασιλεύς), queen.
Ἀψυτος, ου, ὁ, Absyrtus, brother of Medea.	βασιλεῖα, ας, ή, (Fem. Sing. of βασιλειος, sc. ἀρχή), kingdom, royal power.
B.	βασιλεῖα, αν, τά, (Neut. Pl. of βασιλειος, sc. δώματα), palace.
Βαβυλών, ωνος, ή, Babylon.	βασιλεος, α, ον, royal, kingly.
Βαβυλώνιος, α, ον, Babylonian.	βασιλέυς, ἔως, ὁ, king. (Stem βασιλεF).
βαδίζω, ἵσω (rt. βα in βαίνω), go, walk, march.	βασιλικός, ή, ὁν, royal, kingly:

βασιλικῶς.	βραχύς.
queenly p. 49. τὸ βασιλικόν (sc. ταμεῖον) the king's treasury.	Pass. βέβλαμμαι, 2 Aor. Pass. ἔβλαβην, injure, ill-treat. Pass. suffer injury or loss.
βασιλικῶς, Adv. royally.	βλέμμα, ατος, τό, look, countenance.
βασιλεύω, σω, with Gen., be king, reign over, come to the throne; be lord of. ἐ βασιλεύων. the king.	βλέπω, ψω, see, look.
βασιλεύω, ἄσω, bear, carry, take up.	βοάω, ἡσω, shout, cry out.
βάτος, ου, ἥ, bramble.	βοή, ἥς, ἥ, battle-cry, cry, shout, noise.
βέβαιος, 3 and 2, strong, firm, sure, steadfast.	βοήθεια, ας, ἥ, help, aid.
βεβαιῶς, Adv., safely, surely, confidently.	βοηθέω, ἡσω, with Dat., come to the help of, defend.
βέλος, ους, τό (βάλλω) dart, missile.	βοηθός, ὁν (βοή), auxiliary: β. αὐτοῖς, to help them, p. 4.
βελτίων, βέλτιστος, used as Comp. and Sup. of ἀγαθός, better, best; properly in war (rt. same as in βέλος). ὁ βέλτιστε, good sir! my friend!	βοιωταρχέω, ἡσω, be a Boeotarch; the name of the chief magistrates of Thebes.
Βέλος, ου, ὁ, Belus, a mythical king of Egypt.	Βοιωτία, ας, ἥ, Boeotia, a district of N. Greece, NW. of Attica.
βῆμα, ατος, τό, a step: the <i>Bema</i> , or platform whence the orators at Athens addressed the assembly, like the Roman <i>rostra</i> .	Βορέας, ου, ὁ, Boréas, the god of the N. or NNW. wind, son of Astraeus and Eos (Aurora), and father of Cleopatra, the wife of Phineas.
βία, ας, ἥ, force, violence.	Βουκολέω, ἡσω, be a herdsman, tend cattle.
βιάζω, force, constrain. Midd. carry a thing by force, try: μὴ πλεῖν βιάζεσθαι, not to try and force a passage.	Βουκόλος, ου, ὁ, herdsman: lit. tender of oxen.
βιβλίον, ου, τό, book.	Βούλευμα, ατος, τό, plan, contrivance.
βιβρώσκω (redupl. fr. rt. βορ or βρο), βρώσομαι, βέβρωκα, 2 Aor. ἔβρων, eat, devour, feed upon.	Βούλευω, σω (βουλή), with Dat., advise. Midd. consult, consider, discuss, decide, resolve on.
βίος, ου, ὁ, life, mode of life.	Βούλή, ἥς, ἥ, 1) counsel: 2) council, an assembly.
βιοτεύω, live, pass one's life, regulate one's life.	Βούλησις, εως, ἥ, will, wish, purpose.
Βίτων, ωνος, ἐ, Biton, an Argive, brother of Cleobis: see p. 7.	Βούλομαι, ἡσομαι, βεβούλημαι, wish, please, will.
Βίων, ωνος, ὁ, Bion, of Borysthenes, on the Black Sea, a Cyrenaic philosopher, noted for his witty sayings, fl. about B. C. 250.	Βοῦς, βόος, ὁ, and ἥ, (rt. βοF: = βος, bovis), ox, cow: αἱ θηλεῖαι βόες, the cows.
βλασπτος, η, ον, injurious.	Βούστρις, ιδός, ὁ, Busiris, son of Poseidon, a king of Egypt, killed by Hercules.
βλάπτω, (rt. βλαβ), ψομαι, Perf.	βραχύς, εῖα, ύ, short, brief, slight. Neut. Pl. βραχέα, small portions.

<p>βραχύτης.      βραχύτης, ητος, τή, shortness, brevity, quickness.      βριαρός, ἄ, ὁ, strong.      βρέφος, ους, τό, babe.      βροντάω, ήσω, thunder.      βροντή, ής, τή, thunder.      βροτός, η, ὁν, mortal.      βρόμα, ατος (βιβρώσκω), τό, food.      Βυζάντιον, ου, τό, Byzantium, a Greek colony on the Bosphorus, aft. Constantinople.      Βυζάντιος, ου, δ, Byzantine.      βυθός, ου, δ, abyss, the deep; κατά βυθῶν, down into the depths (of the sea), p. 56.      βύρσα, ης, τή, hide.      βωμός, ου, δ, altar.</p>	<p>γλωσσαλγία.      γέρων, οντος, δ, old man.      γεύω, σομαι, give to taste: Midd. taste, enjoy.      γέφυρα, ας, τή, bridge.      γεφύριον, ου, τό (dim. of the above) bridge.      γεωργία, ας, τή, husbandry, tillage, cultivation. τῆς αὐτοῦ γ., of his own growing, p. 34.      γεωργός, ου, δ (γῆ and rt. ἔργη) husbandman.      γῆ, γῆς, τή, the Earth, earth, land.      γηράσκω, ἀσω, Aor. Infin. γηράσαι (later γηράσσαι), Perf. Act. γεγήρακα, grow old.      Γηρύονης, ου, δ, Geryones or Geryon, mythical king of Erytheia in the extreme West.      γίγας, αντος, δ, giant.      γίγνομαι (redupl. fr. rt. γεν), γεννήσομαι, 2 Aor. ἐγενόμην, 1 Perf. γεγένημαι, 2 Perf. γέγονα, become, be, happen, take place, be found, appear, arise. τῆς μάχης γενομένης, the battle having been fought, p. 12. γενόμενος, shown, proved, obtained. τὸ γεγονός, what had happened. 1 Aor. ἐγεινάμην (trans.), begat: οἱ γεινάμενοι, parents.</p>
<p>Γ.      γάλα, ακτος, τό, milk.      γαλαξία, ας, τή (γάλα), the Galaxy or Milky Way.      γαμβρός, ου, δ, (= γαμερός, sc. υἱός, fr. γαμέω) son-in-law.      γαμέω, ὁ, (ήσω, late), 1 Aor. ἔγημα, marry.      γάμος, ου, δ, marriage, wedding.      γάρ, Conj. for.      γαστήρ, τρός, τή, belly.      Γανυμήδης, ους, δ, Ganymede, son of Laomedon, carried off by Jove.      γε, (enclitic), at least, indeed; yes! (= quidem).      γείτων, ονος, δ, neighbour.      γελάω, ἀσω, laugh.      Γέλων, ανος, δ, Gelon, tyrant of Agrigentum in Sicily.      γέλως, ωτος, δ, laughter.      γέμω (Pres. and Imperf. only) with Gen., be filled, laden.      γενεά, ἀς, τή, birth, race.      γενετήτης, ου, Adj. bearded.      γεννάω, ήσω, 1. Aor. ἐγέννησα and ἐγεινάμην (direct fr. rt. γεν), beget, give birth to.      γένος, ους, τό, birth, race, family.</p>	<p>γιγνώσκω or γινώσκω, γνώσομαι, ἐγνωκα, 2 Aor. ἐγνων (redupl. fr. rt. ΓΝΟ — know), discover: Imperf. Tenses, be discovering, perceive, think: Perf. and Aor. know; counsel, resolve: 2 Aor. Part. γνοῦς, being informed. Perf. Pass. Part. τὰ ἐγνωσμένα, resolutions taken.      γλαυκῶπις, ιδος, τή, bright-eyed, with fierce eyes (others, with light blue eyes, like an owl γλαυξ), an epithet of Athena.      γλυκύς, εῖς, ύ, sweet, pleasant.      γλυκύτης, ητος, τή, sweetness.      γλώσσα, ης, τή, tongue, speech.      γλωσσαλγία, ας, τή, loquacity.</p>
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γναφεῖον.	δεδίττοματ
γναφεῖον, ου, τό, fulling-mill.	
γνώμη, ης, ἡ, (γνωμώσκω), opinion, resolution, spirit, intention, advice, deliberation. γνώμην ποι-οῦματ, I propose; γνώμη, pur- posely.	δαιμόνιος, α, ον, lit. divine, in- spired by a god; strange, re- markable, excessive; τὰ δαιμό- νια, divine knowledge.
γνώμων, ονος, δ, ἡ, knowing, aware of.	δαιμων, ονος, δ, ἡ, (δαιώ, divide), divinity, daemon (a tutelar spi- rit assigned to each man).
γνώριμος, η, ον, (rt. γνω: the <i>r</i> ap- pears also in Lat. <i>gnarus</i> ), well- known, distinguished. Subst. ac- quaintance, familiar friend or companion.	δάκνω, δήξομαι, δέδηχα, 2 Αορ. δάκχον, bite.
Γόγγυλος, ου, δ, Gongylus, of Ere- tria, was an agent in the trea- son of Pausanias, p. 80.	δάκρυον, ου, τό, a tear.
γονεύς, ἔως, δ, father, Pl. parents.	δάκρύω, weep.
γόνον, γόνατος, τό, knee.	δάκτυλος, ου, δ, a ring.
Γορδίξ, ου, δ, Gordias, a king of Phrygia, whence, the 'Gor- dian knot'.	δάκτυλος, ου, δ, a finger.
γοῦν, (γε οὐν), at least: an infe- rential particle.	Δανάΐς, ίδος, ἡ, a Danaid. Pl. οι Δαναΐδες, the Danaids, daughters of Danaus.
γράμμα, ατος, τό, a letter (of the alphabet). Pl. letters, writing, a letter (= <i>litterae</i> ).	Δανάος, οῦ, δ, Danāus, son of Be- lus, king of Egypt, fled with his 50 daughters to Argos.
Γράνικος, ου, δ, the Granicus, a small river of Mysia, where Alexander first defeated the Per- sians, B. C. 334.	δανείζω, σω, put out on loan, lend.
γραῦς, γρούς, ἡ, old woman.	Midd. borrow, ask a loan.
γραφή, ἡς, ἡ, a writing, letter, indictment.	δανειστής, οῦ, δ, money-lender.
γραφικός, ἡ, ὁν, a judge of pain- ting. Comp. a better judge &c.	δαπάνη, ης, ἡ, expense, expendi- ture, outlay.
γράφω, ψω, write, paint, shew (on a picture or map, p. 30).	δάπεδον, ου, τό, ground, floor, pa- vement.
Γρύλλος, ον, δ, Gryllus, son of Xenophon, killed at the battle of Mantinea, B. C. 362.	δαρεικός, οῦ, δ, daric, a Persian gold coin = above a guinea.
γυῖον, ου, τό, limb.	Δαρεῖος, ου, ἔ, Darius, kings of Persia. 1) son of Hystaspes, B.C. 521—485. 2) Nothus (i. e. Bas- tard) B.C. 424—405. 3) Codo- mannus, the last king of Persia, B. C. 336—331.
γυμνάσιον, ου, τό, <i>gymnasium</i> , a place for bodily exercises.	Δασκυλῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, Adj., of Das- cylium, a city of Bithynia.
γυμνικός, ἡ, ὁν, gymnastic (with αγών).	δασμός, οῦ, δ, tribute.
γυμνός, ἡ, ὁν, naked (absolutely, and also without upper clothing).	δέ Conj. but, sometimes and; illa- tive, then; μὲν — δέ, indeed — but; (the μὲν is generally left untranslated, simply pointing to the coming δέ); καὶ — δέ but also.
γυνή, αυκός, ἡ, woman, wife.	—δε, Enc. term., to a place.
	δεδίττοματ, M. frighten. P. fear.

Δ.

## δέδοικα

δέδοικα, I fear. 1 Perf. of δείδω. δεῖ impers., see δέω.

δείδω, σοματ. 1 Aor. ἔδεισα, 1 Perf.

δέδοικα, 2 Perf. δέδεικ. fear.

δείκνυμι, and δείκνυώ, δείξω, (same rt. as in Latin *dig-itus*), point at, show.

δείλια, ας, ή, cowardice.

δειλός, ή, ὁν. (δείδω), coward.

δεινός, ή, ὁν, 1) dreadful, terrible, τὰ δεινά, evils; 2) clever (at anything, with Inf.).

δεινώνω, τισω (δείνων), sup.

δειπνίζω, ίσω, sup: Trans. entertain.

δειπνόν, ου, τέ, supper (the principal meal of the Greeks): banquet, feast.

δέκατος, η, ον, tenth.

Δεκελεύσος, ή, ὁν, Decelean, i. e. of Decelaea, a town of Attica, fortified by the Lacedæmonians in the Peloponnesian war, p. 28. δελεάζω, ἄσω (δέλεαρ, a bait), and Midd. entice, allure, deceive.

δελφίς, ἵνος, ὁ, dolphin.

Δελφοί, ὕν, οι, Delphi, a city in Phocis, celebrated for its oracle of Apollo, so called from its inhabitants, οἱ Δελφοί, the Delphians; before called Πυθώ.

δένδρον, ου, τέ, tree.

δεξιόνυμα (δεξία, right hand), ώσπαι, embrace, welcome.

δεξιός, ἄ, ὁν, right; clever. δεξιά (sc. χειρ) right (hand).

δεοματ, see δέω.

δέος, ους, τό, fear.

Δερκυλλίδας, ου, ὁ, Dercyllidas, a Spartan general, B.C. 399—396.

δέρας, ατος, τό, skin, fleece.

δέρμα, ατος, τό, skin.

δέρρις, ιδος, ή, skin.

δεσμεύω, σω, (δεσμός), bind.

δεσμη, ης, ή, bundle.

δεσμός, ου, ὁ, fetter; Pl. τὰ δεσμά, bonds.

## Δημήτριος.

δέσποινα, ης, ή, and δεσπότις, ιδος, ή, mistress.

δεσπότης, ου, ὁ, lord, master.

Δευκαλίων, ωνος, ἔ, Deucalion, son of Prometheus, preserved in the great deluge.

δεύτερον, Adv., the second time.

δεύτερος, α, ον, second.

δέχομαι, ξομαι, receive.

δέω, δήσω, δέδεικα, Perf. Pass. δέδεμαι, 1 Aor. ἔδειην, bind: Impers. δεῖ, it is necessary; έδει, it ought; τὸ δέιν the necessity. δεῖν τοσούτου, want so much of, be at such a distance, p. 24. Midd. δέοματ, need; with Gen. of person, pray, ask: οἱ δέομενοι, petitioners, p. 32.

δη̄, an illative and intensive particle; then, now, now then.

δη̄τεν, Particle, indeed, then. Adv., perhaps, I suppose, forsooth.

δη̄λος, η, ον, evident, manifest.

δη̄λος ην, with Part., he evidently was or did &c. δη̄λον, it is evident.

Δήλος, ου, ή, Delos, an island in the centre of the Aegean Sea, sacred to Apollo.

δη̄λώ, ώσω, shew, make manifest, declare, recite.

Δημάδης, ου, ὁ, Demades, son of Demeas, a celebrated Athenian orator, put to death by Antipater, B.C. 319.

Δημάρατος, ου, ὁ, Demaratus, a Rhodian, friend of Phocion, and brother of Sparto.

δημηγορέω, ήσω, harangue (a popular assembly).

Δημήτηρ, τρος, ή, Demeter, Ceres, the goddess of agriculture.

Δημήτριος, ου, ὁ, Demetrius, sur-named Poliorcetes (*Besieger*); son of Antigonus, king of Asia, reigned in Macedonia B.C. 294—287, and ruled over Greece as captain-general.

δημοκρατία.	δια-πορεύω.
δημοκρατία, ας, ἡ, (δῆμος, κράτος), democracy.	δια-δίδωμι, distribute. Pass. spread abroad.
δῆμος, ου, ὁ, 1) people: 2) a country district (esp. in Attica).	δια-ζρέω, search out, discover.
δημόσιος, α, ον, (δῆμος), public: τὸ δημόσιον, the public treasury: δημοσίᾳ, as a public act, by the state, at the public expense.	διαίτα, ης, ἡ, life, mode of life: διαίται ζειν, to live.
δημώδης, ες (δῆμος = Lat. vulgaris), commonly known.	δια-καθάριω, purify, purge (in the poetic sense, e. g. the ears) p. 59.
δήπου, Adv. surely.	δια-χαρτέρω, ησω (διά, χρατέρος), endure, bear.
διά, Prep. I. with Gen. 1) of place, through: 2) of time, after, in course of, in: 3) causal, a) through, by means of: b) in; πᾶσι διά στόματος, in the mouth of all, i. e. spoken of; διὰ φίλας, in friendship, i. e. as friends; διὰ κινδύνου, in danger, δύ ζητρας, at enmity. II. with Acc., for the sake of, on account of, for: διὰ τί, why? wherefore?	δια-χληρώ, ὥσω, distribute by lot. Midd. cast lots for.
δια-βαίνω, go through, over, across. διαβεβήκότα τοῖς πόσιν, with his feet wide apart.	δια-χομίζω, convey across. Pass. take passage, pass over.
δια-βάλλω, accuse, calumniate, censure.	διαχονία, ας, ἡ, service, mission.
δια-βάτω, ὥσω, live through, spend one's life.	διάχονος, ου, ὁ, servant.
δια βοάω, ησω (διά, βοή a cry), proclaim, celebrate. Pass. to be in every man's mouth, be noised abroad.	διαχρόμησις, ἔως, ἡ, ordering, arrangement.
διαβολή, ἡς, ἡ, accusation, calumny.	δια-χρίνω, distinguish, decide.
δια-βουλεύομαι, resolve.	δια-κωλύω, hinder, forbid.
δι-αγγέλλω, announce.	δια-λαλέω, ησω, talk (with another).
διαγιγνώσκω, decide, distinguish. ως πρὸς διαγιγνώσκοντας κ. τ. λ. (be said) they must approach them for the future as these able to decide &c.	διαλλαγή, ἡς, ἡ, reconciliation, treaty of peace.
δι-άγω, ξω, pass (time); delay; καλώς δ. live well.	δια-λέγομαι, Midd. with 1 Aor. Pass., converse, discourse.
διάδημα, στος, τό, diadem, a jewelled band worn round the head as the sign of royalty in Asia.	διάλειμμα, ατος, τό (διαλείπω), space, interval.
	δια-λείπω, Trans. leave an interval. Intr. vanish.
	δια-λογίζομαι, converse.
	διαλογισμός, οῦ, ὁ, conversation.
	διάλυσις, εως, η, breaking up, destruction.
	δια-λύω, 1) part asunder, dissolve: 2) put an end to, get rid of: hence, 3) reconcile (put an end to a contest), p. 59.
	διανίστημι, set up, rouse. 2 Aor. Part. διανιστάς, starting up.
	διάνοια, ας, ἡ, mind, thoughts, purpose, cleverness.
	δια-πέμπω, send over, despatch (a letter), p. 81.
	δια-περαίνω, ανώ, go through with, complete.
	διαπλέω, sail across, sail through.
	δια-πορεύω, σομαι, lead through. Midd. pass through, march through.

## δια-πράσσω.

δια-πράσσω, ἔω, perform, achieve.

Midd. manage, effect a settlement; διαπραξάμενος, having effected his release, p. 82.

διαπρεπής, ἔς, excellent, surpassing (in beauty).

διαρκής, ἔς, sufficient, adequate.

διαρ-θήγνυμι, burst asunder, tear.

δια-σπάω, ἀσπομαι, tear asunder, break through.

διάστημα, ατος, τό, distance.

δια-στέλλω, ελῶ, ἀστάλκα, send away, distribute.

δια-σωζω, σω, save, rescue.

Midd. escape, pass safe through.

δια-τείνω, ενῶ, 1 Aor. ἔτενα, Perf.

τέτάκα, Pass. τέτάμαι: stretch forth. Midd. stretch forth, wield.

δια-τελέω, ἔω, finish, go on; to be constantly doing a thing; abide; spend one's time, accomplish (a period of time) p. 68; with Part., translate as adverb, always: with ὥν, continue to be, spend one's life.

δια-τίνημι, Perf. Inf. δια-τείνηναι, appoint, ordain, manage, dispose of.

δια-τρέπω, ψω, turn (from a course) change. Pass. be ashamed.

διατριβή, ἡς, τή, occupation, mode of life.

δια-τρίβω, ψω, frequent (a place), resort, live, remain, delay.

διαυγής, ἔς (lit. transparent), brilliant, radiant.

διαφερόντως, conspicuously.

δια-φέρω, with Gen. (lit. bear apart from), differ from, excel, be distinguished.

διαφέρων, ουσα, ον, distinguished, excelling; with Gen. of comparison, and Dat. of degree.

δια-φεύγω, flee away: 2 Aor. es-cape.

δια-φθείρω, ερῶ, ἔφθαρκα, 2 Perf. ἔφθορα, Perf. Pass. ἔφθαρμαι, Pass. ἔφθάρην, destroy,

## δίκη.

ravage, corrupt, devour; tear in pieces p. 56. Intr. and Pass. perish; also used of any organic defect, e. g. δέρψαρτο, was deficient (of a dumb person); both on p. 9: with Acc., δερψαρμένον τὴν ἀκοήν, having lost his hearing.

διαφορά, ἄς, τή, difference, variance.

διάφορος, ον, different, distinguished, eminent.

διάφραγμα, ατος, τό, (φράσσω), partition.

δια-φυλάττω, preserve, protect.

δια-χέω, εύσομαι, pour out, dissolve: metaph. soften: διαχυτέος τῷ προσώπῳ, with softened countenance.

διδάσκαλος, ον, ὁ, teacher.

διδάσκω (redupl. fr. rt. δα), ἔω, δεδίδαχα, 2 Aor. ἔδάην (Intr.): with 2 Acc., teach, inform. Pass. be brought up or trained as (with Nom. in the predicate).

δίδυμος, η, ον, double, Pl. twins.

δίδωμι (Rt. ΔΟ, orig. *put.*), δώσω, 1 Aor. ἔδωκα, Perf. δέδωκα, 2 Aor. ἔδων, part. δούς: give, place, send. Midd. permit, allow. διεκ-πίπτω, rush out, through.

διέξ-ειμι, go through, deliver (a discourse).

διήγημα, ατος, τό, story, anecdote.

δικαζω, ἀσω, judge, decide.

δικαιος, α, ον, just, fair, right: with Inf. worthy, deserving. Adv. — ως, rightly, justly.

δικαιοσύνη, ης, τή, (δικαιος), justice, fairness: as a proper name, p. 3.

δικαιόω, ώσω, esteem right; require; judge.

δικαστής, οῦ, ὁ, judge: (at Athens) rather, jurymen.

δίκη, ης, τή, 1) satisfaction: δίκην δίδωμι, to be punished (lit. give satisfaction): 2) justice: 3) a trial.

## Δίκη.

Δίκη, *Dicē*, Justice, a goddess. Δίμορφος, ον (μορφή), two-formed. διό and διόπερ (διὰ ὅ), wherefore.

Διογένης, ους, ὁ (Ζεύς, γένος, *Jove-born*), *Diogēnes*, of Sinope, surnamed ὁ κύων (the *Dog*), a leader of the Cynic school of philosophy, lived B.C. 412—323.

Διομήδης, ους, ὁ, *Diomēdēs* or *Diomed*. 1) A king of Thrace, killed by Hercules. 2) A king of Argos, celebrated by Homer.

Διομέδων, οντος, ὁ, (Ζεύς, μέδω), *Diomēdon*, p. 9.

Διονύσος, ου, ὁ, *Dionysius*, tyrants of Syracuse. 1) ὁ πρεσβύτερος, the Elder; B. C. 405—367. 2) ὁ νεώτερος, the Younger, B. C. 367—343.

Διόνυσος, ου, ὁ, *Dionysus* or Bacchus, the god of wine.

Διάς, Διή, Δία, oblique cases of Ζεύς, *Jove*.

Διόσκουροι, οί, (the boys of *Jove*), the *Dioscūri*, Castor and Pollux.

Διπλόος, η, ον, double.

Διπούς, ουν, with two feet, biped.

δίς, *Adv.*, twice; twice (a day), p. 3.

διεμύριοτ, αι, α, (2 × 10,000), twenty thousand, 20,000.

διφυής, ἔς, of double nature (e. g. Centaurs, p. 93).

διψάω, ήσω, thirst, be thirsty.

διώγμός, οῦ, ὁ, pursuit.

διώκω, ξω, chase, pursue.

Δίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Dion*, tyrant of Syracuse, B. C. 356—353, and a disciple of *Plato*.

διώξει, εως, η, pursuit.

δοκέω, δέξω, 1 *Aor.* δέδοξα, *Perf.*

Pass. δέδογματ, believe, think, seem, appear. Impers. δοκεῖ, it seems, is supposed, seems good: η δοκεῖ σοι ὁ καὶ τῷ πατρὶ, dost thou agree with thy father? ὡς εμοὶ δοκεῖν, as it seems to me. 1 *Aor.* Inf. δόξαι, to seem.

## δυνατός.

δόξα, ης, η, opinion, belief, expectation; reputation; renown.

δορά, ἄς, η, skin, hide.

δόρυ, ατος, τό, spear; Dat. δόρατι and δορι.

δορυφορέω, ησω, bear a spear, be a body-guard, attend.

δορυφόρος, ον, ὁ, spear-bearer; body-guard.

δόσις, εως, η, gift.

δουλεία, ας, η, slavery.

δουλεύω, σω, be a slave, serve.

δούλητη, ης, η, a female slave.

δούλος, ον, ο, slave.

δούλωσ, σω, enslave.

δοῦπος, ον, ὁ, noise.

δράκων, οντος, δ, serpent: hence our 'dragon'.

δράω, δράσω, δέδρακα, 1 *Aor.* δέρασα, do, treat, do anything to (with 2 Accusatives).

δρέπανον, ον, τό, sickle, bill-hook.

δρέπω, φω, pluck (fruit). *Midd.* gain, win.

δρυμός, εις, ύ, stern, angry. *Adv.* δρυμύ, sternly.

δρόμος, ον, ὁ, running, course (of a chariot, &c.): δρόμῳ, at a run.

Δρύας, αντος, ὁ, *Dryas*, kings of the Edonians in Thrace: 1) father of *Lycurgus*: 2) son of *Lycurgus*.

δρῦς, νός, η, oak.

δύναματ, δυνήσοματ, 1 *Aor.* Pass.

δύνησην, can (as a Verb of Mood), also with an object (like *can* in O. E. and *können* in German), e. g. τὸ πᾶν δύνανται, have all power, p. 15.

δύναμις, εως, η, power, strength, military force: Pl. powers properties (e. g. of medicine).

δυναστεύω, σω, rule.

δυνάστης, ον, ὁ, ruler, lord.

δυνατός, η, ὁν, able, powerful: οἱ δυνατοί, the leaders, principal persons.

<p>ἀφλαστον.</p> <p>revolt. Intr. fall away, rebel, leave, separate one'self from, refrain from, abstain from, desist: 2 Aor. Inf. ἀποστῆναι, to abdicate, p. 16: Perf. be distant from.</p> <p>ἀφλαστον, ου, τό, (Lat. <i>aplustre</i>), an ornament at the stern of a ship. (See Dict. of Antiq.)</p> <p>ἀφνω, Adv., suddenly.</p> <p>ἀφορία, ας, τή, dearth, famine.</p> <p>ἀφ-ορίζω, mark out, assign.</p> <p>ἀφορμή, ής, τή, rallying point, head quarters, (lit. a place from which to begin a movement).</p> <p>ἀφορος, ον, (ἀ, φέρω), unfruitful.</p> <p>Ἀφροδίτη, ής, τή, Aphrodite, Venus.</p> <p>ἀφυής, ἔς, (lit. not blessed by nature) unskillful. Adv. ἀφυές, clumsily.</p> <p>Ἀχαιός, Achæan: οἱ Αχαιοί, the Greeks (in Homer; since the Achæans then held the supremacy).</p> <p>ἀγχριστέω, τήσω, disoblige, refuse a favour, be ungrateful.</p> <p>Ἀχερουσία λίμνη, τή, the Acherusian lake. 1) on the W. coast of Epirus: 2) in hell: named from the river Acheron.</p> <p>ἀχνώμαι, τήσομαι, 1 Aor. τήχνεσθην, be vexed, grieve.</p> <p>Ἀχιλλεύς, ἔως, δ, Achilles, son of Peleus and Thetis, the great hero of the Trojan war and of the Iliad.</p> <p>ἀχρειστή, 2 and 3, and</p> <p>ἀχρηστος, ον, useless.</p> <p>ἄχρι, up to, until.</p> <p>Ἀψυτος, ου, δ, Absyrtus, brother of Medea.</p>	<p>βασιλικός.</p> <p>βάθος, ους, τό, depth.</p> <p>βαθύς, εῖα, ύ, deep.</p> <p>βαίνω (rt. βα, βη), βήσομαι, βέβηκα, 2 Aor. ἔβην, walk, ascend.</p> <p>βαχτηρία, ας, τή, (βαίνω), staff, walking stick.</p> <p>βάκτρα, ων, τά, Bactra, the capital of Bactria.</p> <p>Βακτριανή (sc. χώρα), Bactria, a province of the Persian empire, in Central Asia.</p> <p>βαχχεύω, σω. Trans. intoxicate, inspire with religious frenzy. Intr. be a Bacchanal, revel, be frenzied.</p> <p>Βαχχή, ής, τή, a Bacchanté, or female Bacchanal.</p> <p>Βαχχός, ου, δ, a Bacchanal, or companion of Dionysus.</p> <p>βαλλω, βαλῶ, βέβηκα, 2 Aor. ἔβαλον, throw, cast, pelt.</p> <p>βαρβαρίζω, ἴσω, commit a barbarism (in speech).</p> <p>βαρβαρικός, τή, ον and βάρβαρος, ον, barbarian, i. e. speaking another language, a name applied to non-hellenic peoples, especially Asiatics.</p> <p>βάρος, ους, τό, weight, load, burden.</p> <p>βαρύς, εῖα, ύ, heavy, burthensome. Adv. βαρέως, severely; βαρέως φέρειν, to be distressed.</p> <p>βαρύτης, ητος, τή, heaviness, weight, oppression.</p> <p>βασανίζω, ἴσω, torture.</p> <p>βασιλεά, ας, τή, (Fem. form of βασιλεύς), queen.</p> <p>βασιλεία, ας, τή, (Fem. Sing. of βασιλειος, sc. ἀρχή), kingdom, royal power.</p> <p>βασιλειά, ων, τά, (Neut. Pl. of βασιλειος, sc. δώματα), palace.</p> <p>βασιλεος, α, ον, royal, kingly.</p> <p>βασιλέυς, ἔως, δ, king. (Stem βασιλεF).</p> <p>βασιλικός, τή, ον, royal, kingly:</p>
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## B.

Βαβυλών, ὄνος, τή, Babylon.  
Βαβυλώνιος, α, ον, Babylonian.  
βαδίζω, ίσω (rt. βα in βαίνω), go, walk, march.

<b>εἰδέναι.</b>	<b>έχ.</b>
1) if, whether; 2) although; 3) that, because (where there is some shade of contingency such as, if it really is so), p. 9. <i>εἰ μή</i> , unless; otherwise. <i>εἰ ποτε</i> , if at any time, whenever.	εἰρήνη, <i>ης, η</i> , peace: <i>Irēnē, Pax</i> , Peace, a goddess.
<i>εἰδέναι</i> , to know. Infin. of <i>εἰδα</i> . <i>εἰδος</i> , <i>ους, τό</i> , (rt. <i>ΦΙΔ</i> , see), outward form, beauty.	εἰρκτή, <i>ης, τή</i> , prison.
<i>εἰδωλον</i> , <i>ου, τό</i> , image, phantom.	εἰρητο, was said, commanded.
<i>εἰδε</i> , Adv., would that! I could wish that!	Plup. Pass. of rt. <i>έρp</i> , cf. <i>ήρόμην</i> .
<i>εἰην</i> , <i>ης, η</i> , Opt. of <i>εἰμι</i> , be.	<i>εἰς</i> or <i>ἐς</i> , Prep. with Acc. into, on to, upon, to, against (of motion); at, in, on, upon (of position, with motion implied): 2) of time: up to, till: 3) causal: for, in relation to.
<i>εἰκάζω</i> , <i>ἀσω</i> , make like, compare, conjecture. Pass. be like, assume the likeness of (with Dat.).	<i>εἰς, μία, ἐν</i> , G. <i>ενός</i> , <i>μιᾶς</i> , <i>ενός</i> , one.
<i>εἰκαστής</i> , <i>οῦ, ὁ</i> , diviner: lit. one who sees resemblances, forms conjectures.	<i>εἰς-αγγέλλω</i> , announce, report.
<i>εἰκός</i> (Neut. of <i>εἰκώς</i> , Part. of <i>εἰκεινα</i> ), likely, reasonable, probable. <i>ῶστερ εἰκός</i> , as was natural, p. 36.	<i>εἰς-άγω</i> , <i>ξω</i> , 2 Aor. <i>ήγαγον</i> , bring in, introduce.
<i>εἰκότως</i> (v), twenty.	<i>εἰς-ακοντίζω</i> , <i>ἰσω</i> , shoot at, hurl javelins upon.
<i>εἰκότως</i> , Adv., reasonably, naturally, probably.	<i>εἰς-ακούω</i> , with Gen., hear, hearken, listen to.
<i>εἰκών</i> , <i>ονός, τή</i> , likeness, image, picture, statue.	<i>εἰς- (and ἐς-)</i> , <i>βαίνω</i> , go in, enter, embark.
<b>Ἐλειθύια</b> , <i>ας, η</i> , Ilithyia, a goddess, daughter of Jove.	<i>εἰς- (and ἐς-)</i> <i>βάλλω</i> , (sc. <i>στράτευμα</i> ), invade.
<i>Εἵλως</i> , <i>ωτος, ὁ</i> , Helot, the name of the Laconian serfs.	<i>εἰς-ειμι</i> , { go in, come in, enter.
<i>εἰμι</i> , Inf. <i>εἰναι</i> , (rt. <i>ΕΣ</i> , see Grammar) am, be; <i>περί τι</i> , engaged in; with Dat. of Person, have; <i>ἔστιν τή</i> , in some parts, p. 80.	<i>εἰς-έρχομαι</i> , { go in, come in, enter.
<i>εἰμι</i> , Inf. <i>λέναι</i> , (rt. I) go, am going.	<i>εἰς-ηγέρομαι</i> , <i>ήσομαι</i> , bring in, lead in, introduce, invent.
<i>εἰνατος</i> , <i>η, ον</i> , Poet. for <i>ἔνατος</i> , ninth.	<i>εἰς-ηγητής</i> , <i>οῦ, ὁ</i> , introducer, inventor.
<i>εἰπον</i> , Defect. 2 Aor. (rt. <i>Φετ</i> ), say, tell (with Dat.) Augment kept through the moods.	<i>εἰς-χομίζω</i> , and Midd., carry in, usher in.
<i>εἰπερ</i> , Conj. if, indeed.	<i>εἰς-ιπταμαι</i> , <i>πτάσω</i> , fly in.
<i>εἰργω</i> (rt. <i>εργ</i> , anc. <i>Εργ</i> ), <i>ξω</i> , Perf. Pass. <i>ηργματι</i> , shut in, restrain, compel.	<i>εἰς-έρδος</i> , <i>ου, τή</i> , entrance.
<i>εἰρεσία</i> , <i>ας, τή</i> , rowing (cf. <i>ἔντονος</i> ).	<i>εἰς-οπτρίζομαι</i> , (lit. look in a mirror, <i>εἰσοπτρον</i> ), examine oneself.

*έχ*, *ἔξ*, Prep. with Gen., 1) of place:

## Ἐκαστος.

out of, from, (from a point of view, even when looking inwards, p. 15); by (p. 71). 2) of time: from: since, at the time of: *ἐξ δευτέρου*, the second time. 3) causal: from, off; at the expense of (p. 11); prescribed by, (p. 32); with, i. e. by means of; *ἐξ τούτου*, thus, p. 35.

Ἐκαστος, η, ον, each: *ως ἐκαστος*, severally: *καὶ ἐκαστον*, one by one.

Ἐκάτερος, α, ον, either of two.

Ἐκατέρων, on both sides.

Ἐκατον, a hundred.

Ἐκ-βαίνω, go out.

Ἐκ-βάλλω, cast away, throw down, cast out, drive out, expel: Intr. fall out, disembogue (of a river); make a sally.

Ἐκβάτανα, ων, τα, Ecbatana, the capital of Media.

Ἐκ-βάσιω, ήσω, shout out.

Ἐκ-βολή, ης, η (ἐκβάλλω), the mouth of a river.

Ἐκγονος, ον (ἐκ and rt. γεν, in γίγνομαι), born of, springing from. Subst. offspring, child.

Ἐκδένω, fasten so as to hang from.

Ἐκ-δέχομαι, 1) receive; 2) (like *excipere*), await, expect, καιρόν, bide one's time.

Ἐκ-διαιτώ, gen. Midd., transgress in one's mode of life. Plup. Midd. doubly redupl., *ἐξεδεδήτητο*, p. 88.

Ἐκ-δίδωμι, give up, surrender.

Ἐκδιώχω, hunt down.

Ἐκδρομη, ης, η, sally.

Ἐκ-δύω, put off, throw off: Midd. get out of, undress.

Ἐκεῖ, Adv., there.

Ἐκεῖνεν, Adv., thence.

Ἐκεῖνος, η, ο, Dem. Pron. (= Lat. illus), that; he, she, it; the other.

Ἐκεῖσε, Adv., thither.

Ἐκ-δέω, ήσω, sally, out.

Ἐκ-καταίρω, clean out (of taking

## ἐκ-φεύγω.

the animal out of a tortoise-shell, p. 58).

Ἐκκειματ, lie out: be cast out or exposed.

Ἐκκλησία, ας, η, (ἐκκλαέω), Ecclesia, the assembly of the people in a Greek republic.

Ἐκ-κολάπτω, ψω, erase, lit. beat out with a chisel.

Ἐκ-κομίζω, ἴσω, carry out, remove.

Midd. have removed (by others).

Ἐκ-λέγω, elect.

Ἐκ-λείπω, Trans. (lit. leave behind by going out of), leave, leave out, evacuate (a city), p. 77. Intr. leave off, fail, faint.

Ἐκουσίος, α, ον, Adv. — *ως*, of free will, freely, of one's own accord, voluntarily.

Ἐκπαλαι, Adv. long since.

Ἐκ-πέμπω, send away.

Ἐκ-πηδάω, leap, spring, hurry, out.

Ἐκ-πίπτω, 1) fall out, be expelled, sally forth: 2) come to, be sent to (said of an oracle).

Ἐκ-πλέω, sail out, sail away.

Ἐκ-πληγής, astonishment, terror.

Ἐκ-πληττω, ξω, 2 Aor. Pass. *ἐξεπλάγην*, strike with surprise, terror, wonder: Pass. be terrified or astonished: with τι or τινί, — at.

Ἐκ-πολιτορχέω, drive out (of a city by force of arms); λιμῷ, starve out.

Ἐκπυρώω, ώσω, set on fire, burn up.

Ἐκπωμα, ατος, τό (ἐκ, πω, rt. of πίνω), drinking vessel, cup.

Ἐκ-τεγχίζω, ἴσω, rebuild.

Ἐκτος, η, ον, sixth.

Ἐκτοτε, Adv. thenceforth.

Ἐκ-τρέχω, run out, or forward.

Ἐκ-φέρω, ἐξείσω, 2 Aor. *ἐξήνεγκον*, carry out, work out. Midd. rush beyond bounds, out of the course (p. 67).

Ἐκφοβέω, ήσω, frighten.

Ἐκ-φεύγω, escape.

ἐκ-φοιτάω.	ἔμπνους.
ἐκ-φοιτάω, τίσω (lit. roam abroad), become known.	ἔλκυώ, ἔλκω, ξώ, 1 Aor. εἰλέξα, draw, drag, drain, swallow.
ἔκχέω, pour out, spill.	Ἐλλάς, ἄδος, τή, Hellas, Greece.
ἔκών, οὖσα, ὅν, willing, as Adv., willingly, voluntarily.	Ἐλλη, ης, τή, Hellé, sister of Phrixus, drowned in crossing the Hellespont.
ἔλατα, ας, τή, olive-tree.	Ἐλλην, ηνος, δί, Greek, Grecian.
Ἐλαία, ας, τή, Elaea, a city in Aolis.	Ἐλληνικός, τή, σύ, Greek, Grecian; becoming to or worthy of a Greek.
ἔλασις, εως, τή, driving.	τὸ Ἐλληνικόν, Greece, or the dominion over Greece, p. 86.
ἔλάττων, ον, less, inferior.	Ἐλληνικώς, like Greeks, in a Grecian spirit.
ἔλάττωμα, ατος, τέ, defeat, reverse (of fortune).	Ἐλάτησποντος, ου. δί, (sea of Helle), the Hellespont ( <i>Dardanelles</i> ) the strait connecting the Aegean Sea and the Propontis, and dividing Europe from Asia.
ἔλαύνω, ἔλέσσω (Att. ἔλω), 1 Aor. ἔλασσα, Perf. ἔλήλασσα, ἔλήλασμα, 1 Aor. Pass. ἔλασθην, Trans. drive: hence Intr. (obj.) understood, ἔππον, ἄρμα, &c.), ride, march, travel; with Acc. of place, march through.	ἔλος, ους, τό, swamp.
ἔλαφος, ου, τή and δί, stag, doe, deer.	ἔλπιζω, ἔσω, hope, expect.
ἔλαχνός, εῖτα, ί, little: Pl. few. Comp. ἔλάττων, and Sup. ἔλαχνος, supply those of μικρός.	ἔλπις, ίδος, τή, hope.
ἔλεγειν, ου, τό, elegy, epigram, couplet: a short, pointed piece of poetry, in alternate Hexameters and Pentameters.	ἔλώδης, ες, swampy.
ἔλεγχος, ους, τό, blame, censure.	Ἐλυμιώτις, ιδος, τή, Elymiótis, a district in the S. W. of Macedonia.
ἔλεγχος, ου, δί, proof.	ἔμαντοῦ, ης, my own. (No Nom.)
ἔλέγχω, ξώ, put to the proof, convict of (with Particp.), reprove: with περὶ, examine the case about.	ἔμ-βαλνω, go upon, embark.
Ἐλένη, ης, τή, Helen, daughter of Leda and Tyndareus (or Jove), the wife of Menelaus, carried off to Troy by Paris.	ἔμ-βάλλω, (Acc. of thing, Dat. of person), throw in, bring upon, smite with. Intr., fall on, attack, charge.
ἔλεος, ου, δί, pity, compassion: Pity, personified as a deity, p. 61.	ἔμ-βατεύω, οω (ἔμβατης, fr. ἐν and βατίω), with Gen., step in, mount, stand on; εἰ τοῦ ἄρματος, chariot-driving.
Ἐλεύθεραι, ὄν, αι, Eleutherae, a city of Boeotia.	ἔμβολή, ης, τή, invasion.
ἔλευθερία, ας, τή, freedom.	ἔμμαντης, ές (μανόμενος), mad, frantic.
ἔλευθερος, α, ον, free. οἱ ἔλευθεροι, the free men.	ἔμός, τή, ίν, my, mine.
ἔλευθερώ, οώσα, set free, liberate, emancipate.	ἔμ-πτίγνυμι, fix in, entangle.
ἔλευθερωσις, εως, τή, emancipation.	ἔμ-πίτλημι, πλήσω, πέτληκα, with Gen., fill, satisfy.
	ἔμ-πίπτω, fall in, plunge into.
	ἔμ-πλέω, sail in, embark on: οἱ ἔμπλεοντες, the voyagers.
	ἔμποιέω (Dat. of person), put into, create in, smite with.
	ἔμπνοις, ουν, breathing, living.

## δια-πράσσω.

δια-πράσσω, ἵω, perform, achieve.

Midd. manage, effect a settlement; διαπράξαμενος, having effected his release, p. 82.

διακρέτης, ἔς, excellent, surpassing (in beauty).

διαρκῆς, ἔς, sufficient, adequate.

διαρ-ρήγνυμι, burst asunder, tear.

δια-σπάω, ἀσπατ, tear asunder, break through.

διάστημα, ἀτος, τό, distance.

δια-στέλλω, ελώ, ἐσταλκα, send away, distribute.

δια-σώζω, σω, save, rescue.

Midd. escape, pass safe through.

δια-τείνω, ενώ, 1 Aor. ἔτενα, Perf. τέτάκα, Pass. τέτάμα: stretch forth. Midd. stretch forth, wield.

δια-τελέω, ἔσω, finish, go on; to be constantly doing a thing; abide; spend one's time, accomplish (a period of time) p. 68; with Part., translate as adverb, always: with ὥν, continue to be, spend one's life.

δια-τείνημι, Perf. Inf. δια-τείνηναι, appoint, ordain, manage, dispose of.

δια-τρέπω, ψω, turn (from a course) change. Pass. be ashamed.

διατρέπη, ἥς, ἥ, occupation, mode of life.

δια-τριβω, ψω, frequent (a place), resort, live, remain, delay.

διαυγής, ἔς (lit. transparent), brilliant, radiant.

διαφερόντως, conspicuously.

δια-φέρω, with Gen. (lit. bear apart from), differ from, excel, be distinguished.

διαφέρων, ουσα, ον, distinguished, excelling; with Gen. of comparison, and Dat. of degree.

δια-φεύγω, flee away: 2 Aor. es- cape.

δια-φθείρω, ερῶ, ἐφθαρκα, 2 Perf. ἐφθορα, Perf. Pass. ἐφθαρμα, 2 Aor. Pass. ἐφθάρην, destroy,

## δίκη.

ravage, corrupt, devour; tear in pieces p. 56. Intr. and Pass. perish; also used of any organic defect, e. g. διέφωτο, was deficient (of a dumb person); both on p. 9: with Acc., διεφωμένον τὴν ἀκοήν, having lost his hearing.

διαφορά, ἄς, ἥ, difference, variance.

διάφορος, ον, different, distinguished, eminent.

διαφράγμα, ἀτος, τό, (φράσσω), partition.

δια-φυλάττω, preserve, protect.

δια-χέω, εύσοματ, pour out, dissolve: metaph. soften: διαχύνεις τῷ προσώπῳ, with softened countenance.

διδάσκαλος, ου, δ, teacher.

διδάσκω (redupl. fr. rt. δα), ἵω, δεδίδαχα, 2 Aor. δεδίχην (Intr.): with 2 Acc., teach, inform. Pass. be brought up or trained as (with Nom. in the predicate).

δίδυμος, η, ον, double, Pl. twins.

διδώμι (Rt. ΔΟ, orig. put.), δώσω, 1 Aor. δέδωκα, Perf. δέδωκα, 2 Aor. δέδων, part. δούς: give, place, send. Midd. permit, allow.

διεκ-πίπτω, rush out, through.

διέξ-ειμι, go through, deliver (a discourse).

διήγημα, ἀτος, τό, story, anecdote.

δικαίω, ἀσω, judge, decide.

δικαῖος, α, ον, just, fair, right: with Inf. worthy, deserving.

Adv. — ως, rightly, justly.

δικαίουσνη, ης, ἥ, (δικαῖος), justice, fairness: as a proper name, p. 3.

δικαίω, ωςω, esteem right; require; judge.

δικαστής, ού, δ, judge: (at Athens) rather, jurymen.

δίκη, ης, ἥ, 1) satisfaction: δικην δίδωμι, to be punished (lit. give satisfaction): 2) justice: 3) a trial.

## Δίκη.

Δίκη, *Dicē*, Justice, a goddess. Δίμορφος, ον (μορφή), two-formed. Διό and Διόπερ (διὰ ὅ), wherefore.

Διογένης, ους, ὁ (Ζεύς, γένος, Jove-born), *Diogēnes*, of Sinope, sur-named ὁ κύων (the Dog), a leader of the Cynic school of philosophy, lived B.C. 412—323.

Διομήδης, ους, ὁ, *Diomēdēs* or *Diomed*. 1) A king of Thrace, killed by Hercules. 2) A king of Argos, celebrated by Homer.

Διομέδων, οντος, ὁ, (Ζεύς, μέδω), *Diomēdon*, p. 9.

Διονύσιος, ου, ὁ, *Dionysius*, tyrants of Syracuse. 1) ὁ πρεσβύτερος, the Elder; B. C. 405—367. 2) ὁ νεώτερος, the Younger, B. C. 367—343.

Διόνυσος, ου, ὁ, *Dionysus* or Bacchus, the god of wine.

Διός, Διᾶ, Δία, oblique cases of Ζεύς, Jove.

Διόσκουροι, οι, (the boys of Jove), the *Dioscūri*, Castor and Pollux.

Διπλός, η, ον, double.

Δίπους, ουν, with two feet, biped.

Δις, *Adv.*, twice; twice (a day), p. 3.

Διειδύριοι, αι, α, (2 × 10,000), twenty thousand, 20,000.

Διφυής, ἔς, of double nature (e. g. Centaurs, p. 93).

Διψάω, ήσω, thirst, be thirsty.

Διωγμός, ου, ὁ, pursuit.

Διώκω, ξω, chase, pursue.

Δίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Dion*, tyrant of Syracuse, B. C. 356—353, and a disciple of Plato.

Διώξει, εως, ή, pursuit.

Δοκεώ, δέξω, 1 Aor. *Ἐδοξα*, *Perf.*

Pass. δέδογματι, believe, think, seem, appear. Impers. δοκεῖ, it seems, is supposed, seems good: ή δοκεῖ σοι ὁ καὶ τῷ πατρὶ, dost thou agree with thy father? ὡς εμοὶ δοκεῖν, as it seems to me. 1 Aor. Inf. δέξαι, to seem.

## δυνατός.

δόξα, ης, ή, opinion, belief, ex-pectation; reputation; renown.

δορά, ἄς, ή, skin, hide.

δόρυ, ατος, τό, spear; Dat. δό-ρατι and δορι.

δορυφορέω, ησω, bear a spear, be a body-guard, attend.

δορυφόρος, ον, ὁ, spear-bearer; body-guard.

δόσις, εως, ή, gift.

δουλεία, ας, ή, slavery.

δουλεύω, σω, be a slave, serve.

δούλη, ης, ή, a female slave.

δούλος, ον, ὁ, slave.

δούλωσ, σω, enslave.

δούπιος, ον, ὁ, noise.

δράκων, οντος, ḍ, serpent: hence our 'dragon'.

δράω, δράσω, δέδρακα, 1 Aor. *Ἐδράσα*, do, treat, do anything to (with 2 Accusatives).

δρέπανον, ον, τό, sickle, bill-hook.

δρέπω, φω, pluck (fruit). *Midd.* gain, win.

δριμός, εις, ύ, stern, angry. *Adv.* δριμά, sternly.

δρόμος, ον, ὁ, running, course (of a chariot, &c.): δρόμω, at a run.

Δρύας, αντος, ὁ, *Dryas*, kings of the Edonians in Thrace: 1) father of Lycurgus: 2) son of Lycurgus.

δρῦς, νός, ή, oak.

δύναματ, δυνήσοματ, 1 Aor. *Pass.*

ἔδυνθην, can (as a Verb of Mood), also with an object (like *can* in O. E. and *können* in German), e. g. τὸ πᾶν δύνανται, have all power, p. 15.

δύναμις, εως, ή, power, strength, military force: Pl. powers pro-perties (e. g. of medicine).

δυναστεύω, σω, rule.

δυνάστης, ον, ὁ, ruler, lord. δυνατός, ή, όν, able, powerful: οἱ δυνατοί, the leaders, principal persons.

δύο.	εἰ.
δύο, δυοῖν, two.	έβδομήκοντα, seventy.
δυεγένεια, ας, η, (δυεγένης, fr. δύς, γένος), low birth.	έβδομος, η, ον, seventh.
δυειδής, ἔς, (δύς, εἶδος), ugly, plain; τὸ δυειδές, ugliness.	έγγραφω, write on, inscribe, write (in a letter).
δυεπρόσοδος, ον. (= <i>difficilis</i> ), difficult of access, reserved.	έγγυάω, ἀσω, pledge. Midd. be surety, betroth.
δυετυχέω, be unfortunate, unhappy.	έγγυς, Adv. with. Gen., near.
δυετυχής, ἔς, unfortunate, unhappy.	έγέιρω, ερώ, ἐγήγερκα, wake; 2 Perf. ἐγρήγορξ, intr., awake.
δυετυχία, ας, η, misfortune.	έγκαλωπίζομαι, ἴσομαι (ἐν, κάλλος, ἄψ, lit. put. a fair face on), beautify, decorate oneself.
δυετυχωτος, ον, difficult to deal with, unmanageable.	έγκατα-λαμβάνω, shut in.
δυερεατίων, ανῶ, be indignant.	έγκατα-λέγω, lay in.
δυεχωρία, ας, η, difficult ground.	έγκατα-λείπω, leave behind in.
δώδεκα (δύο, δέκα, 2 + 10), twelve.	έγ-κελεύσομαι, entreat.
δωδέκατος, η, ον, twelfth.	έγκράτεια, ας, η, temperance, continence.
Δωδωνίς, ἴδος, η, Adj., of Dodona.	έγκρατής, ἔς (ἐν, κράτος), lit. self-mastering, self-controlling; temperate, continent, moderate.
Δώδωνα, ης, η, Dodona, a city in Epirus, with the most ancient oracle of Jove.	έγκρυπτω, hide in.
δῶμα, ατος, τό, house.	έγκωμα-άζω, ἀσω, praise, eulogize.
δωρέα, ἀς, η (δῶρον), present, free gift.	έγκωμιον, ου, τό, praise, eulogy.
δωρέομαι, ήσομαι, with Dat. of person, present, bestow, impart (gifts).	Fr. ἐν and κῶμος, a revel, esp. the Bacchic festivals, when the victor in the musical contests was carried home in triumph.
δῶρον, ου, τό, gift, present.	έγ-τυγχάνω, with Dat., light upon, meet: ἐ ἐγτυγχάνων, the first comer, any one.
δωροφορέω, ήσω, bring a present.	έγγειρθίον, ου, τό (ἐν, χείρ, hand), dagger.
E.	
Ἐάλων, 2 Aor. Pass. of ἀλίσκω, was taken.	έγ-χειρίζω, ἴσω, place in one's hands, entrust to one; make one master of.
ἔάν (εἰ, ἔν), Conj. with Subj., if.	έγγέω, εύσομαι, pour in.
ἔαρ, ἔαρος, τό, the spring.	έγγαρώιος, ου, ὁ, native, inhabitant.
ἔαρινός, η, ὁν, of spring, spring (adj.), springlike.	έγώ, ἐμοῦ, enclit. μου. I. — έγωγε, I for my part.
ἔαυτοῦ, ης, himself, herself, itself; his own &c., his &c. (No Nom.).	έδαφος, ους, τό, ground, foundations.
ἔάω, ἀσω, Imperf. εἴων, 1 Aor. εἴασσα, let, suffer, permit, leave: οὐκ ἔάν, entreat not to be or do &c., forbid.	έδεσμα, τος, τό, food: Pl. eatables, viands.
έβδομαῖς, α, ον, on, the seventh day.	έθέλω and θέλω, wish (see θέλω).
έβδομας, ἀδος, η, week.	έθνος, ους, τό, people.
	έθος, ους, τό, custom.
	εἰ, Conj. with Ind. and Optat.,

<p><b>εἰδέναι.</b></p> <p>1) if, whether; 2) although; 3) that, because (where there is some shade of contingency such as, if it really is so), p. 9. <i>εἰ μή</i>, unless; otherwise. <i>εἰ ποτε</i>, if at any time, whenever.</p> <p><i>εἰδέναι</i>, to know. Infin. of <i>οἶδα</i>.</p> <p><i>εἰδός</i>, οὐς, τό, (rt. <i>ΦΙΔ</i>, see), outward form, beauty.</p> <p><i>εἴδωλον</i>, οὐ, τό, image, phantom.</p> <p><i>εἴδε</i>, Adv., would that! I could wish that!</p> <p><i>εἴην</i>, ης, η, Opt. of <i>εἰμί</i>, be.</p> <p><i>εἰκάζω</i>, ἀσω, make like, compare, conjecture. Pass. be like, assume the likeness of (with Dat.).</p> <p><i>εἰκαστής</i>, οῦ, ὁ, diviner: lit. one who sees resemblances, forms conjectures.</p> <p><i>εἰκός</i> (Neut. of <i>εἰκώς</i>, Part. of <i>εἰκω</i>), likely, reasonable, probable. <i>ῶσπερ εἰκός</i>, as was natural, p. 36.</p> <p><i>εἴκοσι</i> (ν), twenty.</p> <p><i>εἰκότως</i>, Adv., reasonably, naturally, probably.</p> <p><i>εἰκών</i>, ονος, τή, likeness, image, picture, statue.</p> <p><b>Ἐλειθύια</b>, ας, η, <i>Ilithyia</i>, a goddess, daughter of Jove.</p> <p><b>Ἑλως</b>, ωτος, ὁ, <i>Helot</i>, the name of the Laconian serfs.</p> <p><i>εἰμί</i>, Inf. <i>εἰναι</i>, (rt. <i>ΕΣ</i>, see Grammar) am, be; <i>περί τι</i>, engaged in; with Dat. of Person, have; <i>ἔσσιν τή</i>, in some parts, p. 80.</p> <p><i>εἰμι</i>, Inf. <i>λέναι</i>, (rt. <i>I</i>) go, am going.</p> <p><i>εἴνατος</i>, η, ον, Poet. for <i>ἔνατος</i>, ninth.</p> <p><i>εἴπον</i>, Defect. 2 Aor. (rt. <i>Φετ</i>), say, tell (with Dat.) Augment kept through the moods.</p> <p><i>εἴπερ</i>, Conj. if, indeed.</p> <p><i>εἰργώ</i> (rt. <i>εργ</i>, anc. <i>Εργ</i>), ξω, Perf. Pass. <i>ηργματι</i>, shut in, restrain, compel.</p> <p><i>εἰρεσία</i>, ας, η, rowing (cf. <i>ἔντονος</i>).</p>	<p><b>ἐκ.</b></p> <p><i>εἰρήνη</i>, ης, η, peace: <i>Ιρένε</i>, <i>Pax</i>, Peace, a goddess.</p> <p><i>εἰρκτή</i>, ης, η, prison.</p> <p><i>εἴρητο</i>, was said, commanded. Plup. Pass. of rt. <i>ἔρ</i>, cf. <i>ἡρόμην</i>.</p> <p><i>εἰς</i> or <i>ἐς</i>, Prep. with Acc. into, on to, upon, to, against (of motion); at, in, on, upon (of position, with motion implied): 2) of time: up to, till: 3) causal: for, in relation to.</p> <p><i>εἰς</i>, μία, ξν, G. <i>εἰνός</i>, μιᾶς, <i>ενός</i>, one.</p> <p><i>εἰς-αγγέλλω</i>, announce, report.</p> <p><i>εἰς-άγω</i>, ξω, 2 Aor. <i>ἡγαγον</i>, bring in, introduce.</p> <p><i>εἰς-ακοντίζω</i>, ισω, shoot at, hurl javelins upon.</p> <p><i>εἰς-ακούω</i>, with Gen., hear, hearken, listen to.</p> <p><i>εἰς- (and ἐς-)</i>, βαίνω, go in, enter, embark.</p> <p><i>εἰς- (and ἐς-)</i> βάλλω, (sc. <i>στράτευμα</i>), invade.</p> <p><i>εἰς-ειμι</i>, { go in, come in, enter.</p> <p><i>εἰς-έρχομαι</i>, { go in, come in, enter.</p> <p><i>εἰς-ηγέρομαι</i>, ησομαι, bring in, lead in, introduce, invent.</p> <p><i>εἰςηγητής</i>, οῦ, ὁ, introducer, inventor.</p> <p><i>εἰς-χομίζω</i>, and Midd., carry in, usher in.</p> <p><i>εἰς-ἴπταμαι</i>, πτάσω, fly in.</p> <p><i>εἰς-έρδος</i>, ον, η, entrance.</p> <p><i>εἰς-οπτρίζομαι</i>, (lit. look in a mirror, <i>εἰσοπτρον</i>), examine oneself.</p> <p><i>εἰς-πέτομαι</i>, fly in.</p> <p><i>εἰς-πίπτω</i>, fall in, fall upon, rush into, be cast in.</p> <p><i>εἰςφορά</i>, ἀς, η, contribution, revenue, impost.</p> <p><i>εἰσω</i>, Adv., inwards, within.</p> <p><i>εἰστα</i>, Adv., then.</p> <p><i>εἰωθα</i>, (Εως), Defect. 2. Perf. (Pres. supplied by <i>ἔωις</i>), am accustomed, Plup. <i>εἰώθειν</i>, used.</p> <p><i>ἐκ</i>, ἐξ, Prep. with Gen., 1) of place:</p>
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Ἐκαστος.	Ἐκ-φεύγω.
out of, from, (from a point of view, even when looking inwards, p. 15); by (p. 71). 2) of time: from: since, at the time of: <i>ἐκ δευτέρου</i> , the second time. 3) causal: from, off; at the expense of (p. 11); prescribed by, (p. 82); with, i. e. by means of; <i>ἐκ τούτου</i> , thus, p. 35.	the animal out of a tortoise-shell, p. 58).
Ἐκαστος, η, ον, each: <i>ως ἐκαστος</i> , severally: <i>καὶ ἐκαστον</i> , one by one.	Ἐκχειματι, lie out: be cast out or exposed.
Ἐκάτερος, α, ον, either of two.	Ἐκκλησία, ας, η, ( <i>ἐκκλαέω</i> ), <i>Ecclesia</i> , the assembly of the people in a Greek republic.
Ἐκατέρων, ον, on both sides.	Ἐκ-κολάπτω, ψω, erase, lit. beat out with a chisel.
Ἐκατον, a hundred.	Ἐκ-χομίζω, ἴσω, carry out, remove.
Ἐκ-βαίνω, go out.	Midd. have removed (by others).
Ἐκ-βάλλω, cast away, throw down, cast out, drive out, expel: Intr. fall out, disembogue (of a river); make a sally.	Ἐκ-λέγω, elect.
Ἐκβάτανα, ων, τά, <i>Ecbatāna</i> , the capital of Media.	Ἐκ-λείπω, Trans. (lit. leave behind by going out of), leave, leave out, evacuate (a city), p. 77. Intr. leave off, fail, faint.
Ἐκ-βασια, ήσω, shout out.	Ἐκ-ούστος, α, ον, Adv. — <i>ως</i> , of free will, freely, of one's own accord, voluntarily.
Ἐκ-βολή, ής, η ( <i>ἐκβάλλω</i> ), the mouth of a river.	Ἐκπαλαι, Adv. long since.
Ἐκγονος, ον ( <i>ἐκ</i> and rt. <i>γεν</i> , in <i>γίγνομαι</i> ), born of, springing from. Subst. offspring, child.	Ἐκ-πέμπω, send away.
Ἐκδένω, fasten so as to hang from.	Ἐκ-πηδάω, leap, spring, hurry, out.
Ἐκ-δέχομαι, 1) receive; 2) (like <i>επιπερε</i> ), await, expect, καιρόν, bide one's time.	Ἐκ-πῆπτω, 1) fall out, be expelled, sally forth: 2) come to, be sent to (said of an oracle).
Ἐκ-διαιτιώ, gen. Midd., transgress in one's mode of life. Plup. Midd. doubly redupl., <i>ἐξεδεδήτητο</i> , p. 83.	Ἐκ-πλέω, sail out, sail away.
Ἐκ-δίδωμι, give up, surrender.	Ἐκ-πληγής, astonishment, terror.
Ἐκδιώχω, hunt down.	Ἐκ-πλάγην, strike with surprise, terror, wonder: Pass. be terrified or astonished: with τι or τινί, — at.
Ἐκδρομή, ής, η, sally.	Ἐκ-πολιτορχέω, drive out (of a city by force of arms); λιμῷ, starve out.
Ἐκδύω, put off, throw off: Midd. get out of, undress.	Ἐκπυρώω, ώσω, set on fire, burn up.
Ἐκεῖ, Adv., there.	Ἐκπωμα, ατος, τό ( <i>ἐκ</i> , πω, rt. of <i>πίνω</i> ), drinking vessel, cup.
Ἐκεῖνεν, Adv., thence.	Ἐκ-τεχίζω, ἴσω, rebuild.
Ἐκεῖνος, η, ο, Dem. Pron. (= Lat. illus), that; he, she, it; the other.	Ἐκτος, η, ον, sixth.
Ἐκεῖσε, Adv., thither.	Ἐκτοτε, Adv. thenceforth.
Ἐκ-τέω, ήσω, sally, out.	Ἐκ-τρέχω, run out, or forward.
Ἐκ-καταίρω, clean out (of taking	Ἐκ-φέρω, <i>ἐξίσω</i> , 2 Aor. <i>ἐξήνεγκον</i> , carry out, work out. Midd. rush beyond bounds, out of the course (p. 67).
	Ἐκφοβέω, ήσω, frighten.
	Ἐκ-φεύγω, escape.

ἐκ-φοιτάω.	ἐμπνους.
ἐκ-φοιτάω, ήσω (lit. roam abroad), become known.	ἐλκύω, ἐλκω, ἔω, 1 Aor. εἰλέξα, draw, drag, drain, swallow.
ἐκχέω, pour out, spill.	Ἐλλάς, ἄδος, ἥ, Hellas, Greece.
ἐκών, οὖσα, ὅν, willing, as Adv., willingly, voluntarily.	Ἐλλη, ης, ἥ, Hellé, sister of Phrixus, drowned in crossing the Hellespont.
ἐλατα, ας, ἥ, olive-tree.	Ἐλλην, ἦνος, δ, Greek, Grecian.
Ἐλαία, ας, ἥ, Elaea, a city in Eolis.	Ἐλληνικός, ἥ, ὅν, Greek, Grecian; becoming to or worthy of a Greek.
ἐλασις, εως, ἥ, driving.	τὸ Ἐλληνικόν, Greece, or the dominion over Greece, p. 86.
ἐλάττων, ον, less, inferior.	Ἐλληνικῶς, like Greeks, in a Grecian spirit.
ἐλάττωμα, ατος, τό, defeat, reverse (of fortune).	Ἐλάτηστος, ον, δ, (sea of Helle), the Hellespont ( <i>Dardanelles</i> ) the strait connecting the Aegean Sea and the Propontis, and dividing Europe from Asia.
ἐλαύνω, ἐλέσσω (Att. ἐλῶ), 1 Aor. ἡλασσα, Perf. ἐλήλαχα, ἐλήλαμαι, 1 Aor. Pass. ἡλάθην, Trans. drive: hence Intr. (obj.) understood, ἵππον, ἄρμα, &c.), ride, march, travel; with Acc. of place, march through.	ἔλος, ους, τό, swamp.
ἐλαφος, ου, ἥ and δ, stag, doe, deer.	ἔλπιζω, ἵσω, hope, expect.
ἐλαχύς, εῖτα, ύ, little: Pl. few. Comp. ἐλάττων, and Sup. ἐλάχιστος, supply those of μικρός. ἐλεγείον, ου, τό, elegy, epigram, couplet: a short, pointed piece of poetry, in alternate Hexameters and Pentameters.	ἔλπις, ἰδος, ἥ, hope.
ἐλεγχος, ους, τό, blame, censure.	ἔλώδης, ες, swampy.
ἐλεγχος, ου, δ, proof.	Ἐλυμιώτις, ιδος, ἥ, Elymiótis, a district in the S. W. of Macedonia.
ἐλέγχω, ξω, put to the proof, convict of (with Particp.), reprove: with περι, examine the case about.	ἐμαυτοῦ, ης, my own. (No Nom.)
Ἐλένη, ης, ἥ, Helen, daughter of Leda and Tyndareus (or Jove), the wife of Menelaus, carried off to Troy by Paris.	ἐμ-βαίνω, go upon, embark.
Ἐλεος, ου, δ, pity, compassion: Pity, personified as a deity, p. 61.	ἐμ-βάλλω, (Acc. of thing, Dat. of person), throw in, bring upon, smite with. Intr., fall on, attack, charge.
Ἐλεύθεραι, ὄν, αι, Eleutherae, a city of Boeotia.	ἐμ-βατεύω, σω (ἐμβάτης, fr. ἐν and βαίνω), with Gen., step in, mount, stand on; ἐ. τοῦ ἀρματος, chariot-driving.
ἐλεύθερα, ας, ἥ, freedom.	ἐμβολή, ης, ἥ, invasion.
ἐλεύθερος, α, ον, free. οι ἐλεύθεροι, the free men.	ἐμμανής, ές (μανομαι), mad, frantic.
ἐλευθερώσω, ώσω, set free, liberate, emancipate.	ἐμός, ή, όν, my, mine.
ἐλευθερωσις, εως, η, emancipation.	ἐμ-πήγνυμι, fix in, entangle.
	ἐμ-πίτλημι, πλήσω, πέτληκα, with Gen., fill, satisfy.
	ἐμ-πίπτω, fall in, plunge into.
	ἐμ-πλέω, sail in, embark on: οι ἐμπλέοντες, the voyagers.
	ἐμποιέω (Dat. of person), put into, create in, smite with.
	ἐμπνους, ουν, breathing, living.

ἐμπορία.	ἐξηραμμένας.
ἐμπορία, ας, τῇ, trade, commerce, intercourse.	armed (both with weapons and armour).
ἐμπροσθεν, Adv., in front.	ἐν-ογλέω, ἡσω, worry (vulg. bore); Pass. to be weary of.
ἐμπρανῆς, ἐς, visible, distinguished.	ἐν-ράπτω, ψω, 2 Aor. Pass. ἐνεργά-φην, sew in.
ἐμ-φανίζω, make known.	ἐνταῦθα, Adv. of place and time, there, then, thereupon.
ἐν, Prep. with Dat., in, on, upon, among: ἐν τούτῳ (sc. χρόνῳ), meanwhile, p. 88; with Gen., (sc. οἰκῷ), in the house of, with (= Lat. <i>apud</i> , French <i>chez</i> ).	ἐντείνω, stretch on.
ἐν-άγω, drive on.	ἐν-τέλλω, ελῶ, 1 Aor. ἔτελλα, Perf. Pass. ἐντέταλμα: enjoin upon, command (with Dat. of person): usually in Midd.
ἐναγώνιος, ον (ἀγών, lit. in a contest), warlike.	ἐντεῦθεν, Adv., thence.
ἐν-αρμόζω, ὄσω, fit or fix in or on.	ἐν-τίθημι, put in, put on board. Midd. embark.
ἐνδεκα, eleven.	ἐντονος, ον, strained; μετ' εἰρεσίας ἐντόνου, rowing with all their might.
ἐνδέκατος, η, ον, eleventh.	ἐντός, Adv. with Gen., within.
ἐνδον, Adv., within.	ἐν-τυγχάνω, with Dat., light upon, meet; have an audience of (a king, p. 32); appeal to.
ἐνδοξος, ον (ἐν, δοξα), renowned, famous, distinguished.	ἐνύπνιον, ου, τό (ἐν, ὑπνος), dream, vision.
ἐνδάσιμος, ον, preluding. Neut. Subst. prelude, occasion.	ἐξ-άγω (lit. drive out), carry back, extend (to wider limits), carry out.
ἐν-δύω, ύσω, 2 Aor. ἐνέδυν (Intr.). Trans. put on: Intr. and Midd. 1) put on (oneself), assume, dress in; 2) come in, enter.	ἐξακις-χιλιοι, αι, α, six thousand (lit. 6 times 1000).
ἐνεκα, Prep. with Gen., on account of.	ἐξ-αμαρτάνω, err, be wrong.
ἐνέργεια, ας, τῇ (ἐν, ἔργον), energy: lit. inner working.	ἐξαν-τστημι, Trans. set up, rouse (from sleep): Intr. rise up.
ἐνδια, Rel. and Dem. Adv. of place and time, then, there: ἐνδια καὶ ἐνδια, here and there: ἐνδια δάδε, to that place, there.	ἐξ-ελαύνω, drive out.
ἐνδύμησις, εως, τῇ, inspiration, intuition, conjecture.	ἐξ-ειμι and { go out.
ἐνι = ἐνεστί, it is in one's power. ως ἐνι μάλιστα, as much as is in my power.	ἐξ-εστι, with Dat., it is permitted: e. g. τοῖς βουλομένοις ἐξῆν ἀκούεν, those who chose might listen.
ἐνιαυτός, οῦ, δ, year. Gen. yearly, per annum.	ἐξετασμός, οῦ, δ, investigation, enquiry, discernment.
ἐνιοι, αι, α, (Plur. only), some.	ἐξ-ηγέρματ, carry out, lead out, relate.
ἐνίστε, Adv. sometimes.	'Εξηκεστίδης, ου, δ, Execestides, the father of Solon.
ἐννακτιγχίλιοι, nine thousand, 9000.	ἐξηραμμένας (sc. βύρσας) dried, Perf. Pass. Part. of ἔτηρανω.
ἐννέα, indecl., nine.	
ἐννυχώτερον, Comp. Adv. of ἐννυχος, earlier in the night.	
ἐνοπλος and ἐνοπλος, ον, in arms,	

## ἔξῆς.

ἔξῆς (ἔχω), Adv. next, further.  
ἔξοπλος, Adv., from behind, from the rear.

ἔξ-οπλίζω, ἵσω, arm, equip: Perf. Pass. ἔξωπλοισμαι, I am armed. ἔξ-ορκίζω, ἵσω, bind by an oath. ἔξ-αρύσσω, ἵσω, dig out, tear out. ἔξστραχισμός, ὅν, δ', ostracism, i. e. banishment by a vote taken by writing the name of the person on pieces of tile (στραχον).

ἔξ-οτρύνω, ὡ, urge on.

ἔξουσία, ας, ἡ (ἔξεστι), permission, power.

ἔξω, with Gen., without, outside of: τὰ ἔξω, on the outside.

ἔξωτεν, Adv., outwards; with art., the outward, the outside.

ἔξικα, Defect. 2 Perf. (rt. ω, like), resemble, appear, seem likely:

Impers. it seems, is probable.

Ἐερδαία, ας, ἡ, Eordaea, a district in the N.W. of Macedonia.

Ἐορτή, ἡς, ἡ, feast, festival.

ἔπαγγελμα, ατος, promise, profession.

ἔπ-αγγέλω, tell, proclaim. Midd., promise, offer, make a show of, profess (to teach).

ἔπ-άγω, bring in, lead on. Midd., call in to one's aid.

ἔπ-αγλον, ον, τό, the prize (of a contest).

ἔπ-αινέω, ἔσω, praise, applaud.

ἔπαινος, ον, δ', praise, renown.

ἔπ-ακονω, σω, listen to: ἔπήκουσε ἀναγορεύεσθαι, allowed himself to be addressed as, p. 3.

Ἐπαμεινόνδας, ον, δ', Epaminondas, the great Theban general and statesman, died B. C. 362.

ἔπανα-χωρέω, }  
ἔπάν-εμι, } return, retreat.

ἔπαν-έρχομαι, }  
ἔπανόρθωσις, εως, ἡ, correction, restoration.

ἔπάνω, above, aloft, at the top of (with Gen.).

## ἔπι-βαίνω.

ἔπι-αράομαι (ἀρά), ἀσοματ, with Dat., imprecate curses on.

ἔπι-αρχέω, ἔσω, help, impart a share of (with Gen.).

ἔπι-αρχός, οῦ, δ' (ἔπι, ἄρχω), governor.

ἔπιαντις, εως, ἡ, farm buildings, country house, hut.

ἔπι-εγέιρω, ερῶ, rouse (from sleep), wake up, rouse, excite. Pass. awake.

ἔπει, Conj. with Ind., when.

ἔπειγο, ἔσω, press. Midd., be pressed, be hurried.

ἔπειδάν, with Subj., as soon as.

ἔπειθη, with Ind., when, since.

ἔπειτον, add (words), (e. g. to a present, p. 34).

ἔπειτα, Adv., next, afterwards: ἐς ἔπειτα, in the future.

ἔπει-ειμι, with Gen., follow up.

ἔπι-έρχομαι, go through, traverse.

ἔπι-ερωτάω, ἔσω, ask further.

ἔπι-έχω, hold up, stop (trans. and intr.), delay, wait. 2 Aor. Inf.

ἔπισχεν, p. 77.

ἔπι, Prep. I. with Gen., 1) of place: at, in (a country), towards, ἔπι οἴκου, homewards, for home:

2) of time: in the time of; under (the reign &c. of): 3) causal:

a. with, b. after, c. about. II. with Dat. 1) of place: at, upon, near; νοσεῖν ἔπι θανάτῳ, to be sick unto death: 2) causal:

a. by: b. under, εἶναι ἔπι τινι, to be under any one's protection; under the pressure of: c. for, on the ground of, about, to the aid of, for (a consideration, price or bribe): d. in the power of; ἐφ' ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ἔστι, it depends on ourselves: e. in honour of.

III. with Acc. 1) of place: to, upon: 2) of time: to, to the length of: 3) causal: a. for (i. e. with a view to): b. against.

ἔπι-βαίνω, with Gen. reach; ap-

## ἐπι-βιόω.

proach: go on board (a ship): with Dat. withstand.

ἐπι-βιόω, ὥσω, survive, thrive. ἐπιβοάω, ἥσω, cry out to, call to help.

ἐπι-βούλεύω, εύσω, 1) with Dat., plot or conspire against, attack: 2) with Acc., plan, contrive.

ἐπι-βούλητη, ἥς, ἥ, plot, conspiracy.

ἐπι-γιγνώσκω, find out, recognize.

ἐπι-γνωσις, εως, ἥ, recognition,

knowledge (of one another).

ἐπι-γράφω, ψομα, write up, write

upon, inscribe.

ἐπι-δακρύω, with Dat., weep for.

ἐπι-δείκνυμι, (δείκνυω), ξω, show,

display, exhibit, prove.

ἐπι-δέχομαι, admit.

ἐπι-δημέω, be at home.

ἐπι-δόδωμι, give in addition, con-

tribute, impart.

ἐπιδόσις, εως, ἥ, contribution.

(See *Smaller Dict. of Antiq.* s. v.).

ἐπιεικῶς, Adv., with good reason.

ἐπι-θαυμάζω, wonder at, be sur-

prised at.

ἐπι-θυμέω, ἥσω, with Gen., desire,

wish for.

ἐπιθυμητής, οῦ, ὁ, follower, ad-

mire.

ἐπιθυμία, ας, ἥ, desire.

ἐπι-καλέω, call upon, name. Pass.

be surnamed. Midd. invoke, call

to (for one's help).

ἐπίκειται, Impers., it is appointed.

ἐπικυρωσκεῖται, ας, ἥ, negotiation

through a herald.

ἐπικίνδυνος, ον, dangerous; ἐν ἐπι-

κινδύνῳ, in peril.

ἐπικέληστις, εως, ἥ, name.

ἐπικλυζω, υσω, flood.

ἐπι-κρατέω, with Gen., have the

dominion of.

ἐπι-κύπτω, ψω, stoop down.

ἐπι-λαμβάνω, Midd. with Gen., lay

hold of, p. 75; take to (e. g.

their ships, *ibid.*)

ἐπι-λανθάνω, with Acc., be con-

## ἐπιτήδευμα.

sealed from. Midd. with Gen., forget.

ἐπι-μανάνω, learn after, acquire

knowledge (by experience).

ἐπιμέλεια, ας, τη, care, diligence,

arrangements.

ἐπι-μελέομαι, ἥσουμαι, with Gen.,

care for, be careful of, pre-

serve.

Ἐπιμηθέυς, εως, ὁ, (After-thought)

Epimetheus, brother of Prometheus (Fore-thought), joined

with him in creating animals.

ἐπι-νοέω, ἥσω, contrive, invent,

discover.

ἐπι-πέτομαι, fly upon, pounce upon

(as a bird of prey).

ἐπι-πλήττω, ξω, with Dat., rebuke.,

(lit. strike at).

ἐπι-σημαίω, point at: Pass. be

approved, distinguished; like the

Latin *monstrari digito*.

ἐπίσημος, ον, distinguished.

ἐπισκεπτέος, α, ον (verbal of the

following), to be considered.

ἐπι-σκέπτομαι, consider, regard

(lit. look upon).

ἐπισταμαι, Imperf. ἥπιστάμην,

(the only Tenses) know.

ἐπιστατής, οῦ, ὁ, overseer.

ἐπιστήμη, ης, ἥ, knowledge,

science: Pl. mastery (of an art).

ἐπιστήμων, ον, with Gen., know-

ing, understanding.

ἐπιστολή, ἥς, ἥ (ἐπι-στέλλω), com-

mission, letter.

ἐπι-στρατεύω, σω, march; with

Dat., march against, make war

upon.

ἐπι-στρέφω, Trans. and Intr., turn

about, look back.

ἐπισυν-ίστημι (lit. set together

face to face), introduce to (with

Dat).

ἐπι-τάσσω, ξω, command, enjoin,

impose, besides.

ἐπι-τεγχίζω, fortify, add walls to.

ἐπιτήδευμα, ατος, τό, custom.

<p>ἐπιτηδεύω. care for, provide with, supply with.</p> <p>ἐπι-τηρέω, ήσω, watch.</p> <p>ἐπι-τίγμη, ήσω, put on. Midd. with Dat., set oneself to, aim at, attempt.</p> <p>ἐπι-τρέπω (lit. turn over to), commit to, permit. Midd., entrust to. Pass., be entrusted with (Acc. of thing).</p> <p>ἐπι-τροπέύω, εύσω, (ἐπίτροπος, guardian), with Acc. of person, be guardian of.</p> <p>ἐπι-φανώ, shew, declare. Pass. appear, appear before.</p> <p>ἐπιφανής, ής, manifest, conspicuous, illustrious (= the literal sense of the Latin <i>illustris</i>).</p> <p>ἐπιφανῶς, openly, manifestly: ὡς ἥκιστα ἐπιφανῶς, with the least possible appearance of doing so p. 79.</p> <p>ἐπι-φοιτάω, ήσω, go about.</p> <p>ἐπι-χειμάζω, ἀσω, winter at (a place).</p> <p>ἐπι-χειρέω, ήσω, attempt, undertake: lit. put the hand to.</p> <p>ἐπιχώριος, ον (ἐπι, χώρα), of the country, national.</p> <p>ἐπιλησα, 1 Aor. of πίκπλημι, fill.</p> <p>ἐπομαι (rt. σεπ = Lat. <i>seq-wor</i>) ἐψομαι, 2 Aor. ἐσπόμην, with Dat., follow.</p> <p>ἐπος, ον, τό, word, verse, saying. Pl. verses, poetry.</p> <p>ἐπριάμην (a defective Aorist), I bought.</p> <p>ἐπτά, seven.</p> <p>ἐπώνυμος, ον, named after.</p> <p>ἐπι-ωφελέω, come to the help of.</p> <p>ἐραστής, ου, δ, lover, friend, admirer; — εἰναι τινος, eagerly desirous of.</p> <p>Ἐρατώ, ους, δ (lovely), Erato, the Muse of erotic poetry.</p> <p>ἐράω, Midd. ἐραμαι, (Pres. and Imperf. only), with Gen., love, be enamoured of: ἐρών, a lover.</p>	<p>ἐρώτημα.</p> <p>Ἐργάνη, ης, ή, the Worker, a surname of Athena.</p> <p>ἐργασία, ας, ή, working, workmanship.</p> <p>ἐργάτης, ου, δ, worker.</p> <p>ἐργον, ου, τό, work, deed, art, labours (of the field, including the standing produce).</p> <p>ἐρεβώδης, ες, gloomy.</p> <p>ἐρέσσαι, Inf. of the defective 2 Aor. ήρόμην, ask.</p> <p>Ἐρεχθίης, ίδος, ή (sc. Ήλασσα), Erechtheis, the spring of Erechtheus.</p> <p>ἐρημία, ας, ή, destitution.</p> <p>ἐρημός, ον, deserted, destitute, bereaved, orphan.</p> <p>ἐρήμωσις, εως, ή, desolation, destruction.</p> <p>ἐρίξω, ίσω, contend, strive.</p> <p>ἔριον, ου, τό, and Plur., wool.</p> <p>ἔρις, ίδος, ή, strife, discord.</p> <p>Ἐριννύς, ίος, ή, Erinnys, the avenging goddess. Pl. the Furies.</p> <p>ἐρμηνευς, έως, δ, interpreter.</p> <p>Ἐρμῆς, ου, δ, the god Hermes (Mercury), messenger of Jove.</p> <p>Ἐρμιόνη, ίδος, ή, (sc. ναῦς), of Hermione, a sea-port in Argolis.</p> <p>Ἐρυθία, ας, ή, (Ion. η, ης), Erythaea (red), in mythical geography, an island in the extreme W., afterwards identified with Gades (<i>Cadiz</i>).</p> <p>ἐρυζόρδης, ά, ον, red.</p> <p>Ἐρυμάνθιος, α, ον, Erymanthian, i. e. of Erymanthus, a mountain in Arcadia.</p> <p>ἐρχομαι (Pres. only, parts supplied fr. root ελυω), ἐλεύσομαι, ἐλήλυθα, 2 Aor. ήλθον, come, go: also as a verb of mood, ἐλθόντας ἐρανίσαι, going to destroy.</p> <p>ἐρώ, Fut. of φημί, say.</p> <p>ἐρώς, ωτος, δ, love.</p> <p>ἐρωτάω, ήσω, ask, ask about.</p> <p>ἐρώτημα, στος, τό, and ἐρώτησις, εως, ή, asking, questioning.</p>
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εἰς.	εὐπρεπῶς.
εἰς — εἰς, into, to, against. N.B. for compounds with εἰς, see εἰς-.	εὐδόκιμος, ον, approved, renowned.
εσθίης, ητος, η, (rt. Φες, same as in Lat. <i>ves-tis</i> ), clothing, dress.	εὐδόκια, ας, η, glory.
εσθίω (εδω), eat: only in Pres. and Imperf., Indic. and Infin.	εὐείμων, ον, with beautiful robe.
εσθιός, η, ον, good, brave.	εὐεργεσία, ας, η, benefit, kindness; gratitude, p. 81.
εσμέν, we are. 1 Pers. Pl. of εἰμι.	εὐεργετέω, ησω, with Acc. of Pers., benefit; τὰ μέγιστα, confer the greatest benefits upon.
εσπέρα, ας, η, evening, the West: (orig. with F, — <i>vespera</i> ).	εὐεργέτης, ον, δ, benefactor: as a surname, Euergetes, p. 3.
ἔστε, Adv. and Conj., until.	εὐζώνος, ον (εὐ, ζώνη: lit. well-girt), active, quick.
ἔστια, ας, η, 1) the hearth, 2) the goddess Hestia — <i>Vesta</i> .	Εὐήρως, ους, δ, Evēres, the father of Tiresias.
ἔστιάσις, εως, η, banquet, entertainment.	Εὐθύδημος, ον, δ, Euthydemus, of Chios, a sophist, who lived at Athens in the time of Socrates.
ἔστιάω, αςω, entertain (at a feast). Midd. and Pass. feast.	εὐθύνω, υνω (lit. rectify, correct, εὐθίνει), call to account.
ἔστιν οἵ (= sunt qui), some.	εὐθύνς, εις, ύ, straight. Adv., εὐθύν (ς) and εὐθέως, immediately.
ἔσχατος, η, ον, last.	εὐχαῖρος, α, ον, seasonable, suitable.
ἔταρος, ου, δ, companion, comrade, friend, courtier.	εὐχαρπία, ας, η, fruitfulness.
ἔτερος, ου, δ (Comp. of εἰς, one), one of two, the one, the other; Pl. others; οἱ ἔτεροι, the rest.	εὐχαρπος, ον, fruitful.
ἔτι, Adv., still, yet, moreover: ἔτι καὶ νῦν, even to the present time.	εὐχλεής, ές (εὐ, κλέος), of good fame, renowned, honourable.
ἔτοιμος, ον, ready, willing.	εὐχολός, ον, easy, Adv. — ως, easily.
ἔτοιμως, readily, eagerly.	εὐλόγως, Adv., naturally, with good reason.
ἔτοιμότης, ητος, η, readiness.	εὐνή, ης, η, bed.
ἔτος, ους, τό, year. κατ' ἔτος, year by year, every year.	εὐνομία, ας, η, 1) good order, law: 2) Eunomia, the goddess of order.
εὖ, Adv., well. In Compos., easy, favourable, happy, blest.	εὐνούς, ουν, well-disposed, ready.
Εὐβοέας, έως, δ, Eubœan, i. e. of Eubœa.	εὐνούχος, ους, (εύνη, ξχω), eunuch.
Εὐβοια, ας, η, Eubœa ( <i>Negropont</i> ), an island lying off the E. coast of Attica and Boeotia.	εὐξείνος, ον (εὖ, ξένος), hospitable.
εὐγένεια, ας, η, high birth, εὐγενής, ές, (εύ and γένος) of high birth, noble.	Εὐξείνος πόντος, the Euxine or Black Sea; a euphemism for its original name Αξενος, i. e. Inhospitable, significant of its stormy character.
εὐδαιμονία, ας, η, happiness, prosperity.	εὐπρέπεια, ας, η, comeliness, beauty.
εὐδαίμων, ον, fortunate, happy, wealthy.	εὐπρεπής, ές (εύ, πρέπει), fair, comely, handsome.
εὐδοκιμέω, and Midd., be renowned, be applauded, find approval.	εὐπρεπῶς, becomingly, decently.

<b>εῦρεσις.</b>	<b>ἔχω.</b>
εῦρεσις, εως, η, invention, discovery.	εὐωχέω (εύ, ἔχω), feed well, feast (trans.) Midd. feast (intr).
εὐρέτης, ου, ὁ, inventor.	εὐωχία, ας, η, good fare, banquet.
εὐρημα, ατος, τό, invention.	ἔφ' = ἐπί, before an aspirate.
εὐρίσκω (rt. εύρ), ησω, ηύρηκα, ηύρημαι, 2 Aor. εύρον, 1 Aor.	"Ἐφεσος, ου, η, Ephesus, the chief city of Ionia.
Pass. ηύρεθην, find, invent, discover.	ἔφειμι, send to, throw at. Midd. with Gen., aim at.
εύρος, ους, τό, breadth.	ἔφενέομαι, with Gen., attain to, win.
Εύρυβάτας, ου or α, ὁ, Eurybōtas, a Cretan, commander of the Macedonian archers.	ἔφεπταμαι, fly to.
Εύρυδηη, ης, η, Eurydice, a nymph, wife of Orpheus.	ἔφεστημι, ἔπιστησω (see ζητημι), Trans. set over, stop. Intr. come near, stop, stop at, attain.
εύρος, εια, ύ, wide.	Ἐφόρος, ου, ὁ, Ephor (lit. overseer). The 5 Ephors were the supreme executive committee at Sparta, above even the 2 kings.
Εύρυσθεύς, άως, ὁ, Eurystheus, son of Sthenelus, king of Mycenæ, who, by the artifice of Hera, had the mastery over Hercules.	Ἐχερετίδης, ου, ὁ, Echretratides, a friend of Phocion.
Εύρώτας, ὁ, Dor. Gen. α, (= Att. ου), Eurotas, the river of Sparta.	ἔχος, ους, τό, hatred, enmity.
Εύρωπη, ης, η, Europe.	ἔχόρδος, α, ὁν, (Adv. — ως), hostile. Subst. an enemy.
εὐσέβεια, ας, η, piety.	Ἐγινάδες (ων) νῆσοι, αἱ, the Echinades Is., a group of islands at the mouth of the river Achelōus.
εὐσεβής, ές, pious.	ἔχις, ιος and εως, ὁ, viper, adder.
εύτεκνος, ον (εύ and τέκνον), blest with children, fruitful.	Ἐχίλων, ονος, ὁ, Echilon, king of Thebes, father of Pentheus.
Εύτερπη, ης, η, (delightful), Euterpe, the Muse of lyric poetry.	ἔχυρός, α, ὁ, strong, firm.
εύτροπα, ας, η, good character.	ἔχω, έξω or σχήσω, ἔσχηκα, Imperf. είχον, 2 Aor. έσχον, hold, have: know how to (do): περὶ τι, be engaged in: with Adv., to be (in a certain condition): e. g. τοὺς φόρους μετρίως ἔχειν, that the taxes were moderate: διὰ τινος, keep in a certain condition (e. g. διὰ μνήμης, be mindful). οὐκ ἔχων δ τι χρήσεται τῷ παρέντι, not knowing what to do at the moment p. 33. χάρτιν, to be thankful, with Dat. of person. Midd. with Gen. (lit. lay hold of), apply or attach oneself to. Pass. to be in the power of, pressed by (e. g. συμφορᾶ, p. 9).
εύτυχέω, ησω, be fortunate.	
εύτυχια, ας, η, good fortune.	
εύτύχημα, ατος, τό, a piece of good fortune.	
εύτυχής, ές (εύ, τύχη), fortunate, lucky.	
εύφημια, ας, η, good repute.	
εύφορος, ον, fruitful.	
εύφρατιν, ανῶ, Trans. delight, cheer (e. g. Ψυχήν, p. 34), rejoice, give pleasure to.	
εύφυης, ές (lit. of a good nature), clever, of good natural parts.	
εύχη, ης, η, wish, vow, prayer.	
εύχομαι, ξόμαι, 1 Aor. ηύξαμην, Perf. ηύγμαι, wish, vow, pray.	
εὐώπις, ιδος, with beautiful eyes or face, beautiful.	

## Ξω̄να.

Ξω̄να (Ξω̄ς), Def. 2 Perf.: Part. ξεω̄νως: am accustomed, wont. Ξω̄νεν, Adv., in the morning, early. Ξέρων, I saw. Imperf. of ξέρω. Ξω̄ς, 1) Prep. with Gen., as far as. 2) Conj. with Ind., till. Ξω̄ς, ω, η, dawn, morning, East.

## Z.

Ζάω, 2nd Pers. ζῆς, Inf. ζῆν, Fut. (rare) ζήσω, οματ, live, be alive. Ζεύγνυμι (rt. ζυγ = *jug* in *jugum*), ζεύξω, Perf. Pass. ζεύγματ, 2 Aor. P. ζεύγην, yoke = harness; join. Ζεύς, Διός, ὁ, (Poet. Gen. Ζηνός), Jove, the supreme Greek deity. (Stem Ζεφ = *Jor*, in the Latin *Jupiter*, i. e. father Jove). Ζηλος, ου, ὁ, and Ζηλωσις, οως, η, emulation; imitation, p. 83. Ζημία, ας, η, fine, punishment. Ζημιώω, οωσ, fine (lit. punish, cause damage to). Ζητέω, ησω, seek, pursue. Ζῆτης, ου, ὁ (pursuer), Zetes, a son of Boreas. Ζητησις, οως, η, search, enquiry, investigation. Ζοφερός, όν, gloomy. Ζωγραφέω, ησω, paint. Ζωγραφία, ας, η, painting. Ζωγράφος, ου, ὁ (ζώνω, used for any figure, γράφω), painter. Ζωή, ης, η, life. Ζώων, ου, τό, animal. Ζωές, η, όν, alive, living. Ζωστήρ, ηρος, ὁ (ζώνυμος, gird), girdle.

## H.

\*H, Conj. or: η, — η, either — or: after a Comparative, than. η, 1) Interrogative particle (= num, not translated): hence, 2) surely.

## τῆμέρω.

η, Adv., by or in what way. τῆγμονά, ας, η, command, leadership, supremacy; conduct, p. 81. τῆγμαν, ἐνος, ὁ, leader, commander, captain, general. τῆγματ, τῆσματ, lead, conduct, think, believe. τῆδες, Adv. (τῆδύς), with pleasure. τῆδη, Adv., already: τῆδη ποτέ, now at length. τῆδεματ, τῆστησματ, Aor. τῆστην, be pleased, rejoice. τῆδονή, ης, η, pleasure, καθ' τῆδονή, agreeable. τῆδες, εῖτα, ύ, sweet, pleasant. Ηδωνοί, ὁν, οι, the Edonians, a people of Thrace. ηδως, ους, τό, manners, morals, character. τῆιλον, ὄνος, η, shore. τῆκτοτα, (Superl. Adv. fr. the wanting Adj. τῆκτος, little); least of all, by no means. τῆκω, ηξω, I am come, arrive. τῆλετησαν, 1 Aor. Pass. of ἐλεύνειν, they were driven, p. 58. τῆλετρον, ου, τό (*selectrum*), amber. τῆλετη, ας, η, age, youth. οι ἐν τῆλετη, the youth, those of the military age: τὴν τῆλετην, approaching manhood. τῆλος, ου, ὁ, the sun. As a Proper Noun; 1) the Sun (worshipped by the Persians); 2) Helios, the Greek Sun-god, sometimes identified with Apollo. Ηλύστος, α, ου, Elysian: τὸ Ηλύστον πέδιον, the Elysian plain, the abode of the blessed after death. τῆμετς, ὁν, ίν, άς, we: Plur. of ζηώ. τῆμέρα, ας, η, day. τῆμέρος, ον, mild, tame, gentle, clement. τῆμέρω, οωσ (lit. make tame), clear, cultivate (land).

## Τημέρωσις.

Τημέρωσις, εως, ή, cultivation.

Τημέτερος, α, ον, our, ours.

Τημένος, ου, δ, mule.

Τημένης, εια, υ, half: Pl. τοὺς τημένεις (sc. φόρους) 50 percent, p. 4.

Subst. τὸ τημένη, the half: τὰ τημένη, the half (of a collection of things) p. 15.

Την, was, 1st and 3rd Pers. Sing. of εἰμί, I am.

Την, with Subjunct., = εάν, if.

Τηνία, ων, τὰ, reins.

Τηνίκα, Conj., when.

Τηναρ, ατος, τό, liver.

Τηναρίος, ου, ή, mainland.

\*Τηνερος (so called as distinguished from the opposite islands), Epirus, a district of Northern Greece W. of Macedonia.

\*Ηρα, ας, ή, Hera, a goddess, sister and wife of Jove; identified by the Romans with Juno.

\*Ηράκλεια, ας, ή, Heraclea, a Greek colony on the Euxine, on the N. coast of Asia Minor, in Pontus.

\*Ηράκλειον, ου, τό, Heracleum, a temple of Hercules.

\*Ηράκλης, έως, δ (contr. fr. \*Ηρακλέης, fr. Ηρα and κλέος, renowned by Hera, i. e. through her persecution), Hercules, a deified hero, son of Jove and Alcmena. Ω Ηράκλεις, O Hercules! (= Lat. hercule), an exclamation.

Τηρέμα, Adv., gently, quietly.

Τηρεμένα, ήσω, keep quiet, or still.

\*Ηριγόνη, ής, ή, Erigōne, daughter of Icarius, transformed into the constellation Virgo.

\*Ηριδανός, οῦ, δ, the river Eridanus, aft. Padus, the Po.

Τηρως, ως, δ, hero.

\*Ησιοδος, ου, δ, Hesiod, of Ascra in Boeotia, the oldest epic poet after Homer.

\*Ησιόνη, ής, ή, Hesione, daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy.

## Ταυμαστός.

Ταυμαν, ον, Att. Ταττων, less. Comp. of the wanting Positive ήκυς.

Ταυχάζω, ἀσω, Trans. put to rest. Intr. rest, remain quiet.

Ταυχία, ας, ή, rest, quietness.

Ταυχός, ον, quiet, at rest.

Ταττα, ής, ή, defeat (lit. the worse condition).

Ταττάω, ήσω, defeat: Pass. with Gen., be overcome or surpassed by.

\*Ηφαιστίων, ωνος (a patronymic fr. Ηφαιστος), Hephaestion, a general of Alexander the Great.

\*Ηφαιστος, ου, δ, Hephaestus (Vulcan), god of fire and the arts wrought by fire.

## Θ.

Θάλαμος, ου, δ, chamber.

Θάλασσα, ής, ή (Att. Ττα), 1) the sea: sometimes, a particular sea, as ή Ερυθρά Θάλαττα, the Red Sea. 2) a salt-spring, p. 58.

Θαλασσοχρατέω, ήσω, be master (have the mastery), of the sea.

Θαλεία, ας, ή (blooming), Thalia, the muse of Comedy.

Θάλπος, ους, τό, warmth.

Θάνατος, ου, δ, death; sentence of death.

Θανατώω, ώσω, put to death.

Θάπτω, ψω, τέταρφ, 2 Aor. ξαφων (rt. ταφ), bury.

Θαρρέω, ήσω, take courage. Part. confidently, without hesitation.

Θάσσων, Comp. of ταχύς: Adv. Θάσσον, the quicker, the sooner.

Θάτερος, = δ έτερος, the other.

Θαύμα, ατος, τό, wonder, admiration.

Θαύμαζω, ἀσω (Θαῦμα), wonder at, admire, τινά τινος, or τινός τι. Pass. to be regarded with wonder or admiration.

Θαύμαστος, α, ον, and

Θαύμαστός, ή, ον, wonderful.

Στ.	Θράσος.
Στά, Στεν, Term., from a place.	daughter of Nereus, wife of Peleus and mother of Achilles.
Στά, ἄς, τή, goddess.	Στά, Στέσματι, (Rt. ΣτF), run.
Στά, ας, τή, sight.	Σταρέψα, τήσω, behold.
Στάμα, ατος, τό, sight, shew, spectacle.	Σταρός, οῦ, ὁ, a religious envoy; a messenger to consult a god. (Lit. a watcher or waiter on the god, fr. Στάς and ὄρα, care).
Στάτης, οῦ, ὁ, spectator (of a shew, e. g. in a theatre).	Θηβαῖς, ἀν, αἱ, Thebes, the chief city of Boeotia in N. Greece.
Στάτρον, ου, τό (lit. place for seeing), theatre.	Θηβαῖς, ου, ὁ, Theban.
Στάσι, ἄσι, and Midd., behold.	Στῆλης, εια, υ, female; belonging to women, as dress, &c.
Στάσις, α, ον, divine. τό Στάσιον, the deity.	Στήρ, ρός, ὁ, wild beast; animal.
Στάστης, ητος, τή (Στάσις), divinity, divine power, sanctity.	Στήρα, ας, τή, the chase, hunting.
Στάλω — Στήλω, ήσω, will, be willing.	Στήρασι, ἄσιον (Στήρ), take in hunting. τά Στηρηζέντα, the spoils (taken in war).
Σταμάτων, ου, τό, foundation: PL οἱ Σταμάτων, the foundations.	Στήραστος, οῦ, ὁ, treasure, treasury.
Θεμίς, ιδος, τή, Themis, the goddess of justice and prophecy.	Θησεύς, ἑως, ὁ, Theseus, son of Aegeus, and king of Attica.
Θεμιστοκλῆς, οῦ, ὁ (Θέμις, justice, κλέος), the great Athenian general and statesman, victor at Salamis, B. C. 480.	Θητεύω (Στής, Στητός), serve (as a labourer, orig. as a serf, see p. 125).
Θεόπομπος, ου, ὁ, Theopompus, a Greek historian, lived about B. C. 378—305.	Στήθω, ψω, oppress, distress.
Θεός, οῦ, ὁ, god: τή, goddess.	Στήσκω (rt. ΘΑΝ), Στηνούματι, τέ-Στηνκα (and Inf. τεΣτάνατι), 2 Aor. Στάνον, Fut. Perf. τεΣτηνήζομαι, die, be put to death.
Θεραπαινίς, ιδος, τή, maid-servant.	Στηνός, τή, όν, mortal.
Θεραπεία, ας, τή, care, attendance, service, honour, healing,	Στορβέω, ήσω, make a noise, shout: trouble. Pass. be in trouble.
Θεραπεύω, σω, (Θεράπων), serve, treat, benefit, honour, reward.	Στορβίσος, ου, ὁ, noise, outcry.
Θεράπων, οντος, ὁ, servant.	Θράκη (contr. fr. Θρητή), Thrace.
Θερμοπύλαι, ἄν, αἱ, (the Gates of the Hot Springs), Thermopylae, the pass between Thessaly and Phocis.	Θράκες, χός, ὁ, a Thracian: οἱ Θράκες, the Thracians: contr. fr. old form Θρητές.
Θερμός, τή, όν, warm, hot.	Θράσος, ους, τό, boldness, courage.
Θερμώδων, οντος, ὁ, the Thermōdon, a river of Cappadocia, flowing into the Euxine.	Θρασύς, εια, υ, bold, courageous.
Θέρος, ους, τό, summer.	Θρασύτης, ητος, τή, boldness.
Θεστίζω, ίσω, give an oracle.	Θρηνέω, ήσω, lament.
Θεσσαλία, ας, τή, Thessaly, a country of Northern Greece.	Θρῆσσα, ης, τή (contr. fr. Θρητίσσα), a Thracian woman.
Θέτις, ιδος, τή, Thetis, a sea-nymph,	Θρῆξ, τρίχος, τή, hair: Dat. Pl. Θρεῖς.
	Θρόνος, ου, ὁ, chair, throne.
	Θριάσιον πέδιον, τό, the Thriasian

## Δυγάτηρ.

plain, a fertile plain in Attica, between Thria and Eleusis.

Δυγάτηρ, τρός, η, daughter.

Δυμός, οὐ, ὁ, soul, mind, feelings, passions, anger. Δυμώς ὀργισθείς, being greatly incensed.

Δύρα, ας, η, door: ἐλθεῖν ἐπὶ Δύρας (τινός), to call upon.

Δυστιλα, ας, η, sacrifice (both the rite and the offering).

Δυστάλω, ἀσω, sacrifice.

Δύσω, Δύσω, with Dat. of the god, sacrifice, offer.

## I.

Ιάσμαι, ἀσθμαι, heal.

Ιαπετός, οῦ, ὁ, Iapetus (— Japheth), a Titan, father of Prometheus.

Ιάσων, ονος, ὁ, Jason, son of Aeson, and leader of the Argonauts.

Ιατρικός, η, ὁν, relating to medicine, or, to the physician: η — τέχνη, the science of medicine, the healing art.

Ιατρός, οῦ, ὁ, physician.

Ιδέα, ας, η, form, figure.

Ιδίᾳ, privately, on one's own account (Dat. Fem. of following).

Ιδιος, α, ον, one's own.

Ιδιώτης, οῦ, ὁ, a private person, uninitiated.

Ιδρύω, ίσω, make to sit, found.

Perf. Pass. Part. ιδρυμένος, seated. 1 Aor. Pass. Part. ιδρυθείς, settling down.

Ιδύια, Idyia, a nymph, daughter of Oceanus and mother of Medea.

Ιδών, looking, Participle of εἰδον.

Ιεραξ, ἄσκος, ὁ, hawk, falcon.

Ιερεῖα, ας, η, priestess.

Ιερεῖον, ου, τέ, victim, sacrifice.

Ιερεὺς, έως, ὁ, priest.

Ιερός, ἄ, ὁν, sacred, holy: with Gen., sacred to. Ιερόν (δῶμα), temple, shrine, sanctuary. τὰ Ιερά (sc. Νήρια), sacrifices.

## Ιόλαος.

Ιημι (rt. HE, see Grammar), let go, send, hurl, shoot.

Ικανός, η, ὁν, able, adequate, sufficient, enough.

Ικαρία, ας, η, Icaria, a mountain of Attica, sacred to Bacchus.

Ικάριος, ου, ὁ, Icarius, who received Bacchus in Attica, and was transformed into the constellation Boötes (the Hunter).

Ικέτεια, ας, η, supplication, the being a suppliant (i. e. in sanctuary).

Ικέτευμα, ατος, τό, form of supplication, plea.

Ικέτευω, σω (ικέτης), supplicate, beseech.

Ικέτης, ου, ὁ supplicant; esp. taking sanctuary at the altar of a god.

Ιάσκομαι, ἀσθμαι, appease, propitiate.

Ιλεως, ον, gracious.

Ιλιον, ου, τό, and Ιλιος, ου, η, Ilium, Troy.

Ιλισσός, οῦ, ὁ, the Ilissus, a river of Athens.

Ιλλύριοι, ον, οι, the Illyrians, a people W. of Macedonia.

Ιμάτιον, ου, τό, (dim. of εἱμα), dress, robe, the upper garment.

Ιμείρω, (gen. Midd.) with Gen. or Inf., desire.

Ιμέρα, ας, η, Himera, a city in Sicily.

Ινα, 1) Relat. Adv., when. 2) Conj., in order that.

Ινδικός, η, ὁν, Indian. η Ινδική (sc. γῆ), India.

Ινώ, οῦς, η, Ino, daughter of Cadmus, beloved by Athamas, and transformed into the sea-nymph Leucothea.

Ιερευτής, οῦ, ὁ, fowler, bird-catcher.

Ιξίων, ονος, ὁ, Ixion, a mythical king of the Lapithæ, and a chief example of divine vengeance.

Ιόλαος, ου, ὁ, Iolaeus, son of Iphicles, a companion of Hercules.

λός.	καθ-εἰργω.
ἴός, οῦ, ὁ, arrow.	ἴσως, Adv., equally, probably, about.
Ἴππαρχος, οὐ, ὁ (horse-tamer), Hipparchus; 1) son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens. 2) Of Eubœa, a friend of Philip the Great.	Ἴφιχράτης (ἴφι, with strength, — very, χράτος), Iphicrates, an Athenian general; fl. B.C. 394 — 350 (about).
ἴππεια, ας, τῇ, horsemanship.	ἴχνος, οὐς, ὁ, fish.
ἴππεύς, ἑως, ὁ, horseman: Pl. cavalry, the knights.	ἴχνος, οὐς, τό, track, footprint.
ἴππικός, τῇ, ὁν, pertaining to horsemanship, τῇ ιππικῇ (sc. τέχνῃ), skill in cavalry. τὸ ιππικόν (sc. στρατευμα), the cavalry.	ἴχωρ, ὥρος, ὁ, ichor, the circulating fluid of the gods, instead of blood.
ἴππικόμος, οὐ, ὁ, groom.	Ιωλκός, οῦ, τῇ, Iolcus, a city of Magnesia in Thessaly.
ἴππος, οὐ, ὁ, horse: τῇ, mare.	Ιωνία, ας, τῇ, Ionia, the country colonized by the Ionian Greeks, in the central part of the W. coast of Asia Minor.
ἴππαματ = πέτομαι, fly.	
ἴρις, ιδος, τῇ, 1) the rainbow: 2) the goddess Iris, messenger of Jove.	
Ισθμία, ον, τὰ, the Isthmian games.	K.
Ισθμός, οῦ, ὁ, (passage, fr. εἰμι, go), the Isthmus of Corinth.	Καδμεῖος, α, ον, Cadmean (fr. Cadmus, the founder of Thebes): Theban: τῇ Καδμείᾳ (sc. πόλεις), the Cadmēa, the citadel of Thebes.
Ισμηνίας, ου, ὁ, Ismenias, a Theban, p. 32.	καθάρισις, εως, τῇ, destruction: lit. taking down.
ἴσος, η, ον, equal: Pl. of like number: with Dat., content with; μὴ ίσος βούλεσθαι εἶναι τοῖς παρουσι, of being unwilling to content himself with his present state. ἐν ίσω, on the same footing as, just like.	καθαίρεω, ήσω, take down, take up, take away, destroy.
ἴσοστάτος, ον, of equal weight, and (hence) of equal worth.	καθάρω, ἄρω (καθαρός), 1 Aor. ἐκάθηρα, 1 Aor. Pass. ἐκαθάρην, with 2 Acc., purify; purify from, in the religious sense, with Gen. of the guilt in the Active, but Acc. in the Passive.
ἴστημι (rt. ΣΤΑ), στήσω, ίστηκα, 2 Aor. (Intr.), ίστην: set up, build. Intr. and Midd., stand, be fixed. Perf. ίστηκα, I stand.	καθάπτερ (κατὰ ἄπερ), just as.
ἴστος, οῦ, ὁ (ίστημι), the mast of a ship.	καθάπτω, kindle: Midd. with Gen., be incensed at, upbraid.
ἴσχυρίζομαι, affirm, assure.	καθαρός, ἀ, ὁν, clean, pure, clear, (of guilt): οὐ καθαρός χείρας, not with clean hands (said of a homicide, p. 9).
ἴσχυρός, ἀ, ὁν, strong, firm, sure, mighty.	καθάρισις, εως, τῇ, purification.
ἴσχυρῶς, strongly, exceedingly, vehemently.	καθέζομαι, (Rt. ἐδ), εδούμαι, sit; Perf. καθημαι, 1 Aor. Pass. Part. καθεσθείς (other tenses fr. καθίζω).
ἴσχυς, ονς, τῇ, strength, power.	καθ-εἰργω, ξω, shut up.
ἴσχω (Rt. σεχ, as in ξχω), only in Pres., hold, conceive (a passion for, p. 65).	

χαῖ-εύθω.	χαῖτηλεύω.
χαῖ-εύθω, ήσω, (augm. before the x), sleep.	χαῖτηλεύω, ήσω, suffer evil, do badly (in health).
χαῖ-έψω, ήσω, boil down.	χακός, ή, ὁν, Comp. χακίων, Sup. χακίστος, bad, wicked, evil. χάκιον, χακίστα, as Adv., in a worse way, in the worst way. τὸ χάκον, evil, crime, wickedness.
χαῖ-ήκω, ξω, lit. come down; be proper, suitable to; δὲ χαῖήκων χρόνος, due time.	χακουργέω, injure, defeat.
χαῖ-ημα (Defect. Perf.) sit, be seated: οἱ χαῖημένοι, the audience.	χακοῦργος, ον, injurious. Subst., an evil doer.
χαῖ-ίσω, ίσω, Trans. seat, cause to sit: Intr. and Midd. seat oneself, sit.	χακώς, badly.
χαῖ-ίημι, let down.	Κάλαϊς, ιδος, ὁ, Calaïs, son of Boreas, and one of the Argonauts.
χαῖ-ικετεύω, implore, supplicate.	χαλαμός, ου, ὁ, reed.
χαῖ-ικνέομαι, touch, attain.	χαλέω, έσω, Att. ὁ, Midd. οῦμαι, Perf. χέκληχα, call, name, invite. Pass. to be named: οἱ χαλούμενοι (with predicate), the so-called &c.
χαῖ-ίπταμαι, καταπτήσομαι, 2 Aor. ἔπτην, Midd. ἀμην: fly down.	Καλλίμαχος, ου, ὁ, Callimachus, the Athenian polemarch (commander-in-chief), killed at Marathon.
χαῖ-ίστημι, Trans. settle, establish; with έαυτόν, present or offer oneself (for trial, p. 82). ἐν τούτῳ καῖεστήκει, was involved in this suspicion. Intr., be established: νυκτὸς καῖεστωσῆς, when night had come on. καῖεστηκώς τρόπος, established manner (i. e. of the Spartan discipline).	χαλλίνικος, ον (χαλός, νίκη), gloriously triumphant: as a surname, Callinicus.
χαῖσθος, ου, ή, descent, return.	Καλλίστη, ης, η (beautiful-voiced), Calliope, the Muse of Epic poetry.
χαῖσλον, on the whole, as a whole, in general.	χάλλος, ους, τό, beauty.
χαῖ-οπλίζω, arm, arm fully. Perf. Pass. Part. καῖωπλισμένοι, fully armed.	χαλός, ή, ὁν, Comp. χαλλίων, Sup. χάλλιστος, good, beautiful. χαλός κάγανός, the Athenian phrase for a perfect gentleman. ἐν χαλῷ στέιν, it is a good thing.
χαῖ-ορπίζω, ίσω, bring to anchor.	χαλύβη, ης, η, tent, hut.
χαῖ, and, also, even; then, introducing the apodosis of a sentence: καὶ... καὶ, both... and, as well... as: καὶ—δέ, but also, and also: καὶ μήν, and nevertheless: καὶ δή, and in fact. Often united with the next word by Crasis, as κάκενος.	χαλώς (χαλός), Adv., well.
χαῖνός, ή, ον, new.	χάματος, ου, ὁ, labour, weariness, exhaustion.
χαῖπερ, Conj., although.	Καμβύσης, ου, ὁ, Cambyses, 2nd king of Persia, son of Cyrus.
χαῖρος, ου, ὁ, time, season, opportunity.	χάμηλος, ου, ὁ, η, camel.
χαῖτοι, and yet.	χάμιω, (Rt. χαμ), οῦμαι, Inf. εῖν, χέκμηχα, labour, be weary.
χάκει — καὶ ἔκει, and there.	χάν = καὶ ἐν, and in. χάν τούτῳ, and upon this, p. 91.
χαῖδαιμονία, ας, η, misery, adversity.	χάν = καὶ ἔξιν, even if.
	χαῖτηλεύω, σω, traffic.

χαπνός, οῦ, ὁ, smoke, steam, savour (of burnt offerings, p. 48).	χαπνός.
χάπτος, οὐ, ὁ (= aper), boar.	
Κάρ, Καρός, ὁ, a Carian.	
χαρδία, ας, τῇ, heart.	
Καρία, ας, τῇ, Caria, the SW. district of Asia Minor.	
χαρτός, οῦ, ὁ, fruit, produce.	
χαρτοφορέω, τίσω, become fruitful, bear fruit.	
χαρτόω, ὥσω, bear fruit. Midd. reap the fruit of, derive profit from, enjoy.	
χαρτερός, ἀ, ὁ, strong, complete.	
χάρυον, οὐ, τό, chestnut, nut.	
Καρχηδόνιος, οὐ, ὁ, Carthaginian.	
χατα, Prep. I. with Gen. 1) of place: down from, upon, along: 2) causal: about, against. II. with Acc. 1) of place: down to: 2) of time: about; κατ' ἔστυντος, of their time: 3) causal: about, concerning, belonging to, in relation to, according to, because of, in.	
χατά πολύ, by far. τὸ χατ' ἔμε, as far as is in my power.	
χατα-βαίνω, come down, make a descent (as an invader).	
χατάβασις, εως, τῇ, retreat, opposed to ἀνάβασις.	
χατα-βρώσκω, eat up, devour.	
χατα-γιγνώσκω, decide, condemn, pronounce sentence on (2 Acc.).	
χατ-άγω, 1) carry down, send down (esp. to hell): 2) bring back, restore (from banishment).	
χαταγωγή, τῆς, τῇ, return, restitution, restoration.	
χατα-δέλχυμι, shew, make known, publish.	
χατάδηλος, ον, manifest, detected.	
χατα-δύω, δύνω, σω, Tr. put down, sink. Intr. and Midd. hide oneself, go in, perish.	
χατα-ζεύγνυμι, yoke.	
χατάζευξις, εως, τῇ, yoking, breaking in (horses).	
	χατα-χράσσω.
	χατα-θαρρέω, θαρσήσω, take courage.
	χατα-τονάσω, τίσω, devour (lit. feast upon).
	χατα-τύνω, τίσω, kill, sacrifice.
	χατα-βάτης, ον, ὁ, one who descends (as Jove from heaven, in thunder and lightning).
	χατα-κάιω, burn up.
	χατα-χάμπτω, ψω, bend down.
	χατα-χοιμίζω, τίσω, Trans. put to sleep. Intr. lie down to rest, fall asleep.
	χαταχοιμιστής, οῦ, ὁ, chamberlain.
	χατα-χρηματίζω, τίσω, throw headlong from a precipice.
	χατα-λαμβάνω, seize, take possession of, prevail over. Midd. occupy, take to oneself.
	χατα-λείπω (see λείπω), leave behind, leave.
	χατα-λήγω, ξω, with Gen., put an end to, cease from.
	χαταλύσις, εως, τῇ, destruction, end.
	χατα-λύω, dissolve, destroy: break up (a camp): halt, rest (from a journey): (τὸν βίον) depart this life: παρά, take refuge with.
	χατα-μανθάνω, learn, find out.
	χατα-νέμω, divide, distribute.
	χατα-νέύω, σω (lit. nod to), assent, consent.
	χατα-νοέω, learn, perceive.
	χατ-αντάω, τίσω, reach.
	χαταντικρύ, Adv., opposite.
	χατα-παλαίω, αίσω, throw in wrestling, conquer. ὁ χαταπαλαίων, his antagonist, p. 28.
	χαταπελτικός, τή, ὁν, belonging to a catapult (χαταπελτης), or engine for shooting.
	χατα-πίνω, drink down, swallow.
	χατα-πλέω, arrive by sea.
	χατα-πλήσσω, ξω, frighten, alarm, amaze.
	χατα-πράσσω, ξω, perform, accomplish. Midd. carry through, obtain, succeed in.

χατα-τραῦνω	χεραμεύς.
χατα-πραῦνω, soften down.	
χαταπτάς, ἄσα, ἄν, 2 Aor. Part.	χατ-έρχομαι (see ἔρχομαι), come down, come back; return (to earth, p. 14).
Act. of <i>χατίταμαι</i> , flying down.	
χατάρχω, ἔω, begin.	χατ-εύω, ἔδομαι, ἔδήδοχα, eat up, devour.
χατα-σκάπτω, ψω, turn up (by digging), destroy.	χατ-εύχομαι, ἔομαι, pray, beseech.
χατα-σκευάζω, ἄσω, and Midd.	χατ-έχω, κατέξω and χατασχήσω
prepare, arrange, equip, adorn,	(&c. see ἔχω), lay hold of, seize,
build, fit up.	possess, master, detain, restrain,
χατασκευή, ἥς, τή, preparation,	keep to oneself, p. 81.
arrangement, management, equipment.	χατηγορέω, ἥσω, with Gen. of Pers., accuse, denounce, declare.
χατα-σκάζω, ἄσω, overshadow.	χατηγορία, ας, τή, accusation.
χατάσκοπος, ου, δ, a spy; (with Gen., upon any one).	χατηγορος, ου, δ, accuser.
χατάστασις, εως, τή, steadiness,	χατ-οικέω (χατοικος, a settler), in-
presence (of mind).	habit: with Acc., ἐν, and Gen.
χατα-στρατοπεδεύω, usually Midd., encamp against.	(sc. μόρια, τόπον).
χατα-στρέψω, overturn, overthrow.	χατ-οικτέρω, ἐρῶ, pity.
χ. τὸν βίον, end one's life. Midd.	χατ-ορύσσω, bury, hide (in the ground), p. 70, as opposed to κηδεύω, q. v.
subdue (to oneself).	χάτω, Adv., down, on, to the coast,
χαταστροφή, ἥς, τή, end (said of a violent end), catastrophe.	opp. to ἄνω, inland. Comp., Sup., χατωτέρω, τάτω, lower, lowest.
χατα-τίζημι, lay up, deposit: Midd.	χατ-ωρύσμαι, ὑσομαι, howl much,
deposit with, bestow, treat:	go about howling, p. 55.
ὅποι ποτὲ εἴτ' ἀπότον κατέδωνται, what	Καύκασος, ου, δ, Mt. Caucasus.
they could do for him. εὔεργε-	χαυχίζομαι, ἥσομαι, boast, vaunt
σίαν ἐπί, establish a claim of	oneself.
service towards, p. 80.	χεῖμαι, lie: χεῖται, is laid up.
χατα-τοξεύω, σω, shoot (with bow and arrows); lit. shoot down.	χείρω, χερῶ, 1 Aor. ἔχερσα, Perf. Pass. χείχαρμαι, 2 Aor. Pass. ἔχάρην, shear.
χαταφανής, ἔς, manifest, detected.	Κεκροπία (sc. γῆ), Cecropia, i. e. the land of Cecrops, Attica.
χατα-φέρω, carry out of one's course.	Κέκροψ, οπος, δ, Cecrops, the first king of Attica.
χατα-φλέγω, ἔω, and Midd., burn.	χελεύω, σω, order, bid, command,
χατα-φρονέω, ἥσω, with Gen., de-	tell, p. 8: Gen. Abs. Καμβύσου
spise (the danger, p. 64).	χελεύσαντος, by the order of
χατα-φυτεύω, σω, plant, plant over.	Καμβyses, p. 2.
χάτ-ειμι, go, down, return, arrive (at a place).	χνός, τή, ὄν, empty.
χατέπερφον, Defect. 2 Aor. (re-duplicated fr. rt. ΦΕΝ), alew.	Κένταυρος, ου, δ, a Centaur: fa-
χατ-εργάζομαι, work out, work upon, tend.	bulous beings, half man, half horse, hence called δύψεις, p. 78.
χατεργασία, ας, τή, working, tend-ing.	χεράμεος, α, ον, made of pottery.
	χεραμεύς, ἔως, δ, a potter.

χεραμεύω.	κοινός.
χεραμεύω, σω (χεραμεύς), to be a potter.	of Heraclea on the Euxine, B.C. 365—353.
χέραμος, ου, δ, 1) clay; 2) any- thing made of clay, a piece of pottery, a tile.	χλείς, δός, τή, key.
χέρας, ατος, τό, horn; wing of an army.	Κλείτος, ου, δ, Clitus, 1) a friend of Alexander, who killed him in a fit of drunkenness. 2) A general in the wars following the death of Alexander.
χεραυνός, οῦ, δ, lightning, thunderbolt: used as an epithet of a person, p. 3.	χλείω, σω, shut.
χεραυνόω, ώσω, strike with lightning, kill with a thunderbolt.	Κλειώ, οῦς, τή (the proclaimer), Clio, the muse of history.
Κέρβερος, ου, δ, Cerberus, the three-headed dog, guard or porter of the world below.	Κλέοβις, οις, δ, Cleobis, an Argive, brother of Biton, see p. 7.
χερδαίνω, ανῶ, gain, appropriate.	Κλεομένης, οις, δ (χλέος, μένος), Cleomenes; kings of Sparta: 1) son of Anaxandridas, B.C. 520—491; 2) son of Cleombrotus L, B.C. 370—309; 3) son of Leonidas II., celebrated for his reforming efforts, B.C. 236—222.
χέρδος, ους, τό, gain, profit.	χλέος, ους, τό, renown.
χερκίς, ίδος, τή, pin, peg, a weaver's comb.	χλέπτης, ου, δ, thief.
Κέρκυρα, ας, τή, the island of Corcyra (Corfu) in the Ionian Sea.	χλέπτω, ψω, χέλιοφα, χέλιεμματ, χλέφθην, 2 Aor. Pass. χλάρην, steal, obtain by craft.
χεφαλή, τής, τή, head.	χλημα, ατος, τό, shoot (of a tree).
χηθεύω, 1) take charge of, care for; 2) bury with due rites.	χλημις, εως, τή (χαλέω), invitation.
χήρυκ, υκος, δ, herald, crier.	χλίνη, της, τή, bed, couch.
χηρύσσω, ξω, proclaim.	χλίνω, ινῶ, χεχλίκα, lie down.
χήτος, ους, τό, a sea-monster.	χλοπή, τής, τή, theft.
Κηφισσός, οῦ, δ, the Cephissus, one of the 2 rivers of Athens.	χλώρα, χλωνός, a young shoot, twig.
Κιθαιρών, ώνος, δ, Cithaeron, a mountain of Boeotia.	χνίσσα or χνίσαι, της, τή, fat, esp. the savoury steam of fat in sacrifices, p. 48.
χιθάρα, ας, τή, the <i>chithara</i> , a sort of harp, but more like the lute or guitar (D. of A. s. v. <i>Lyra</i> ).	Κόδρος, ου, δ, Codrus, the last king of Athens, who devoted himself for his country.
χινδυνεύω, σω, be in danger, run the risk, stand the hazard, seem likely.	χοῖλος, τη, ον, hollow.
χινδυνός, ου, δ, danger.	χοιμοματ, ήσομαι, fall asleep. Pres. Pass. Part. χοιμωμένος, asleep.
χινέω, Midd. set going, press on, move.	χοινῆ, Adv., in common; by common consent; in general (as contrasted with the particular example cited) p. 5.
Κίος, ου, τή, Cius, a city of Bithynia, on the Propontis.	χοινός, τή, δν, common. τὸ κοινόν and τὰ κοινά, (with Gen. of
χισσός, οῦ, δ, ivy.	
χιστη, της, τή, chest.	
χλάδος, ου, δ, branch.	
χλαίω, αύσομαι, weep, suffer for.	
Κλέαρχος, ου, δ, Clearchus, tyrant	

## Κοῖος.

place or people), the community, state, people. ἐπὶ τὸ κοινόν, to a public conference. τῷ κοινῷ = ἐπὶ τῷ κοινῷ, to the state (of Athens).

Κοῖος, οὐ, ὁ, Coeus, a Titan, son of Uranus, and father of Latona. κοίτη, ης, ἥ, bed.

κολάζω, ἵσω, punish.

κολακεῖχ, ας, ἥ, flattery.

κολακεύω, flatter.

κόλαξ, ακος, ὁ, flatterer.

κόλασις, εως, ἥ, punishment.

κολοκές, οὐ, ὁ, jackdaw.

κολούω, σω, Perf. Pass. ουματι and ουματι, with 2 Acc., cut short, mutilate.

κολτωτός, ἥ, ὁν, flowing, loose.

Κολχικός, ἥ, ὁν, Colchian.

Κολχίς, ἴδος, ἥ, Colchis, a city and country about the river Phasis (*Rhion*) at the E. end of the Black Sea.

Κόλχοι, ον, οι, the Colchians, people of Colchis.

Κολωναί, ὄν, αἱ, Coloneae, a city of the Troad.

κομίζω, ἵσω, (Att. ιῶ) convey, bring, bring over, carry; τινά, convoy, entertain: Midd., take with one: Pass. journey: with πάλιν, return safe.

Κόνων, ωνος, Conon, a celebrated Athenian general, ab. B.C. 400.

κόπτω, ου, ὁ, toil, burthen.

κόπτω, ψω, beat, cut, plague.

κόπτρος, ου, ἥ, dung.

κόραξ, ακος, ὁ, raven.

κόρη, ης, ἥ, 1) girl, damsel.

2) Coré, a name of Proserpine.

Κορινθιακός, η, ὁν, and Κορινθιος, α, ον, Corinthian.

Κέρενίος, ου, ἥ, Corinth, a chief city of Greece, on the Isthmus.

κόρυς, υνος, ἥ, helmet, crest.

Κορωνίς, ἴδος, η, Coronis, a mortal, mother of Aesculapius.

κοσμέω, ἱσω, adorn.

## χρίνω.

κόσμησις, εως, ἥ, ornamenting, beautifying, adornment.

κόσμος, ου, ὁ, order, ornament, beauty; οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ, at random.

Κουροτρόφος, ον (nurturing children) *Curotrophus*, a surname of Artemis.

κουφίζω, ἵσω, lighten.

κούφος, η, ον, light.

Κράτερος, ον, ὁ, Cratērus, a general of Alexander the Great.

κρατέω, ἱσω, prevail, conquer: with Gen., be ruler over, govern: with Acc., prevail against, defeat, catch (of a dog and hare, p. 40).

κράτος, ους, τό, strength, might. κατὰ κράτος, by storm.

[κράτις (in old Greek only), strong], Comp. κρείσσων, ον, superior; Sup. κράτιτος, η, ον, best; with Gen., master of, having the power over, used as Comp. and Sup. of ἀγάθος.

κρέας, ατος, ος, τό, flesh.

κρεμάννυμι, κρεμάσω, Trans. hang up: abbreviated Midd., κρέμαμαι, hang (intr.) Part. κρεμάμενος, hanging.

κρευργέω, ἱσω (κρευργός, butcher, carver, lit. worker in flesh), cut up (into joints or pieces p. 66).

κρήνη, ης, ἥ, spring, fountain.

Κρήτης, τές, ὁ, Cretan, a native of Crete.

Κρήτη, ης, η, Crete, a large island at the mouth of the Aegean Sea, now Candia. ἐκ Κρήτης, out of Crete (term. Στ., from a place).

κρῖνη, ης, ἥ, (gen. Pl.), barley.

κρίνω, (= cerno), κρίνω, 1 Aor.

ἔκρινα, Perf. κέκρικα, κέκριμαι, ἐκσιγην (lit. separate, distinguish), judge, bring to trial, decide, adjudge, condemn. Pass.

## χρός.

to be decided on: have the decision in one's favour.

χρός, οῦ, ὁ, ram.

Κρίος, οῦ, ὁ, Criss, a prince of Eubœa.

χρίσις, εως, τῇ, decision, judgment, trial.

χριτής, οῦ, ὁ, judge.

Κροῖσος, οὐ, ὁ, Croesus, son of Alyattes, and last king of Lydia, B.C. 560—546.

χρόκοδελος, οῦ, ὁ, a lizard; esp. the crocodile.

Κρόνος, οὐ, ὁ, Cronus, (Saturn), a Greek God, son of Uranus, and father of Zeus: also the Greek name of the Phœnician and Carthaginian god, Molech or Baal. χρόταλον, οῦ, τό, and Pl., rattle. χροτέω, ήσω, (lit. rattle), applaud. χρουά, σω, knock, strike, dash together.

χρύπτω, χρύψω, 2 Aor. Pass. ἔχρυψθην (Act. ἔχρυψον, late), Act. and Midd. hide, conceal.

χρύφα, (χρύπτω), secretly; without the knowledge of (with Gen.).

χτάματι, ήσουματι, obtain, acquire; Perf. χέχτηματι, possess.

χτείνω, κτενῶ, 1 Aor. ἔχτεινα, Perf. ἔχτακα, 2 Aor. ἔχτανον, kill. In prose usually ἀποκτείνω.

χτενίζω, ἴσω (χτείς, comb), comb, curry.

χτῆμα, ατος, τό, possession.

χτῆσις, εως, τῇ, possession, acquisition.

χτίζω, ἴσω, found, build (a city), settle (a country).

χτίστης, οῦ, ὁ, founder.

Κυναγίερος, οὐ, ὁ, Cynaegirus, brother of the poet Aeschylus, distinguished for his valour at Marathon.

χυανοχαίτης, οὐ, ὁ, with dark hair.

χυθερνήτης, οὐ, ὁ, steersman, pilot.

χύκλος, οῦ, ὁ, circle, cycle.

Κύκλωψ, ωπος, ὁ (round-eyed), a

## χωλύνω.

Cyclops: Pl. the Cyclopēs (Eng. Cyclops), sons of Poseidon, one-eyed giants, shepherds and smiths, who forged the thunderbolts for Jove.

Κυλλήνη, τῆς, τῇ, Cyllēne, a mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Hermes.

χυνηγέστον, οὐ, τό, the hunt, hunting.

χυνηγέτης, οῦ, ὁ, hunter.

χυνηγός, ὁν (χύων, ήγέομαι, lit. dog-leading), hunting. Subst. huntsman, huntress.

χυνικός, τί, ὁν, dog-like; Cynic, an epithet of Antisthenes and of his school.

χυπάρισσος, οῦ, τῇ, the cypress.

χύπελλον, οὐ, τό, cup.

Κύπρος, οὐ, τῇ, the island of Cyprus.

Κυρηναῖος, α, ον, Cyrenæan, Cyrenaic, i. e. of Cyrene in Libya.

χυρεύω, σω (χύρως), with Gen., become master of.

χύρος, οὐ, ὁ, lord, master.

Κύρος, οὐ, ὁ, Cyrus: 1) the Elder (ὁ πρεσβύτερος, p. 4), son of Cambyses, and founder of the Persian monarchy: 2) the Younger, who led an expedition against his brother Artaxerxes II. Mnemon, and fell at Cunaxa, B.C. 401: 3) a river of Armenia, now the Kour.

χύτος, οῦ, τῇ, net.

χύτος, ους, τό, 1) any hollow; 2) the shell (of a tortoise p. 58).

χύων, χυός, ὁ, τῇ, dog.

Κωκυτός, οῦ, ὁ, (verbal of χωχύω), Cocytus, one of the rivers of hell in general, p. 52.

χωλύμη, τῆς, τῇ, hindering, hindrance.

ἔπι χωλύμη, a question of stopping the work.

χωλύνω, ὑσω, hinder, oppose, forbid.

## χωμάζω.

χωμάζω, ἀσω (χωμός, revel), go in a jovial rout.

χώμη, ης, η, and χώμιον, ου, τό, village.

χώπη, ης, η, (same rt. as Lat. cap, hold); 1) handle, 2) oar.

χωφός, ή, ὁν, deaf, dumb, deaf and dumb.

## Δ.

Δᾶς, ος, ὁ, a stone: ἀπό τοῦ λᾶς ας, ὁ λίθος, from the word λᾶς (which means) stone, p. 69.

λαβῆτι, ης, η, grip.

λαβύρινθος, ου, ὁ, labyrinth.

Δάγος, ου, ὁ, Lagus, a Macedonian, father of Ptolemy I., king of Egypt.

λαγχάνω (rt. λαχ), λήξομαι, εληγτ. χα, ἔλαχον, with Gen. and Acc., obtain (as a thing allotted or assigned to one).

λαγώς, ώ, and λαγωώς, οῦ, ὁ, hare.

λάνθρα, Adv., secretly: (with Gen.) without the knowledge of.

Δάκανα, ης, η, a Lacedæmonian woman.

Δακεδæμόνιος, ὁ, Lacedæmonian, Pl. the Lacedæmonians.

Δάκων, ανος, ὁ, a Lacedæmonian.

Δακωνικός, Laconic, becoming to the Lacedæmonians.

λαλέω, ησω, talk, speak; τὰ λαλούμενα, conversation.

λάλος, ον, talkative (esp. about forbidden things, p. 48).

λαμβάνω (rt. ΛΑΒ), λήψομαι, ελληφα, ἔλαβον, εληματι, ελήφ-

ηηφ. Σην, take, receive, obtain, seize, take up (arms); take (cities); get, catch (in hunting); attain: with cognate Acc., ελήφθη λάβην, was held fast, p. 79.

λαμπτας, ἄδος, torch.

λαμπτός, ἄ, ἀν, bright, clear, conspicuous.

## λεκτέος.

Δάμψαχος, ου, η, Lampsacus, a city of Mysia, on the Hellespont. λανθάνω (rt. ΛΑΘ), λήσω, λέληθη, 2 Aor. ἔλανθον, escape notice or detection; with Acc., escape the notice of: with Part. or Adj., unobserved, unknown (the Part. or Adj. being translated as the principal verb); φίλος ἔλάνθανε, he was a friend, unknown to me, p. 27: with Part. and reflexive Pron., unawares, p. 28. μή λανθάνειν, to be found out. Midd. with Gen., forget.

Δασμέδων, οντος, ὁ, Laomedon, king of Troy, son of Ilus and father of Priam.

λαές, οῦ, ὁ, the people: Pl. 1) orig. men, = *homines*: 2) the people.

Δαπίζαι, αν, οι, the Lapithae, a mythical people of Thessaly, celebrated for their war with the Centaurs.

λάρναξ, ακος, τή, box, chest, ark; any vessel; boat.

λατόμιαι, ὄν, αι, (λᾶς, τέμνω), Latomiae, the stone quarries near Syracuse, also used as a state prison.

λατρεία, ας, η, service, worship.

λατρεύω, εύσω (with Dat.), serve, worship.

λάφυρον, ου, τό, booty: gen. in Pl. τὰ λάφυρα, spoils.

λάχανον, ου, τό, vegetables, pot-herbs.

Δέαρχος, ου, ὁ, Learchus, elder son of Athamas and Ino.

λέαινα, ης, η, lioness.

λέβητης, ητος, ο, cauldron.

λέγω, ξω, say, speak, tell, utter: — κακώς, revile.

λειμών, ὄνος, ὁ, meadow.

λείπω (rt. λιπ), ψω, Perf. λέλοπτα, Pass. λέλειψματι, 2 Aor. ἔλεπτον, leave behind, leave: Midd. with Gen., leave, part from.

λεκτέος, α, ον (verbal of λέγω),

## λεπτός.

to be spoken: τὰ λεπτέα, what ought to be said.

λεπτός, ἥ, ὁν, thin.

Λέρνη, ης, ἥ, Lernē, a marsh or lagoon in Argolis.

Λευκοθέα, ας, ἥ (the white or shining goddess), Leucothea, a sea nymph, transformed from the mortal Ino.

λευκός, ἥ, ὁν, white.

Λευκτρα, αν, τά, Leuctra, a city of Boeotia, celebrated for the victory of Epaminondas over the Spartans, B.C. 371.

λευκώλενος, ον, with white arms.

λέων, οντος, δ, a lion.

Λεωνίδας, ον, δ, (patron. fr. λέων), Leonidas, the celebrated king of Sparta, who fell with the 300 at Thermopylae.

λεώς, ώ, δ (Att. for λαός), people.

Λεωτυχίδης, ον, δ, Leotychides, king of Sparta, B.C. 491—469.

λήγω, ξω, cease.

Δηῆσα, ας, ἥ, Leda, wife of Tyndareus, mother of Helen and Clytemnestra, and of the Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux).

λήτη, ης, ἥ, 1) forgetfulness: 2) Lethe, "the river of oblivion", a river of hell.

λητέω, ίσω, rob, plunder.

ληστής, ον, δ, robber, pirate.

ληστικός, ἥ, σν, piratical.

Δητώ, ους, ἥ, Latona, the goddess, daughter of the Titan Cœus, and

mother of Apollo and Artemis.

λίαν, Adv., excessively, too much, too.

λιβανωτός, ον, δ, ἥ, frankincense.

Διβύη, ης, ἥ, Libyā, the Greek name of Africa.

λίθος, ον, δ (ἥ), stone.

λίκνον, ον, τό (lit. fan), basket, hurdle, cradle.

λιμήν, ένος, δ, harbour.

λίμνη, ης, ἥ, lake, pool.

λιμός, ον, δ, hunger, famine.

## Λύσανδρος.

λίνεος, α, ον, linen.

λιχνεία, ας, ἥ, daintiness, greediness.

λογίζομαι, ίσομαι (λόγος), reckon, consider.

λέγιον, ον, τό, oracle, oracular response.

λογισμός, ον, δ, calculation.

λόγος, ον, δ (λέγω), word, speech, discourse, argument, story, fable, a remark, an account: Pl. accounts (of money). τῷ λόγῳ, in word, in pretence (opposed to τῷ ἔργῳ.) λόγους ποιεῖσθαι, to confer (with a person).

λογγή, ης, ἥ, lance, spear.

λοιδορέω, ήσω, revile.

λοιμός, ον, δ, plague.

λοιπός, ἥ, ὁν, left, remaining. Adv. λοιπόν, at last.

λούτρον, ον, τό, bath, (lit. an instrument for washing).

λούω, σω, wash: Midd. wash oneself, bathe.

λόφος, ον, δ, 1) crest of a helmet: 2) crest or ridge of a hill.

Δυγκεύς, ἔως, δ, Lynceus, the son of Aegyptus who was spared by his wife, when the rest were killed.

Δυδία, ας, ἥ, Lydia, a country on the W. coast of Asia Minor: in the wider sense, the Lydian empire, comprising Asia Minor W. of the Halys.

Δυδός, ον, δ, a Lydian.

λύκος, ον, δ, wolf.

Δυκούργος, ον, δ (λύκος and ἔργον) Lycurgus. 1) Mythical king of the Edonians of Thrace, driven mad and put to death for his resistance to Dionysus.

2) The great legislator of Sparta, lived before B.C. 800. 3) An Athenian orator, son of Lycophron, lived B.C. 396—323.

λύπη, ης, τή, grief.

λύρα, ας, ἥ, the lyre (D. of A. s. v.)

Λύσανδρος, ον, δ, Lysander, the

## Αυσίας.

Spartan general who finished the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 404, died B.C. 395.

Αυσίας, ου, ἄ, Lysias, a celebrated Attic orator, lived B.C. 458—378.

Αυσικλῆς, οῦς, ὁ, Lysicles, an Athenian, p. 79.

Αυσίμαχος, ου, ὁ, Lysimachus, an Athenian, father of Aristides.

λύσσα, ης, ἥ, frenzy, madness.

λύνω, ὑσω, λέλυχα, Pass. λέλυμαι, 1 Aor. Pass. ἔλύνην, loose, set free, solve (a riddle), open (a letter), break (ranks): ὑπόσχεστιν, fulfil a promise.

## M.

Μαγνησία, ας, ἥ, Magnesia (on the Maeander), a city of Lydia.

Μάγος, ου, ἄ, a Magian, a class of religious leaders among the Medes.

μάζα, ης, τή, barley-bread, a barley-cake.

μαντημα, ατος, τό (rt. μαδ in μαντάνω), teaching, lesson, learning: Pl. sciences.

μαντητής, οῦ, ὁ, disciple.

Μαία, ας, ἥ, Maia, daughter of Atlas and Pleione, the eldest of the Pleiads, and the mother of Mercury.

ματεύομαι (μαία, a nurse), εύσομαι and ματίσομαι, ὁσομαι, preside over births, deliver, nurse.

μαίνομαι, μανήσομαι, and οῦμαι, μέμηνα, ἔμάχην, go mad. μέμηνα, am mad.

Μαίρα, ας, ἥ, Mæra, the favourite dog of Icarus, transformed into the constellation of Canis Minor. μάχαρ, αρος, ὁ, τή, blessed, happy, οἱ μάχαρες, the blessed (gods): Homeric Dat. Pl. μαχάρεσσι, p. 28.

Μακεδονία (sc. χώρα), Macedonia.

## Μεγαβάτης.

Μακεδονικός, η, ὁν, Macedonian.

Μακεδών, ὄνος, ὁ, a Macedonian. μαχρολογέω, make a long speech. μαχρός, ἀ, ὁν, long. μαχρή τείχη, long walls, i.e. parallel walls connecting a city with its port, especially Athens and the Piraeus.

μάλα, Adv., very. Comp. μᾶλλον, more: μᾶλλον τι, the more. Sup. μάλιστα, most, above all others. μαλακία, ας, ἥ, softness, effeminity, cowardice.

μαλακός, η, ὁν, soft, smooth.

μαλλός, ου, ὁ, a lock of wool.

Μάνης, ους, ὁ, Manes, a slave of

Diogenes.

μαντίνω (rt. μαδ), μανήσομαι, μεμάνηκα, 2 Aor. ἔμαντον, learn.

μαντείον, ου, τό, oracle.

μαντεύομαι, σομαι (μάντις), (lit. to be a seer, or act the seer): with Acc. 1) consult (as an oracle): 2) give or utter an oracle.

μαντικός, η, ὁν, belonging to a prophet or seer; τή μαντική, divination.

Μαντίνεα, ας, ἥ, Mantinea, a city of Arcadia, celebrated for the battle in which Epaminondas fell, B.C. 362.

μάντις, εως, ὁ, seer, prophet.

Μαραθών, ὄνος, ὁ and τή, Marathon, a village and plain on the NE. coast of Attica, famous for the victory of the Athenians over the Persians, B.C. 490.

μαστεύω, εύσω, search for.

μαστιγώ, ώσω, and μαστίζω, ἵσω, (μάστιξ, a whip), scourge, whip.

μάχη, ης, τή, fight, battle.

μαχέμαι, ἔσομαι and ἤσομαι, Att. οῦμαι, Perf. μεμάχεσμαι and μεμαχημαι, fight, contend; Intr. with Dat. of person; also Trans. with cognate Acc. μάχην.

Μεγαβάτης, ου, ὁ, Megabates, a Persian satrap.

μεγαλοπρεπής.	Μεσσήνος.
μεγαλοπρεπής, ἔς, (Adv. — ὡς), magnificent.	μέλι, ιτος, τό, honey.
μεγαλοφρόνως, magnanimously. Comp. -φρονέστερον.	Μελικέρτης, ους, ὁ, Melicertes, younger son of Athamas and Ino, was transformed into the sea- god Palaemon.
μεγαλόφρων, ον, magnanimous, proud.	μέλλω, γίσω, 1) to be about to (do, or happen), to have to (do anything — German <i>sollen</i> ): with Inf. Pass. am on the point of being &c.: 2) delay. τὸ μέλλον, τὸ μέλλοντα, what is coming, the future.
Μεγάρευς, ἔως, ὁ, Megarian, a man of Megara.	Μελπομένη, ης, ἡ (singing), Mel- pomène, the Muse of Tragedy.
Μέγαρα, ων, τά, Megara, a city of Peloponnesus, on the Isth- mus.	μέλος, ους, τό, 1) member, limb: 2) tune, song.
μέγας, ἀλη, α, (Comp. μείζων, contr. fr. μεγίων: Sup. μέγι- στος), great: as a surname, the Great = Lat. <i>Magnus</i> , p. 3.	μέμφομαι, φομψι, with Dat., blame.
μεγαρονέω, τίσω, be high mind- ed, elated.	μέν, particle, marking a clause to be followed by one containing (δὲ but); generally untranslated; (but when emphatic) indeed, on the one hand. For ὁ μὲν, see ὁ. (Deriv., probably = μένε, stop, wait.)
μέγεως, ους, τό, greatness, size.	Μενεχράτης, ους, ὁ, Menecrates, a Syracusan physician at the court of Philip of Macedon, B.C. 359 —333.
μέγιστος, η, ον, Sup. of μέγας- greatest, largest, very great, very large.	Μενέλαος, ου, ὁ, Meneläus, king of Sparta, brother of Agamemnon.
μέδιμνος, ου, ὁ, medimnus, a dry measure, just a bushel and a half.	μέντος, however.
μένη, ης, τή, drunkenness.	μένω, μενῶ, 1 Aor. ξμενα, Perf. μεμένηκα, remain, abide.
μεν-ήμιτ, let go, release.	μερός, ίδος, τή, part, portion.
μεν-τοτημ, Trans. remove, alter: Intr. remove, get away, be off, pass or go over, p. 81.	μέρος, ους, τό, part: ἐν τῷ μέρει, partially, in some measure.
μένοδος, ου, τή, method, system, trick.	μεσημβρία, ας, τή (μεσος, τήμερα), mid-day, noon, the South.
μενύσκω, ύσω (and other tenses as if fr. μενύω), intoxicate. Midd. drink freely, be drunk: (also, in a lesser degree), cheer oneself with wine, p. 48.	μεσημβρίζω, ίσω, rest at noon.
μειδιάω, ἄσω, smile.	μεσογαλα, ας, τή, inland.
μειδύνως, Adv., on a larger scale, p. 81.	μέσος, η, ον, middle. ἀνά μέσον, up or in the middle, through τὸ μέσον, in the centre, p. 75. ἐν μέσῳ, in the midst. εἰς μέ- σον, forward, forth.
μείζων, ον (fr. μεγίων), greater.	Μεσσήνος, α, ον, Messenian, i. e. of Messene (Μεσσήνη), the S.W. district of Peloponnesus.
μειράκιον, ου, τύ, boy, youth.	
μείλων, ον, less. Comp. of μικρός.	
μέλας, ανα, αν, black.	
μέλει μοι τίνος. I care for it. Imperf. ξμελε, Fut. μελήσει.	
μελεῖτω and μελίζω, ίσω (μέλος), dismember, tear limb from, limb.	
μελετή, ης, τή, care, practice.	

μετά.

μετά, Prep. I. With Gen., with, in the midst of, with the help of. II. With Acc., to: after (a person, time, or any thing, in order of succession): μετ' ἡμέραν, the day after, on the return of day: μετά ταῦτα, Adv., after this, next.

μετα-βαίνω, go over.

μετα-βάλλω (lit. thrown round, turn round), transform, change (trans. and intr.); with Acc. of relation, τὴν μερφὴν, in form, p. 54. Midd. == Intrans. Act. μεταβολή, ἡς, ἡ, alteration, change.

μετα-γιγνώσκω, change one's mind, repent.

μετα-γράφω, alter (in a letter), p. 84.

μετα-δίδωμι, share with: τινὶ τινος, allow.

μετα-λαγχάνω, with Gen., obtain.

μετ-αλλάσσω, change, end: with τὸν βίον, end one's life, die.

μετα-μέλει, Impers. with μοι, σοι, αὐτῷ, repent.

μετ-ανιστῆμι, remove (properly to a higher place), translate.

μεταξύ, Adv. with Gen., between.

μετα-πέμπω, send forth: Midd. send for: Pass. be fetched.

μετα-στρέφω, turn about or away, return.

μετα-σχηματίζω, ἵσω, (σχῆμα) transform.

μετα-φέρω, carry over, transfer.

μεταφορικώς, in a transferred sense, metaphorically.

μετ-έρχομαι, (= *persequor*), go after, pursue, take vengeance on, p. 66 (sc. Πελταν).

μετ-έχω, with Gen., partake, share in.

μετέωρος, ον (ἀήρ), in the air, aloft, high, lofty. τὰ μετέωρα, celestial things (e. g. astronomical and meteoric phenomena): hence Eng., *meteor*, *meteoric*.

μηνύω.

μετριότης, ητος, ἡ, moderation, simplicity, commonness.

μέτρος, α, ον (μέτρον), moderate.

μετρίως, Adv. in moderation. μέχεν, to be moderate.

μέτρον, ου, τό, measure.

μέτρωπον, ου, τό (μετά, ὡψ, i. e. behind the eyes): 1) forehead: 2) face.

μέχρι and μέχρις, 1) with Gen., up to; μέχρι τινος, for some time. 2) Conj., until, so long as.

μή, 1) not, in dependent sentences. 2) Interrog. (== is it not so?), gen. untranslated: in dependent questions, whether (or no).

μηδημῶς, Adv., by no means.

μηδέ, nor, not even.

Μήδεια, ας, ἡ, Medea, daughter of Aeëtes and wife of Jason.

μηδείς, μηδεμία, μηδέν, no, none,

no one, nothing.

μηδέποτε, never.

μηδέπω, not yet.

Μηδικός, ἡ, ὁ, Median.

μηδισμός, οῦ, ὁ, Medianism, i. e. favouring or having treasonable relations with the Persians.

Μήδος, ου, ὁ, Mede, Median, (of Media in Asia, the country E. of the Tigris-valley), often used as synonymous with 'Persian' in the wide sense, p. 77.

μηχέτι, no longer, no more.

μηλέα, ας, ἡ, apple-tree.

μήκος, ους, τό, length.

μήλον, ου, τό, an apple.

μην, Adv., surely, however: καὶ μήν, and surely, and yet = *at-dawn*: οὐ μήν, not however.

μήν, μηνός, ὁ, month.

μήνις, ιδος, ἡ, anger.

μηνύτης, οῦ, ὁ, informer.

μηνύω, ον, with Acc. of the thing, Dat. of the person, 1) inform (as a spy or informer), tell, (obj. Pers.); inform of (obj. thing),

## μῆποτε.

shew: αὐτῷ τοῦτο ἐμήνυσε, gave him this information, or told him this: 2) declare, decide (as an oracle).

μῆποτε, Adv., never.

μηρός, οῦ, ὁ, thigh.

μητηρ, μητρός, τῇ, mother.

μητριαῖ, ἀς, τῇ, step-mother.

μηχανή, τῇ, τῇ, device, resource, machine; esp. an engine of war.

μία, one, Fem. of εἷς.

μίγνυμι, μίξω and ξόμας, Perf. Pass. μέμιγμα, 1 Aor. Pass. ἐμίγνη, 2 Aor. Pass. ἐμίγη, mix, mingle.

Μίθρας, ου, ἡ, Mithra, the Persian sun-god.

μικρός, ἀ, ὁ, ὄν, little, small. Neut., a little: κατὰ μικρόν, little by little.

Μίλητος, ου, τῇ, Miletus, a city of Ionia.

Μίλιταδης, ου, ὁ, Miltiades, the celebrated Athenian general, victor at Marathon, B.C. 490.

μιμνήσκω (rt. μνά, μνῆ), μνήσω, with Gen. of thing, remind, put in mind. Perf. Midd. and Pass. μέμνημα, remember, mention.

Μίνως, ως, Acc. ω, ὁ, Minos, mythical king of Crete and legislator, and after death a judge of hell.

Μινώταυρος, ου, ὁ (the bull of Minos), the Minotaur, a fabulous monster in Crete, half man half bull, slain by Theseus.

μισέω, τίσω, hate.

μισητός, τή, ὄν, hated.

Μίσης, ου, ὁ, Mises, a Persian.

μισθός, οῦ, ὁ, pay, wages.

μισθώω, ὧσω, hire.

μίσος, ους, τό, hatred.

μνήμα, ατος, τό, memorial, monument, tomb.

μνημεῖον, ου, τό, monument.

μνημῆμη, τῇ, τῇ, memory, remem-

## μῆδος.

brance. θάλ μνήμης ἔχοντες, bearing in mind.

μνημονεύω, σω (μνήμων), call to remembrance (lit. be mindful of): mention, record, dwell upon. μνημοσύνη, τῇ, τῇ, 1) memory:

2) Mnemosyne, goddess of memory, mother of the Muses.

μνήμηων, σω, mindful, with a good memory: epithet of Artaxerxes II.

μνησικάχεω, τίσω (μιμνήσκω, κακός), bear ill will.

μνηστεύω, court, woo, visit.

Μοίραι, οἱ, the Fates, 3 goddesses who allotted the destinies of gods and men.

Μολοσσοί, ὡν, οἱ, the Molossians, a people of Epirus.

μονάς, ἀδος, τῇ, a unit.

μονή, τῇ, τῇ (μένω), delay.

μόνον, Adv., only.

μόνος, η, σω (μένω), alone, unaided, hardly.

μονοσάνδαλος, ου, ὁ, τῇ, a person wearing only one sandal.

μόριον, ου, τό (dim. of μέρος), a small portion.

μόρος, ου, ὁ, fate.

μορφή, τῇ, τῇ (= *formā*), form, shape.

Μόνσα, τῇ, τῇ, 1) a Muse: 2) song.

Pl. the Muses, the 9 daughters of Mnemosyne (Memory), patron deities of music, poetry, and literature.

μουσικός, τή, ὄν, pertaining to the Muses, musical. Subst. οἱ, a musician: τῇ μουσικῇ and τὰ μουσικά, music.

μουσικῶς, Adv., intellectually (in a way worthy of the Muses).

μοχθηρός, τή, ὄν, wretched, wicked.

μυελός, οῦ, ὁ, marrow.

μυλικός, τή, ὄν, mythical, fabulous.

μυθολόγεω, τίσω, relate (as a myth).

μυθολέγος, ου, ὁ, mythologer, relate of myths or fables.

μῦδος, ου, ὁ, a fable.

## μυία.

μυία, ας, τῇ, a fly.

Μυκάλη, ης, τῇ, Mycale, a promontory on the W. coast of Asia Minor, where the Greeks defeated the Persian fleet, B.C. 479.

Μυκῆναι, ὧν, αἱ, Mycenæ, the chief city of Argolis in the heroic age.

Μύλασα, ἀν, τά, Mylasa, a city of Caria.

Μύνδος, ου, τῇ, Myndus, a city of Caria.

Μύνδος, α, ον, a Myndian, of Myndus.

Μυοῦς, οῦντος, τῇ, Myus, a city of Caria.

μυριάς, ἀδος, τῇ, a myriad = 10,000; the Greek indefinite for a large number.

μυρίος, α, ον, countless. μυρίω, 10,000 times, (indef.)

Μυσία, ας, τῇ, Mysia, the NW. district of Asia Minor.

Μύσιος, α, ον, Mysian.

Μυσός, οῦ, ὁ, a Mysian.

## N.

Ναὶ, yes! true!

Νάξος, ου, τῇ, Naxos, an island in the Aegean, one of the Cyclades, sacred to Dionysus.

ναές, εῦ, ὁ, temple.

νάρπηξ, κος, ὁ (= *cerula*), a hollow reed.

ναυαρχέω, τῇσω, command (a ship).

ναύαληρος, ου, ὁ, pilot, master of a ship, skipper, p. 40.

ναυμαχέω, τῇσω (ναῦς, μάχη), fight (in a naval battle).

ναυμαχία, ας, τῇ, seafight.

ναῦς, νεώς, τῇ, ship.

ναυτικός, τῇ, ὁν, naval; τὸ ναυτικόν, the fleet.

νεανίας, ου (νέος), youth, young man.

νεανίσκος, ου (dim. of νεανίας), youth, young man.

## νικάω.

νεῖκος, ους, τό, strife, contention.

Νεῖλος, ου, ὁ, the river Nile. νεκρός, ἄ, ὁν, dead. Subst. a dead person, a corpse.

νέκταρ, αρος, τό, nectar, the drink of the gods.

Νεμέα, ας, τῇ, Nemæa, a valley in Argolis.

Νέμεος, α, ον, Nemean, i. e. of Nemea: τὰ Νέμεα, the Nemean games, celebrated every 2nd and 4th year at Nemea.

νέμω, νεμώ and τήσω, 1 Aor. ξειμα, Perf. νενέμηκα, divide, deal out; feed (flocks or herds), pasture (trans.). Midd. feed, pasture. (intrans.).

νέος, α, ον, young; under age, p. 83: new.

νεῦμα, ατος, τό, nod, wink, hint.

νεφέλη, ης, τῇ, and νέφος, ους, τό, cloud

νεώς, ὡ, ἔ, Attic = νεάς, temple.

νεωστὶ, Adv., newly, lately,

νεωτερίζω, make an insurrection, attempt a revolution.

νεωτερισμός, οῦ, ἔ, insurrection, revolution.

νεωτερος (Comp. of νέος), new, fresh, strange: νεωτερόν τι ποιεῖν (= *gravius statuere*), take extreme measures.νηπίος, ον (ἀν, not, επ, speak = *infans*), infant, little, young.

Νηρέας, ἔως, ὁ, Nereus, an aged sea-god, son of Pontus and Gaea (Sea and Earth).

Νηρηίδες, ον, αἱ, Nereides, sea-nymphs, daughters of Nereus.

νησιώτης, ου, ὁ, islander.

νῆσος, ου, τῇ, island.

νηφρίλιος, α, ον, (νήφω), sober, discreet.

νικάω (νίκη), τῇσω, conquer; with Acc. both of the foe and the victory: μέγιην νικᾶν, to win a battle; μ. Πωμαλίους νικᾶν, to defeat the Romans in battle:

vict.	ξυμπρέσβεις.
Ολύμπια νικᾶν, to gain an Olympic victory: νικῶν, victorious.	νῶτος, ον, ὁ, back; hinder side, p. 48.
νίκη, ης, τῇ, victory.	
νικητής, οῦ, ὁ, victor.	
Νικάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, (the Conqueror), Nicānor, a Macedonian officer in the service of Philip and Alexander.	Ξανθίππη, Xanthippe, the wife of Socrates.
Νικίων, ανος, ὁ, Nicion, a Macedonian general.	Ξανθίππος, ου, ὁ, Xanthippus, an Athenian, father of Pericles.
Νιόβη, ης, τῇ, Niōbe, daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, an example of divine vengeance.	ξένη, ης, τῇ (χώρα), a foreign country: ἐπὶ τῆς ξένης, abroad.
Νίσος, ου, ὁ, Nisus, son of Pandion, a mythical king of Megara.	Ξενιάδης, ου, ἡ, Xeniades, a Corinthian, who purchased the philosopher Diogenes, and afterwards set him free.
νοέω, ησω, perceive, think, come to one's senses; mean, signify.	ξένος, ου, ὁ, foreigner, stranger, guest, host: friend, by ties of hospitality. ὦ ξένε, my friend, my good sir (like the American <i>stranger!</i> ).
νομίζω, ισω (νέμος), ordain as a law; believe, consider, esteem, account. νομίζομενος, η, ον, accustomed, wonted: Neut. Pl. τὰ νομίζομενα, customs.	Ξενοφῶν, ἀντος, ὁ, Xenophon, son of Gryllus, the celebrated Athenian philosopher, general, and historian, a disciple of Socrates, lived B.C. 444 (about) — after B.C. 360.
νόμιμος, η, ον, lawful, established by law. τὰ νόμιμα, customs, institutions.	Ξέρξης, ου, ὁ, Xerxes, king of Persia, son and successor of Darius Hystaspis.
νόμος, ου, ὁ (νέμω), law, custom.	ξηράνω, ανώ, Perf. Pass. ξηραμματι, dry, dry up.
νόσος, νοῦς, οῦ, ὁ, mind.	ξηρός, ά, ον, dry.
νοσέω, be sick, be ill (with cognate Acc. νόσον, of a disease).	ξίφος, ους, τό, sword.
νόσημα, ατος, τό, sickness.	ξυγγενής, ἐς = συγγενής, kindred.
νοσηματικός, τῇ, άν, sickly: delicate (in health).	ξυγκατ-αιρέω, join with (another) in destroying or removing.
νόσος, ου, τῇ, illness, disease, pestilence.	ξυγκατ-εργάζομαι, aid in effecting his purpose, p. 83.
νύκτωρ, Adv., by night.	ξύλινος, η, ον, wooden.
νυμφεύω (νύμφη), 1) Act. marry, lit. be a bride, said of the woman, with Dat. of the man: 2) Midd. marry, take to oneself a wife, said of the man, with Acc. of the woman.	ξύλον, ου, τό, a log, timber: Pl. logs.
νύμφη, ης, τῇ, bride.	ξυμμαχία, ας, τῇ, alliance, confederacy.
νυμφός, ου, ὁ, bridegroom.	ξύμμαχος, ον, (ξύν, μάχομαι), Attic for σύμμαχος, allied with. Subst. ally.
νύν, Adv., now: οἱ νύν, those of the present day.	ξυμμετ-έχω, take part in.
νύξ, νυκτός, τῇ, night.	ξυμπρέσβεις, εως, ὁ, colleague (in an embassy).

## ξύν.

ξύν — σύν: for compounds with

ξύμ and ξύν, see σύμ and σύν.

ξυνεργασμένος (Perf. Pass. Part. of συνεργάζω), wrought, squared (stones).

ξυνενεγένετα, τὰ, the calamities that befel: fr. συμφέρω.

ξυνεπ-αιτιάματι, join in an accusation (besides another).

ξυνεπαν-ίστημι, Trans., raise up together; Intr., rise up together (in revolt).

ξύνεται, εώς, τῇ, understanding.

ξυνετός, τή, σύ, intelligent.

ξυνίστημι, see συνίστημι.

ξυνομολογέω, ήσω, consent, agree, confess.

## Ο.

Ο, τῇ, τό, Def. Art. 2nd and 1st Decl., the; sometimes = Poss. Pron. ὁ μέν — ὁ δέ (without a Subst.) the former — the latter, the one — the other; ὁ δέ alone, but the other; (with a Subst.), the —, but —; (with a proper Noun, e. g.) ὁ μὲν Κύρος, Cyrus, ὁ δέ Κλέαρχος, but Clearchus. τὸ introduces a word or phrase quoted, e. g. τὸ χαλ-ρεύν, the word "hail".

όβιολός, οῦ, δ, obol, a Greek weight and coin, 1—6th of the drachms; worth about 1½ d.

όγδοος, τῇ, σύ, eighth.

όγκασματι, ήσματι, bray.

Ογκηστός, οῦ, δ, Onchestus, a city of Boeotia.

όδε, ήδε, τέδε, Dem. Pron. 2nd and 1st Decl., this (referring to what follows): followed by Art. ὁδε ὁ ἀνήρ, this man.

όδεύω, σώ, journey, travel.

όδική, ἡς, τῇ, smell, scent.

όδος, οῦ, τῇ, way, road, journey.

όδοντς, ὄντος, δ, tooth.

όδύνη, ης, τῇ, pain.

## οἰος.

όδύρομαι, οῦμαι, bewail oneself, lament, bewail (also Trans.).

όδεν, Adv., whence, wherefore.

Οἰαγρός, οὐ, ἐ, Oeäger, a mythical king of Thrace, father of Orpheus.

οἰδα (2 Perfect fr. rt. Φιδ, see), Inf. εἰδέναι, Part. εἰδώς, know; (with ποιεῖν) know how = can.

οἰκαδε and οἰκόνδε, Adv., home (lit. to the house).

οἰκεῖος, α, ον (οἰκος), one's own, native, natural; Subst. ὁ —, relation, οἱ —, one's family: τῇ — (γῆ), one's native land, home.

οἰκέτης, οὐ, δ, a domestic slave.

οἰκέω, ήσω, dwell, inhabit. τῇ οἰκουμένη, the (inhabited) world.

οἰκημα, ατος, τό, dwelling, chamber.

οἰκήτωρ, ορος, δ, inhabitant.

οἰκία, ας, τῇ, house, household, family.

οἰκοδόμημα, ατος, τό, building, structure.

οἰκούνεν, from home, of one's own (goods).

οἰκοτ, Adv. (old Dat. of οἰκος), at home.

οἰκος, οὐ, δ, house, household, family.

οἰκτείρω, ερῶ, 1 Aor. φεκτείρω, pity, compassionate.

οἰκτρός, α, ον (οἰκτος, δ, pity), lamentable.

οἴμαι, ah me! alas for me! used by the Tragedians: mock tragic in the fable at p. 46.

οἰνοποίη, ας, τῇ, wine-making.

οἶνος, ου, δ, (= vinum), wine.

οἰνωσίς, εώς, τῇ (οἶνος), love of wine, intemperance.

οἴμαι, ήσματι, think, suppose: οἴμαι, so I think; in my opinion.

οἰον, Adv. (prop. Acc. Masc. of οἰος, sc. τρόπον), for example.

οἰος, α, ον, what sort of! what!

## δέ

(= Lat. *quodis*): Rel. after τοῦτο, as: οὐδές τέ εἰμι, I am able; οὐδα, as is (was) natural.  
 δέ, δόδε, δέ, τι, sheep Att. contr. fr. δῖς (= οὐδείς).  
 διστεμα, ατος, τό, arrow.  
 διστές, οῦ, δέ, arrow.  
 εχομι, ήσομαι, φύγω, (φύγρα rare), go, am gone, am off to.  
 ὀκταμήνος, ον, and ὀκταμηνίας, ον, eight months old.  
 ὀλύγος, η, ον, little; ὀλύγων, as Adv. of time and space, a little, shortly. περὶ ὀλύγον, within a little; all but.  
 δλακάς, ἀδε, τι, a ship of burthen, a merchant ship.  
 δλος, η, ον, whole: τὰ δλα, the whole cause or issue.  
 Ὀλυμπία, ας, τι, Olympia, a plain in Elis, where the Olympic games were held: derived fr. Ὀλύμπιος, η, ον.  
 Ὀλυμπιονίχης, ον, δέ, an Olympic victor.  
 Ὀλύμπιος, α, ον, Olympian (esp. as an epithet of Jove); τὰ Ὀλύμπια, the Olympic games.  
 Ὀλυμπος, ον, δέ. Olympus, a mountain. 1. In Greece, on the NE. border of Thessaly. 2. The Mysian Olympus, in the N. of Asia Minor.  
 δμαλός, η, ον, alike, even, equal.  
 δμαλώς, ον, evenly, unanimously.  
 δμβρος, ον, δέ (= *imber*), rain, storm of rain.  
 Ὁμηρος, ον, δέ, Homer, the father of epic poetry.  
 δμιλω, ήσω, associate with.  
 δμιλητής, ον, δέ, companion, disciple.  
 δμιλία, ας, τη, intercourse.  
 δμилος, number, crowd. δέ πολὺς δμилος (= *vulgaris*), the common herd, men in general.  
 δμιλη, ης, τη, mist, spray, p. 64.  
 δμма, ατος, τό, eye.

## τικ

δμенем, δμлбров, 1 Аор. ѿмос, Pers. ѿмбумос, swear.  
 ѿмос, ο, ον, like, similar, equal. Fr. ѿмъс.  
 ѿмодъс, in like manner, alike, at once, p. 80.  
 ѿмълъгъм, тъм, agree, grant, confess.  
 ѿмодъгъм, ας, τη, agreement, condition: Plur. terms.  
 ѿмъс, τη, ον, the same.  
 ѿмъс, Adv., together: lit to the same place: ѿмъсъ, to go to meet (in battle), with Dative.  
 ѿмърътълъс, ον δέ, (съмъс, трапезъ), a fellow-banqueter.  
 ѿмън, Adv., together. Fr. ѿмъс.  
 ѿмънълъс, ο, τη, of the same race.  
 ѿмънъмос, ο τη, namesake.  
 ѿмълъс, Adv., however, nevertheless.  
 ѿн, ѿнтос, τό (Neut. of ѿн, Pres. Part of είμι), the reality.  
 ѿнър, τό (indeclin.), a dream.  
 ѿнъдълъм, ѿса, reproach, upbraid.  
 ѿнъдъс, ον, τό, reproach.  
 ѿнъръс, οн, δ, dream, vision.  
 ѿнътъм (rt. ON), ѿнътъ, 2 Аор. Midd. ѿнътъм or ѿнътъ, benefit. Midd., gain profit or advantage.  
 ѿнъм, αтос, τό, name: Acc. by name.  
 ѿнъмъ, ѿса, call, name.  
 ѿнъмътъ, Adv., by name.  
 ѿнъмътъ, οн, (verbal of ѿнъмъ), renowned.  
 ѿнъс, οн, δ, ass.  
 ѿнътъ, Adv., really, in reality. τη ѿнътъ ѿнътъ, real happiness, p. 35.  
 ѿнътъ, υхос, δ, nail, claw, talon.  
 ѿнътъ, Adv., quickly, suddenly (= vulg. *sharp* in 'look sharp').  
 ѿнътъ, εια, ο, sharp, quick. τα ѿнътъ, the suddenness.  
 ѿнътъ, ηтос, τη, sharpness, quickness.  
 ѿнътъ, Adv., in whatever way.

ὅπισθεν.	ὅτε.
ὅπισθεν, Adv. with Gen., behind.	
ὅπισω, Adv., backwards, back.	
ὅπλίζω, ἵσω, arm (trans.). Midd.	
arm (intrans.).	
ὅπλίτης, ου, ὁ, hoplite, the Greek	
heavy-armed foot-soldier.	
ὅπλον, ου, τό, a weapon: Pl. arms.	
ὅποι, Adv., whither: in what posi-	
tion (e. g. of honour, p. 35).	
ὅποιος, α, ον, of what sort.	
ὅποσος, η, ον, so great; so much;	
how great, how much, as great	
or much as. Pl. as many as.	
ὅπόταν, with Subj., when.	
ὅπότε, Conj., when.	
ὅπότερος, α, ον, which of the two.	
ὅπου, Adv., where: with Gen., in	
what part of, whereabouts in.	
ὅπωρα, ας, η, autumn, harvest.	
ὅπως, 1) Adv., how: 2) Conj.,	
that, how that, in order that.	
ὅράσις, εως, η, sight.	
ὅράω, defective: Imperf. ἐώρων,	
Perf. ἐώρακα, Fut. (fr. rt. οπτ.)	
ὅψιματ, Perf. Pass. ὠμματ, 1 Aor.	
Pass. ὠφῆην, 2 Perf. ὅπωπατα;	
2 Aor. (fr. rt. Ιδ = Fιδ) εἰ-	
δον, see. ὅραν ὅπως, to see that:	
ἥδιον ὅραν, to prefer.	
ὅργη, ης, η, anger, rage, passion:	
μετ' ὅργης, angrily.	
ὅργιζομαι, ιούμαι (Midd. of ὅργι-	
ζω, enrage), with Dat., become	
or be angry, enraged, incensed.	
ὅρεινός, η, ον (ὅρος), mountain-	
ous.	
ὅρθος, η, ον, Adv. ως, upright,	
right: κατὰ τὸ ὅρθον, according	
to right, by rights.	
ὅρθω, σω, set up, set right, di-	
rect.	
ὅρθος, ου, δ, dawn, morning.	
ὅρίζω, ισω (ὅρος), bound. Midd.	
define. (Hence <i>horizon</i> ).	
ὅριον, ου, τό (dim. of ὅρος), bor-	
der. Pl. parts.	
ὅρκος, ου, δ, oath.	
ὅρμα, ησω, set in motion, start	
	(trans.). Midd. set about, be
	eager for, start (intr.), proceed
	to, attack.
	ὅρμη, ης, η, impulse, zeal, scheme.
	ὅρνις, ιτος, δ, τι, bird, hen.
	Ὀρόντης, ου, δ, Orontes, a Persian
	noble, son-in-law of Artaxerxes.
	ὅρος, ου, δ, boundary.
	ὅρος, ους, τό, mountain, chain of
	mountains.
	ὅροφη, ης, η, and ὅροφος, ου, δ,
	roof.
	ὅρτυξ, ὄγος, δ, quail.
	ὅρύσσω, ξω, ὄρύχωχα, dig.
	ὅρφανός, 3. and 2. bereft.
	Ὀρφεύς, ἑως, δ, Orpheus, son of
	Oeager and Calliope, the great
	mythical bard of Greece.
	ὅρχεσμαι, ήσομαι, dance.
	Ὀρχόμενος, ου, η, Orchomenus, a
	city of Boeotia.
	ὅς, η, δ, Rel. Pron., who, which;
	ὅς ἄν (= <i>quicunque</i> ), whoever.
	ὅσιος, α, ον, holy.
	ὅσιότης, ητος, τι, uprightness.
	ὅσμη, ης, η, smell, scent, stench.
	ὅσσον, Adv., as far as.
	ὅσσος, η, ον, how great? how much?
	so great, so much, so, as. ὅσσο-
	σσα, as (after <i>as much</i> ), what.
	ὅσσος μή, excepting what. Pl. all
	who.
	ὅσπερ, ηπερ, ὅπερ, Rel. Pron.
	(gen. in dependent sentences),
	who, what, which (περ = in
	fact, indeed, actually).
	ὅστεον, ου, τό, bone.
	ὅστις, ητις, δ τι, whoever, who
	(of all others), what.
	ὅστιεσοῦ, whosoever.
	ὅστρακιζω, ostracize, i. e., banish
	by ostracism. See p. 130.
	ὅστρακον, ου, τό, a piece of pot-
	tery; a vote of ostracism.
	ὅταν, with Subj., when.
	Ὀτάνης, ου, δ, Otanes, a noble
	Persian, son of Pharnaspes.
	ὅτε, Conj., when.

## ὅτι.

ὅτι, Conj., that, because; not translated before a dependent speech in the oratio directa (e. g. p. 4): with Superl. = ὡς, as — as possible, like Lat. *quam*.

ὅτου, ὅτῳ = οὗτος, ὥτινε, Gen. and Dat. of ὅστις: οὐ, οὐχ, οὐχ, not, no! οὐ μήν ἀλλά, nevertheless.

οὐ, Adv., where.

οὐδαμή (ή), Adv., nowhere, (in no direction).

οὐδαμοῦ, Adv., nowhere, (in no place).

οὐδαμῶς, Adv., by no means.

οὐδέ, nor, no more, not even; neither — nor: οὐδ' ὡς, not even so.

οὐδέτις, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, no (one), none: οὐδέν, Adv. not at all: οὐδέν χειρόν, it is none the worse.

οὐδέποτε, and οὐδεπώποτε, Adv., never.

οὐχέτι, Adv., no more, never again. οὐχούν, properly interrogative, (is it) not (so) then? hence illative, then, therefore.

οὐμενοῦν, Adv., not at all.

οὖν, logical particle, therefore, then.

οὔποτε, Adv., never.

οὔπω, Adv., not yet.

οὐρά, ἄσ, τῇ, tail.

Οὐρανία, ἀς (Ion. η, ης) τῇ, (heavenly), *Urania*, the Muse of astronomy.

οὐρανός, οὐ, ὁ, heaven.

οὐς, ὥτος, τῷ, Pl. ὥτα, ear.

οὐσία, ἀς, τῇ, power, substance.

οὔτε, not even, neither: οὔτε — οὔτε, neither — nor.

οὔτοι, Adv., not at all.

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, Dem. Pron., this; with Art. and Noun, οὗτος ὁ ἄντρος or ὁ ἄντρος οὗτος, this man. (Stem *toto*, a reduplication of το, the stem of the article ὁ, η, τό).

## Παλαίμων.

οὗτω, and οὗτως, so, thus; οὐχ οὗτω τι, not so much, p. 92. οὐχί, Adv., not.

οἵρελος, οὐς, τό, profit, use, advantage.

οἵρελαμος, οὖ, ὁ, eye. εἰς οἵρελαμοὺς ἐλθεῖν, to be admitted to the presence (lit. sight) of.

εἱψις, εἰψε, ὁ, serpent, snake.

εἱψίς, εἰψε, τῇ, face, sight. Pl. the eyes.

εἵψον, οὐ, τὸ, meat, condiments, i. e., all sorts of food over and above the necessaries of bread and wine, p. 88.

## II.

Παγγαῖον, τὸ δρός, Mons Pangaesus, a mountain of Thrace, near the N. coast of the Aegean.

Πάδος, οὐ, ὁ (*Podus*), the river Pádios, οὐς, τό, any affection of which a person is the subject; esp. suffering, calamity.

Παιανί, ἄνος, ὁ, the Paeon, a hymn to Apollo, sung on going into battle, and in celebration of victory.

Παιανίω, ἵσω, raise the Paeon. παιανίω, οὐ (παις), train, educate: Midd. train oneself, be practised (with Infin.).

Παιδικός, τῇ, οὐν, childish: 8. τὰ παιδικά, a favourite.

Παιζω, οὐ (rt. παιδ, in παις), play, sport, jest.

Παις, δός, ὁ, child, boy, youth; son; slave, like Lat. *puer*, and Fr. *garçon*: τῇ, daughter.

Παίω, παιζω (rarely παισω), 1Aor. έπαισα, Perf. πέπαιχα, beat.

Πάλαι, Adv., in olden times, formerly. τὸ πάλαι, in the earliest times.

Παλαίμων, οὐς, ὁ, Palaemon, a sea god, transformed from the mortal Melicertes.

παλαιός.	παρα-κλέπτω.
παλαιός, ἀ, ὁν, old, ancient: τὸ παλαιόν, of old, anciently.	πάνυ, Adv., altogether, quite, certainly.
παλαιστρα, ας, τῇ, palaestra, wrestling-school, wrestling-place; wrestling, conflict, struggle. Said of Sicily, as a seat of war, like 'cock-pit' of Belgium.	πάρ, Poet. contraction of παρά, p. 48.
παλαίω, αἰσω, wrestle.	παρό, Prep., by, near. I. With Gen. 1) of place: from: 2) caus.: by. II. With Dat.: with (a Person), in the house of. III. With Acc. 1) of place: at, near, among, by the side of: down by, p. 33: 2) of time: at, about, during: (3) causal: 1) against, contrary to: 2) in comparison of.
πάλιν, Adv., again.	παρα-βαίνω, pass over, overstep, transgress.
πάλλω, παλώ, brandish.	παρα-βάλλω, place before, supply. Midd., expose to danger, betray.
παλτόν, οῦ, τό, spear, javelin.	παραγγέλλα, ας, τῇ, command.
πάμπολυς, πόλλη, πολὺ, very much, very large: Pl. very many.	παρ-αγγέλω, ελῶ, with Dat. of Person, order, recommend.
Πάν, Πανός, ὁ. Pan, the god of shepherds.	παρα-γίνομαι, arrive at, be sent to, happen.
πανάγλιος, λα, τον, very wretched.	παρ-άγω, lead aside, lead astray: Pass. be misled, deceived.
πανδημεῖ, Adv., in mass, together: lit. with the whole people.	παράδεισος, ου, ὁ (a Persian word), pleasure-grounds, park, garden.
Πανδίων, ονος, ὁ, Pandion. 1. Mythical king of Athens, son of Erichthonius, and father of Procne. 2. King of Athens, and afterwards of Megara, and father of Nisus.	παρα-δίδωμι, hand over, deliver, assign, consign, bestow, sentence.
Πανδρόστον, ου, τὸ, Pandrosium, the shrine of Pandrosus.	παράδοξος, ον, contrary to expectation; τὸ παράδοξον, the surprise.
Πανδώρα, ας, τῇ (πᾶς, δῶρον, endowed with all gifts), Pandora, the first mortal woman, wife of Epimetheus.	παρθένος, ου, τῇ, virgin.
πανοπλία, ας, τῇ (full) arms, armour, panoply.	παράδοσις, εως, τῇ, surrender.
πανταχῇ, Adv., in all directions, every where.	παραίνεσις, εως, τῇ, advice, counsel; γνώμης παραίνεσι, for expressing their opinion in the way of counsel.
πανταχόδεν, Adv., from all sides.	παρ-αινέω, ἔσω, praise.
πανταχοῦ, Adv., every where.	παρ-αιτέω, beg off. Midd. 1) excuse oneself: 2) with Acc. of thing; decline, excuse oneself from.
παντελής, ἔς, complete.	παρα-καλέω, with Dat., exhort, bid; with Acc., call to one's aid.
παντελῶς, altogether.	παρα-κεῖμαι, lie near, παρακείμενος, adjacent to.
πάντη, Adv., in every way, altogether.	παρα-κλέπτω, ψε, steal covertly.
παντοδαπός, ή, ὁν, of every sort.	
παντοδαπῶς, in all manner of ways.	
πάντοτεν, Adv., from all sides.	
παντοῖος, α, ον, of every sort, of all sorts.	
πάντως, Adv., at all events, in any case, entirely.	

παρα-λαμβάνω.	πατρῷος.
παρα-λαμβάνω, λήψομαι. receive, retain, take home, entertain, succeed to, assume the government of.	πάρ-ειμι and παρ-έρχομαι, pass by, approach, draw near, come in, come forward.
παράλιος, 3. and 2, lying on the sea. Subst. παραλία (sc. γῆ), coast, sea-board.	παρέχω, hold, furnish, render; with ξαντον, make or shew oneself. Midd. offer, promise.
παράλογος, ον, unexpected. τῷ παραλόγῳ, in a surprising way.	παρθένος, ου, ἥ, virgin.
παρανομία, ας, ἥ, violation of the laws.	Παρθένοι, οι, the Parthians.
παρα-πλέω, sail by, sail past.	Παρνασσός, εῦ, ὁ, Parnassus, a mountain on the borders of Phocis and Locris, sacred to the Muses.
παρα-ποιέομαι, counterfeit.	πάροδος, ου, ἥ, approach, passage, pass (e. g. mountain pass).
παρα-ρέω (see ῥέω), flow by.	παροικέω, ἥσω, dwell beside or near.
παρα-σκευάζω, ἀσω, prepare, provide, fit out, equip. Midd. prepare oneself, make ready.	παρόμοιος, ον, just like, exactly, similar.
παρασκευή, ἥς, ἥ, preparation, equipment, apparatus. ἐξ παρασκευῆς, of set purpose; ἀπὸ παρασκευῆς, by arrangement.	παρ-εξύνω, sharpen, exasperate, exacerbate.
παρασύρω, υρῶ, sweep away.	παρ-οράω, overlook, neglect.
παράταξις, εως, ἥ, an army in battle array. συμβληθείσης τῆς π., when battle was joined.	παρουσία, ας, ἥ, presence, coming, arrival.
παρα-τάσσω, draw up in array. Midd. draw oneself up against, oppose, emulate.	παρθένσια, ας, ἥ, freedom of speech; boldness, confidence.
παρα-τίθημι, set before, place beside: Midd. place beside oneself, have set before one, feast upon.	Παρυαία, ας, ἥ, Paryae, a mountain on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly.
παρατίκα, Adv., immediately; for the moment.	πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, Sing. 1) collective, all, the whole (of a person or thing); 2) distributive, each, every one: Plur. all.
παράφορος, ον (lit. borne astray); π. πρός eager for p. 12.	πάσχω (rt. ΠΑΘ), πείσομαι, πέπονθα, ξπαθον, suffer; to be affected in any way; εν πάσχειν, to be well treated, κακῶς π., to be ill treated.
παρα-φωνέω, say aside; throw in (a remark or correction), p. 25.	πάταγος, ου, ὁ, noise.
παραχρῆμα Adv., immediately, on the instant.	Πάταρα, ων, τό, Patāra, a city of Lycia.
παραχωρέω, ἥσω, give place to, grant.	πατέω, ἥσω, tread on, trample.
πάρδαλις, εως, ἥ, panther.	πατήρ, τρός, ὁ, father.
παρεδρεύω, σω, sit beside, share the judgment seat of, p. 72.	πάτριος, α, ον, and πατρικός, ἥ, ὁν, of a father, hereditary.
πάρ-ειμι, I am here, come, come forward. τὰ παρόντα, the present, existing circumstances: τῇ παροῦσα (sc. ἡμέρᾳ), to day.	πατρίς, ἰδσις, ἥ, country, lit. father's-land.
	πατρῷος, 3 and 2, paternal, hereditary.

παῦλα.	πέρας.
παῦλα, ας, η (παῦω), rest, pause, end.	ἔπαρον, Perf. πέπαρχα, Pass. πέπαρμαι, pierce.
Παυσανίας, ου, ὁ, Pausanias, regent of Sparta (B.C. 479—470), victor over the Persians at Plataea, afterwards put to death for treason.	Πεισίστρατος. ου, ὁ, Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, B.C. 560—527.
παῦω, σοματ, put an end to, bring to an end, with Acc. of person and Gen. of indirect objetc: τὴν μῆτερα τοῦ βίου ἐπεπάύχει, had put his mother to death: appease, assuage (with Acc. of thing, e. g. λύπτην). Midd. come to an end, leave off, cease.	πέλαγος, ους, τό, (pelagus), sea.
Παφλαγονία, ας, η, Paphlagonia, a district in the N. of Asia Minor.	πελειάς, ἀδος, τή, dove.
παχύς, εῖτα, ύ, thick, stout, fat.	πέλεχυς, εως, ὁ, axe, hatchet.
πεδιάς, ἀδος, τή, plain, even ground.	Πελλίας, ου, ὁ, Pelias, king of Iolcus in Thessaly.
πεδίλιον, ου, τό, sandal, shoe.	Πελλίνα, ας, τή, Pellina or Pellinna, a city of Thessaly.
πεδίον, ου, τό, plain.	Πελοποννησακός, η, ὁν, and Πελοποννήσος, ον, ὁ, Peloponnesian.
πεζός, οῦ, ὁ, a foot soldier: τὸ πεζόν, infantry, land force: ναυσιχαλ πεζῷ, by sea and land, p. 77.	Πελοπόννησος, ον, τή (Πέλοψ, νησος, island of Pelops), the great peninsula of Southern Greece, now the Morea.
πεζώ, rt. ΠΙΘ, πείσω, πέπεικα, 2 Perf. πέποιθ (Intr.), πέπεισμαι, 2 Aor. ἔπειθον (Intr.); persuade, convince; μη πεῖθων, not being believed, p. 58. Midd. obey, trust, follow. Pass. be persuaded, believe, consent. πεισθεῖς (with Dat.), at the instigation of, p. 63.	Πέλοψ, οπος, ὁ, Pelops, son of Tantalus, and founder of the royal house of Mycenae in Argolis.
πεῖρα, ας, η, experiment, experience; πεῖραν λαβεῖν, gain experience; π. δίδοναι, prove by experience; πεῖραν παρέχειν, give proof.	πέμπτος, η, ον, fifth.
Πειραιεύς, ἔως, ὁ, Piraeus, the chief port of Athens.	πέμπτω, ψω, πέπομφα, send, convoy; send to enquire (of an oracle).
πειρατής, οῦ, ὁ (πειράω), pirate.	πένης, ητος, ὁ, τή, poor; Comp. πενέστερος, Sup. πενέστατος.
πειράω, and Midd., ἄσω and ἄσομαι (πεῖρα), try, endeavour, make a trial or experiment of, experience.	Πενθεύς, ἔως, ὁ, Pentheus, son of Echion, a king of Thebes, who was torn to pieces by the Bacchanals.
πείρω, περῶ, 1 Aor. ἔπειρα, 2 Aor.	πένια, ας, η, poverty.
	πεντακισχίλιοι (5 × 1000), five thousand, 5000.
	πεντακόσιοι, αι, α, five hundred, 500.
	πέντε, five, 5.
	πεντήκοντα, fifty, 50.
	πεντηκόντορος, ου, ὁ, (a ship) with fifty oars; also as Subst., ὁ, a penteconter.
	πέρ, enclitic particle; even, though.
	περαίνω, complete.
	περαίω, ώσω, carry over. Pass. cross over (with Acc.).
	πέραν and πέρα, Adv. with Gen., beyond, the other side of.
	πέρας, ατος, τό, bound, period, end.

## Πέργαμον.

Πέργαμον, ου, τό, Pergamum, the citadel of Troy.

Περδίκκας, ου, δ, Perdiccas, a general of Alexander the Great, and regent after his death.

περὶ, Prep., about. I. With Gen., about, concerning, for. II. With Dat., round about. III. With Acc. 1) of place: about, at, near, around, in the region of: 2) of time: during: 3) causal: in relation to, about, in; εἰναι περὶ τι, to be engaged in: τὰ περὶ — the art of.

περι-αἰρέω, take off, pluck off.

περι-αλγέω, ήσω, to be much grieved (with Dat.).

Περιάνδρος, ου, δ, Periander, son of Cypselus, one of the 7 wise men of Greece, tyrant of Corinth, B.C. 625—585.

περι-βάλλω, throw around. Midd. put on, wear.

περίβολος, ου, δ, enclosure, circuit of the walls, fortifications.

περι-ειμι (εἰμι), remain, survive.

περι-ειμι (εἰμι), go about; λόγος περιειπων, the saying is told.

περι-ελαύνω, drive round or about.

περι-ιστημι, Trans. place around, surround with: Intr. stand round, surround.

περικαλλής, ἔος, right beautiful.

Περικλῆς, ους, δ (περὶ, χλέος), Pericles, son of Xanthippus, the most famous Athenian statesman, fl. B.C. 469—429.

περι-κόπτω, cut off, dock.

περίλυπτος, ον, much grieved.

περιόδος, ου, τι, circuit, map.

περι-οικοδομέω, ήσω, build round; enclose with a wall.

περι-οράω, overlook; with Part. as object, permit, suffer.

περι-πατέω, ήσω, walk about.

περίπατος, ου, δ, a public walk.

περι-πίπτω (see πίπτω), fall (into trouble), fall among (thieves);

## πήγνυμι.

be involved in.

περι-ποίει, ήσω (Dat. of person), leave over or remaining, make for, confer on, preserve: Midd. have left to one, obtain.

περιβήτω, flow round. Pass. be surrounded by (rivers, &c.).

περίστασις, εισι, τι, circumstances, state of affairs, occasion, emergency.

περιστερά, ἄς, τι, dove.

περι-στέφω, crown; man (of walls), may be used p. 7, where women were behaving like men.

περι-τειχίζω, ἵσω, surround with walls, fortify, put on.

περι-τίθημι, place around, invest with.

περι-τυγχάνω, with Dat., meet, light upon, find.

πορφωρος, ον (φώρ, a thief), detected in theft.

περι-χέω, pour round or about.

Περσεφόνη, ης, τι (= Proserpina), Persephōnē or Proserpine, daughter of Jove and Demeter (Ceres), carried off by Pluto to be his wife and the queen of hell.

Πέρσης, ου, δ, a Persian; δ Πέρσης, the Persian, i. e. the king; οι Πέρσαι, the Persians.

Περσικός, τι, ὁν, Persian.

Περσίς, (ιδος, τι, 1) Persis, the original country of the Persians; 2) a Persian woman.

πετεινός, τι, ὁν, winged. τὰ πετεινά, birds.

πέτομαι, πτήσομαι, Aor. ἐπτόμην, and ἀμην, Inf. πτέσθαι and πτάσθαι, fly.

πέτρα, ἄς, τι, rock, stone.

πηγή, ἄς, τι, spring (of water), fountain.

πήγνυμι (= pango, rt. παγ, πηγ), πήξω, πέπηγα, 2 Aor. P. ἐπάγην, fix, fasten, construct, make, make solid, freeze: Midd. become solid, freeze..

## Πηλεύς.

Πηλεύς, ἥως, ὁ, Peleus, king of the Myrmidons in Thessaly, son of Aeacus, husband of Thetis and father of Achilles.

πήρα, ας, τή, wallet.

πηρόω, ὥσω, main.

πηρωσίς, εως, τή, maiming, privation of sight, p. 59.

πῆχυς, εως, ὁ, cubit — a foot and a half, about.

Πιερία, ας, τή, Pieria, a district at the foot of Mt. Olympus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

πιθανός, τή, ὁν, plausible, credible.

πιθηκός, ου, ὁ, ape.

πικρός, α, ὁν, bitter.

πικρώς, bitterly.

πιμελής, ες, fat.

πιμπλήμ (redupl. fr. rt. ΠΔΕ), πλήσω, 1 Aor. ἐπλησα, Perf.

Pass. πέπλησμα, fill.

πιμπρόημ, πρήσω, burn.

πινάκιον, ου, τό (dim. of πίναξ), a tablet, for writing or drawing or painting on.

Πίνδαρος, ου, ὁ, Pindar, of Thebes, the great lyric poet of Greece, about B.C. 522—422.

πίνω (Rt. ΠΙ and ΠΟ), πίμαι, πέπωκα, 2 Aor. ἐπιον, drink.

πιπράσκω, Fut. Perf. πεπράσσομαι, πέπράκα, Aor. Pass. ἐπράγην, sell.

πίπτω (redupl. fr. root ΠΕΤ), πεσοῦμαι, πέπτωκα, 2 Aor. ἐπεσον, fall, be banished.

πιστεύω (πιστός), with Dat. trust, believe (a person): Acc., believe (a thing): with both Dat. and Acc., entrust (a thing to a person). Pass. be trusted.

πίστις, εως, τή, faith, trust, belief. π. δίδονται, to pledge one's faith.

πιστός, τή, ὁν, (verbal of πιθηκός), faithful: Pass. trusted.

πιστώς, Adv. faithfully. Sup. πιστότατα.

πίτις, υος, τή, pine.

## πληρόω.

πλάγιος, α, ον, from the side, oblique; τὰ πλάγια, the sides, flanks.

πλανάσματι, ήσομαι, wander about.

πλάσσω, ἀσω, mould, form, make.

πλάστης, ου, ὁ (πλάσσω), a statuary, sculptor.

Πλαταιεύς, ἥως, ὁ, a Plataean, i. e. of Plataeae, a small Boeotian town firmly allied with Athens.

πλάτος, ους, τό, breadth.

πλατύς, εῖα, ύ, broad.

Πλάτων, υος, ὁ, Plato, son of Ariston, the celebrated Athenian philosopher, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Academic school of philosophy, lived B.C. 429—347.

Πλεισταρχος, ου, ὁ, Pleistarchus, son of Leonidas, king of Sparta.

πλειστος, τη, ον, most, (Superl. of πόλυς): πλεισών, ον (Comp. of πολύς), more. Pl. in large numbers (= *frequentes*, Lat.) τὸ πλειόν, still more, p. 77.

πλεονάκις, Adv., many times, constantly.

πλεονέκτης, ες, (πλέον, ἔχω), covetous.

πλευρά, ἄς, τή, side, flank.

πλέω (rt. πλεF), πλεύσομαι ορ οῦμαι, 1 Aor. ἐπλευσα, πέπλευχα, sail, go on a voyage. οἱ πλέοντες, sailors, voyagers.

πλήθης, ους, τό, multitude, number: τὸ π. the multitude (= *vul-* *gus*).

πλήθω, only in Pres. and Imperf.; be or become full.

πλήκτρον, ου, τό, (πλήσσω, strike), the *plectrum*, for striking the strings of a lyre.

πλήν, Adv. with Gen., except.

πλήρης, ες, with Gen., full.

πληρόω, ώσω, fill; Perf. Pass. Part. πεπληρωμένος, full (lit. filled full): fulfilled.

## Πέργαμον.

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Περδίκκας, ου, δ, Perdiccas, a general of Alexander the Great, and regent after his death.

περί, Prep., about. I. With Gen., about, concerning, for. II. With Dat., round about. III. With Acc. 1) of place: about, at, near, around, in the region of: 2) of time: during: 3) causal: in relation to, about, in; εἶναι περί τι, to be engaged in: τὰ περὶ — the art of.

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περι-αλγέω, ήσω, to be much grieved (with Dat.).

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περίοδος, ου, τή, circuit, map.

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περι-οράω, overlook; with Part. as object, permit, suffer.

περι-πατέω, ήσω, walk about.

περίπατος, ου, δ, a public walk.

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## πήγνυμι.

be involved in.

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Περσίς, (δος, τή, 1) Persis, the original country of the Persians; 2) a Persian woman.

πετενός, τή, ον, winged. τὰ πετενά, birds.

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πήγνυμι (= pango, rt. παγ, πηγ), πήξω, πέπηγα, 2 Aor. P. ἐπάγην, fix, fasten, construct, make, make solid, freeze: Midd. become solid, freeze.

## πέπάνων.

πόπάνων, ου, τὸ, a flat round cake, offered in sacrifice.

πορεία, ας, τῇ, passage, path, track. πορεύομαι, σομαι, (πόρος), go, go on, travel, march.

ποργέω (πέριω), ήσω, destroy (a city); ravage (a country).

πορθμεύς, ἐως, ὁ, ferryman (esp. Charon).

πορίζω, ἵσω (πόρος), provide, furnish, bestow; with Dat. of person, confer on, 4.

πόρος, ου, ὁ, passage, way (to do a thing), means.

πόρρω, Adv. with Gen., far from; far.

πόρρωθεν, Ad., from afar, from a distance.

πορφύρα, ας, τῇ, the purple, sc. robe (one of the insignia of a king).

πορφύρεος, α, ον, purple; of a purple colour.

Ποσειδών, ὄνος, ὁ, Poseidon, Neptune, the Greek god of the sea, corresponding to the Latin *Nep-tunus*.

πόσος, η, ον, (= *quantus*), how much, how great.

ποταμός, οῦ, ὁ, river.

ποτέ, Adv., once. ποτὲ μὲν . . . ποτὲ δέ, at one time . . . and at another time, now . . . and then.

πότερα and πότερον, whether.

πότερος, α, ον, which of two.

ποτήριον, ου, τό, a drinking cup. (Fr. rt. πο, *drink*, in πότον, πότος, &c.).

ποτόν, οῦ, τό, draught, drink. π. μνήμης πολέμων, the draught hostile to (or destructive of) memory, the river Lethe, p. 52.

πότος, ου, ὁ, drinking party.

ποῦ, where? πού, anywhere.

ποῦς, ποδός, ὁ, foot; Poet. Dat.

Pl. πόδεσσι, p. 70. ἐξ ποδῶν, out of the way, away. ἢ πο-

## προάγγελσις.

δῶν εἶχε μάλιστα, with all the speed he could, p. 35.

πράγμα, ατος, τό, thing, act, affair. Pl. affairs, business, power (in a state).

πρακτέος, α, ον (verbal of πράσω), to be done. τὰ πρακτέα, what ought to be done.

πρᾶος, πρᾶον, and πρᾶος, πραεῖα, πρᾶν, (Adv., πράως), gentle, mild, quiet.

πρᾶξις, εως, τῇ, deeds.

πράσσω, πραττω, πράξω (rt. πραγ), πέτραχα, 2 Perf. πέπράγα (Intr.) do, make, accomplish, achieve: with 2 Acc., to treat a person in a certain way, p. 8: with πρὸς and ἐς, have dealings with, tamper with, p. 88: with Adv. e. g. εὐ and κακῶς, to be, do, fare. Midd. πράττεσθαι τινὰ μισθόν, to exact pay of (take pay from) a person. τὰ πρασσόμενα, the business in hand.

πρέπει, it is becoming, with Dat. πρεσβεία, ας, τῇ, embassy.

πρεσβεύομαι (Midd. of πρεσβεύω), send an embassy.

πρεσβευτής, οῦ, ὁ, ambassador.

πρεσβεύω, send an embassy, conduct an embassy, go on an embassy, be an ambassador.

πρέσβις (υος and εως), εια, ο, old; Subst. old man (= elder): P. οἱ πρέσβεις, ambassadors.

Πρεξάστης, ου, ὁ, Prexaspes, a noble Persian.

πρίασθαι (ἐπιτάμην), Defect. Aor., buy.

Πρίαμος, ου, ὁ, Priam, the last king of Troy.

πρίν, Adv. and Conj., before, before that.

πρό, Prep. with Gen., before, for.

προ-αγγέλλω, ελῶ, announce beforehand, warn (a person), betray (a scheme).

προάγγελσις, εως, τῇ, warning.

προ-αγορεύω.	προς-βολή.
προ-αγορεύω, σω, proclaim.	πρόμαχος, ου, foremost in fight: Subst. champion. Prop. N., Promachus, brother of Jason, killed by Pelias.
προαιρέεις, εως, ἵ, principle, design, purpose.	Προμηθεύς, ἔως, ὁ (προμανθάνω: Forethought), Prometheus, a Titan, the maker and benefactor of mankind.
προ-αιρέω, prefer. Midd. choose, select.	προ-νοέω, ἵσω, with Gen., take thought.
προ-αισθάνομαι, learn before, be forewarned.	πρόνοια, ας, ἵ, forethought, prudence, providence.
προ-ακούω, hear first.	πρόξενος, ου, ὁ, friend (by a tie of hospitality): the <i>proxeni</i> , as a class, enjoyed a modified citizenship.
προ-βάλλω, put before, propose (for solution), whence πρόβλημα, a problem.	προ-οράω, Pres. and Imperf. only, (see δράω), 2 Aor. προεῖδον, Subj. -ειδώ, foresee, be aware of.
πρόβατον, ου, τό, sheep.	προπετής, ἔς (προπίπτω), headlong, rash. Adv. ὡς, rashly.
προ-βεβάζω, ἀστό (lit. make to go forward), advance (trans.).	πρός, Prep. (prop. in front of).
πρό-γονος, ου, ὁ, ancestor.	I. With Gen. 1) of place: towards, against: 2) causal: on the side of. II. With Dat.: near, over against, in addition to, besides, with. III. With Acc. 1) of a person; to, against, at (after βλέπω): 2) of a place; to, to the house of, against, near: 3) of time; about; πρός ἐσπέραν, towards evening: πρός μίαν τήμερον, for the space of one day: 4) causal: towards, tending to, in relation to.
προδηλόω, shew beforehand, betray (a purpose or disposition).	προς-αγορεύω, σω, call, name, address, salute. Pass. to be called, surnamed.
προ-δίδωμι, deliver, betray (as a traitor).	προς-άγω, bring near, bring to: Intr. approach.
προδοσία, ας, ἵ, treachery, treason.	προς-άπτω, ψω, fasten to, attach to, assign to.
προδέτης, ου, ὁ (προδίδωμι), traitor, betrayer.	προς-αρτάω, ἵσω, fasten or bind to.
προεξ-ορμάω, start too soon (i. e. before the signal is given).	προς-βάλλω, with Dat. invade, attack: lit. throw (an army) against.
προειδῶ, see προοράω.	προς-βολή, ἵς, ἵ, invasion, attack.
προειρημένος, η, ον, said before.	
προερχομαι, go forth.	
προσθυμία, ας, ἵ, readiness, zeal.	
πρόσθυμος, ον, Adv. ως, ready, eager, zealous.	
προῆμι, forego.	
προῖκα, Adv. (= Lat. <i>gratis</i> ), for nothing.	
προ-ίστημι, Trans. (lit. place in front), set over: Intr. (lit. stand before), lead, preside over, govern. οἱ προεστῶτες (with Gen.) those set over.	
προκατα-φεύγω, flee for refuge (before a pursuer). Aor. escape, take refuge.	
πρό-χειμα, lie in front, (with Gen.).	
προ-κρίνω, prefer (to others by a judgment in his favour).	
προ-λέγω, foretel.	
προ-μανθάνω, learn before, be taught.	

προς-δοκάω, ἡσω, expect.	πρόφασις.
προς-δραμών, 2 Aor. Part. of προς-τρέχω, running against.	προς-πέτομαι, πτησομαι, 2 Aor. ἐπέτην, fly to.
προς-ειμι, be near, by, at hand.	προς-ποιέομαι, ἡσομαι, feign, pretend.
πρός-ειμι, (fr. εἰμι), and προς-έρχομαι, go to, approach.	πρόςταγμα, ατος, τό, command, burthen (imposed by a superior).
προςεξ-ευρίσκω, invent besides.	προς-τάσσω, ξώ, with Dat. of person, command, impose (a law or penalty) upon: with κατά and Acc., commit or entrust to.
προςεπι-στέλλω, direct (something) besides.	προς-τίθημι, θήσω, add, bring to. Intr. in 2 Aor., gain (with Dat. of the thing increased).
προς-έρχομαι: (see ἔρχομαι), come to, go to.	προς-τρέχω, run up.
προς-έχω, with Dat. (sc. τὸν νοῦν, lit. apply the mind to), incline to, attend to, give heed to.	προς-φέρω, bring to, near, or forward; bring in (as revenue); benefit, advantage. Midd. approach; be engaged with an enemy; bear oneself, behave, apply oneself to. Pass. be set before; served up (at table), p. 63.
προς-ηκάμην, 1 Aor. Midd. of προς-έημι, approach.	προσφιλής, ἔς, with Dat. 1) Subjective, friendly, friendly disposed; 2) Objective, dear, valued.
προς-ήκει, with Dat. it befits, becomes.	προσχαίρω (lit. rejoice over), play with, p. 40.
προςήκων, ουσα, ον, belonging to. Subst. relation, connection. τὸ προστήκον, one's duty.	προς-χωρέω, go forward, advance, succeed; get a chance, p. 92.
προσθέν, Adv., in front, before.	πρόσωπον, ου, τό, face, countenance, look.
προς-έημι, let go to, apply: Midd. admit, accept.	προ-τάσσω, with Gen., set over: προτεταγμένος, having the command of.
προς-ίσχω, σχήσω, come to land at.	πρότερος, α, ον, former, earlier. (Comp. of πρό.)
προς-καθίζω, sit down against (a city), blockade.	προ-τίθημι, put forward, expose, propose, promise (as a prize).
προς-κατματι, press hard.	προ-τιμάω, ἡσω, prefer, with Acc. of object, and Gen. of comparison. Pass. be deemed worthy of, doomed to.
προς-κομίζω, ἵσω, bring to; with Acc. of Pers., conduct: Dat. of Pers., bring a present to, p. 33.	προ-τρέπω, φω, Act. and Midd., (lit. turn to the front), incite, urge, encourage.
προς-κυνέω, ἡσω (lit. fawn upon), do homage to, worship.	προύπαρχω, exist before.
προς-κύνησις, εως, τή, worship, adoration.	προ-φασίζομαι, make excuses.
προς-μίγνυμι, with Dat., join battle, attack (lit. mingle with).	πρόφασις, εως, τή (προ, φαίνω), pretext, reason, excuse.
πρόσοδος, ου, τή, approach, entrance. Pl. revenue.	
προσπαρατίθημι, set before in addition.	
προςπαρατίθημι, πεσούμαι, πέπτωκα, 2 Aor. ἔπεσον, with Dat., fall down before.	

προ-αγορεύω.

προ-αγορεύω, σω, proclaim.  
προαιρεσίς, εως, ἡ, principle, design, purpose.  
προ-αιρέω, prefer. Midd. choose, select.  
προ-αισθάνομαι, learn before, be forewarned.  
προ-ακούω, hear first.  
προ-βάλλω, put before, propose (for solution), whence πρόβλημα, a problem.  
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προ-λέγω, foretel.  
προ-μανθάνω, learn before, be taught.

προς-βολή.

πρόμαχος, ου, foremost in fight: Subst. champion. Prop. N., Promachus, brother of Jason, killed by Pelias.  
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προς-άπτω, ψω, fasten to, attach to, assign to.  
προς-αρτάω, ησω, fasten or bind to.  
προς-βάλλω, with Dat. invade, attack: lit. throw (an army) against.  
προς-βολή, ης, ἡ, invasion, attack.

## φάδιος.

φάδιος, α, ον, easy; Comp. φάδων, Sup. φάστος.  
 φάδιως, easily, quietly, calmly. Comp. φάσιν, Sup. φάστα.  
 φάδιμως, Adv., indifferently (in an easy careless spirit).  
 φάμμα, ατος, τό, stitch, seam.  
 φάστα, Sup. of φάδιως, most easily.  
 φειδρον, ου, τό, stream.  
 φεῦμα, ατος, τό, stream, river.  
 φέω (rt. φεF), φεύσομαι or φυῆσο-  
 μαι, 1 Aor. ἔφευσα, Perf. ἔφ-  
 θύκα, 2 Aor. ἔφεύην, flow.  
 φέγγυμι (same rt. as in *frango*),  
 ῥήξω, 1 Aor. ἔφήξα, 2 Perf.  
 ἔφέωγα, break, burst, tear.  
 φῆμα, ατος, τό, word, expression.  
 φῆτωρ, ορος, δ (rt. ερ or οη,  
 speak), orator, rhetorician.  
 φίγοω, οσω (φίγος, cold), be cold.  
 φίξα, ας, τι, robot.  
 φίττω, φίψω, 1 Aor. ἔφίψα, 2 Aor.  
 Pass. ἔφίσθην, throw, cast, hurl.  
 φίς, φίνος, τι, nose.  
 Ρόδιος, ου, τι, Rhodian, i. e. of  
 the island of Rhodes.  
 φοιά, ἄς, τι, pomegranate (fruit  
 and tree).  
 φόος, φοῦς, ου, δ (φέω), stream.  
 φόπαλον, ου, τό, club.  
 φυπάω, ήσω, be dirty or squalid.  
 φύμη, ής, τι, strength.  
 φύννυμι, φώσω, Perf. Pass. ἔφώ-  
 μαι, 1 Aor. ἔφώσθην, strengthen:  
 Pass. be strong.

## Σ.

Σαίνω, σανῶ, 1 Aor. ἔσηνα, wag  
 the tail, fawn upon.  
 Σαλαμίς, ἵνος, τι, Salamis: 1) an  
 island off the coast of Attica,  
 celebrated for the great naval  
 victory over Xerxes, B.C. 480.  
 2) A city of Cyprus, founded by  
 Teucer, when exiled from the  
 former Salamis.

## σιένος.

Σαλμυδησσός, οῦ, τι, Salamydessus,  
 a city of Thrace, on the coast  
 of the Euxine.  
 Σαλμωνές, ἔως, δ, Salmoneus, son  
 of Aeolus, brother of Sisyphus,  
 was king in Thessaly and Elis,  
 and after death an example of  
 divine vengeance.  
 σάλπιγξ, γγος, τι, trumpet.  
 Σάμιος, ου, δ. Samian, of Samos.  
 Σάμος, ου, τι, Samos, a large is-  
 land off the coast of Ionia.  
 Σάρδεις, ιων, (proper Ionic) or  
 εων, αι, Sardis (Lat. *Sardes*),  
 the capital of Lydia, on the ri-  
 ver Pactolus.  
 Σατιβαρζάνης, ου, δ, Satibarzanes,  
 chambertain of Artaxerxes Lon-  
 gimanus.  
 σατραπεία, ας, τι, satrapy; the  
 name of the provinces of the  
 Persian empire.  
 σατράπης, ου, δ, Satrap, the Per-  
 sian name for the governor of  
 a province.  
 σάτυρος, ου, δ, satyr: beings half  
 men and half goats, companions  
 of Bacchus.  
 σαφῆς, ἔς, (Adv., ὥς), clear. Comp.  
 ἔστερος, Sup. ἔστατος.  
 σεαυτοῦ, ης, of thyself, thine.  
 σέβομαι (Pres. only), worship.  
 σείω, σω, shake, brandish; τρία-  
 ναν ἔσεισεν, — a trident, p. 3.  
 σελήνη, ής, τι, the moon.  
 σεμένης, η, ὃν (σέβομαι), majestic,  
 venerable.  
 σημα, ατος, τό, (sign), monument.  
 σηματίω, ανῶ, 1 Aor. ἔσήμηνα  
 (σημα), show, signify, reveal,  
 relate, give a signal.  
 σημεῖον, ου, τό, sign, signal, indi-  
 cation, proof.  
 σήμερον, Adv., to-day.  
 Σηστός, οῦ, τι, Sestus, a city on  
 the Asiatic shore of the Helles-  
 pont.  
 σιένος, ους, τό, strength.

<p>σιγή. silence.</p> <p>σιδηρος, α, ον, (contr. ους, α, ον), of iron, iron (Adj.).</p> <p>σιδηρος, ου, δ, iron, a sword or any weapon of iron.</p> <p>Σικελία, ας, η, Sicily.</p> <p>Σικελιώτης, ου, δ, a Sicilian.</p> <p>Σιναίτης, ου, δ, Sinaetes, a Persian, p. 33.</p> <p>Σινωπεύς, έως, δ, a man of Sinope, a Greek city on the coast of Pontus.</p> <p>Σίτυλος, ου, δ, Sipylus, a mountain in Asia Minor.</p> <p>σιτέομαι, ήσομαι, with Gen., eat, have meals, feed upon.</p> <p>σιτοδειλα, ας, η (σίτος, δέω), famine.</p> <p>σίτος, ου, δ, 1) corn, esp. wheat: hence 2) bread, food.</p> <p>σιωπάω, ήσω (σιωπή), be silent, keep silence.</p> <p>σκάπτω, ψω, dig, dig about.</p> <p>σκάρος, ους, τό, boat, skiff.</p> <p>σκεδάννυμι, ἄσω, scatter.</p> <p>σκέλος, ους, τό, leg.</p> <p>σκέπτομαι, ψομαι (=<i>specto</i>), see for oneself, examine.</p> <p>σκενάζω, ἄσω, prepare, arrange, fit out, equip.</p> <p>σκεναστα, ας, η, preparation.</p> <p>σκενή, ης, η, equipment, preparation: Pl. robes, p. 81.</p> <p>σκένος, ους, τό, furniture, vessels.</p> <p>σκηνέω, encamp, take up quarters. Midd. build oneself a hut, pitch oneself a tent.</p> <p>σκηνή, ης, η, tent.</p> <p>σκήπτρον, ου, τό (σκήπτομαι, lean), a staff (to lean upon), sceptre.</p> <p>σκιά, άς, η, shadow.</p> <p>σκιάζομαι, ἄσομαι, shade, overshadow: Part, in the shade.</p> <p>σκοπέω, and Midd. (Pres. and Imperf. only: other parts fr. σκέπτομαι), consider, study.</p> <p>σκοπός, ου, δ, (σκέπτομαι), aim, mark, target.</p>	<p>Σπαρτιάτης.</p> <p>σκότος, ου, δ, and σκότος, ους, τό, darkness.</p> <p>Σκύθης, ου, δ, a Scythian.</p> <p>Σκυθικός, η, ον, Scythian. τὰ Σκυθικά (sc. ἔρια), Scythia.</p> <p>Σκύλλα, ης, η, Scylla, daughter of Nisus, betrayed her father through love for Minos.</p> <p>σκύλον, ου, τό, and Pl. (=<i>spolia</i>), spoils, i.e. arms taken from a defeated enemy.</p> <p>σκυτάλη, ης, η, the scytalé, a sort of staff, used by the Spartan ephors in sending secret despatches to a general. See <i>Smaller Dict. of Ant.</i></p> <p>σκυτοτόμος, ου, δ (σκύτος, hide, τέμνω), lit. leather-cutter; shoemaker.</p> <p>σκώπτω, ψομαι, jest.</p> <p>Σμέρδις, ιος, δ, Smerdis, a son of Cyrus, personated by the Magian Spendadates.</p> <p>Σμίθυκος, ου, δ, Smithycus, a Macedonian at the court of Philip.</p> <p>σμικρός, ά, ον, = μικρός, little.</p> <p>σοφιώς, Adv., haughtily.</p> <p>Σόλων, ωνος, δ, Solon, the great Athenian lawgiver, and one of the Seven Sages, lived B.C. 638 —558, about.</p> <p>σός, σή, σόν, thy, thine.</p> <p>Σούσα, ων, τά, Susa, the capital of Susiana, a Persian province.</p> <p>σοφία, ας, η, wisdom.</p> <p>σοφιστής, ού, δ (σοφίζω, make clever or wise), a sophist, i.e., a professional teacher of rhetoric and philosophy. In a bad sense, a teacher of false wisdom and base arts of persuasion.</p> <p>σοφός, ή, ον, wise, clever, skilful (in any art).</p> <p>σπάργανον, τό, α, a swaddling-band. Pl. swaddling-clothes.</p> <p>Σπάρτη, ης, η, Sparta.</p> <p>Σπαρτιάτης, ου, δ, a Spartan; οι Σπαρτιάται, the Spartans.</p>
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<b>Σπάρτων.</b>	<b>στρέφω.</b>
Σπάρτων, ωνος, δ, Spartan, a Rhodian, friend of Phocion.	στένω, ω, groan, sigh, grieve (orig. Trans., straiten, from στενός).
σπάω, and Midd., ἄσω, ἔσπάχα, draw; drink a draught of, p. 66.	στέρησις, εως, η, taking away, deprivation.
σπείρω, σπερώ, 1 Aor. ἔσπειρα, Perf. Pass. ἔσπαρμαι, 2 Aor. Pass. ἔσπάρην, sow.	στέρομαι, be bereft, robbed. Pass. to στέρεω, bereave, rob.
Σπενδαδάτης, ου, δ, Spendadātes, the Magian who personated Smerdis.	στέφανος, ου, δ, crown, fillet, garland.
σπένδω, σπείσομαι, pour. Midd. make a truce (with libations).	στέφανός, ωσω, crown.
σπέρμα, ατος, τό, (σπείρω), seed.	στεράνωμα, ατος, τό, garland.
σπεύδω, σω, 1) Trans. urge on: 2) Intr. be in haste, hasten.	στήλη, ης, η, column, pillar (esp. one set up as a memorial).
Σπένσιππος, ου, δ, Speusippus, an Athenian philosopher, nephew of Plato, whom he succeeded as head of the Academy. B.C. 347 — 339.	στικτός, η, όν, spotted.
σπλάγχνον, ου, τό, in Pl. bowels.	στήλος, ου, δ, line.
σπήλαιον, ου, τό, cave.	στοιχεῖον, ου, τό, element.
σπονδή, ης, η, in Pl. a truce (fr. the libations attending its sanction).	στολή, ης, η, robe, dress.
σπουδάζω, ἄσω, with περί, concern oneself about, apply oneself to, cultivate, be in earnest about (with ὑπέρ).	στόλος, ου, δ, equipment, journey, expedition, armament, esp. a naval armament, fleet.
σπουδαῖος, α, ον, with Gen., zealous, earnest, serious.	στόμα, ατος, τό, mouth. διὰ στόματος, in the mouth of, i.e. spoken of: κατὰ στόμα, face to face (as we say 'in the teeth').
σπουδή, ης, η, haste, zeal, diligence, interest in, devotion to (any object). κατὰ σπουδήν, in haste.	στρατεία, ας, η, expedition, campaign.
σταθμός, ου, δ, standing, or stopping, or halting place, station, stage, quarters, abode. Irreg. Pl.	στράτευμα, ατος, τό, army.
σταθμός, weights, standards of weight.	στρατεύω, ου, δ, and Midd., make an expedition or campaign.
στασιάζω, ἄσω, strive, raise a strife or faction.	στρατηγία, ας, η, generalship.
στάσις, εως, η, faction, division.	στρατηγική, ης, η, (sc. τέχνη), the art of war, strategy.
στέλλω, ελῶ, 1 Aor. ἔστειλα, Perf. ἔσταλκα, 2 Aor. Pass. ἔστάλην, send. Midd. send on a message or embassy.	στρατηγός, ου, δ, (στρατός, ἄγω), 1) general; 2) <i>Strategus</i> , the title of the ten commanders annually elected at Athens.
στενός, η, όν, narrow: strait = difficult.	στρατιά, ας, η, army.
	στρατιώτης, ου, δ, soldier.
	στρατοπεδεία, ας, η, and στρατόπεδον, ου, τό, camp, encampment, armament (naval, p. 86).
	στρατοπεδεύω, ου, δ, gen. Midd., encamp.
	στρατός, ου, δ, army.
	στρεπτός, ου, δ, chain.
	στρέφω, ψω, ἔστροφα, ἔστραμμαι, 1 Aor. Pass. ἔστραφην, 2 Aor. Pass. ἔστράφην, turn, twist, Pass. double (said of one pursued).

**Στροφάδες.**

**Στροφάδες**, *ων, αἱ*, the Strophades, another name of the Echinades I., derived from στρέφω, p. 64.

**Στρυμών**, *όνος, ὁ*, the Strymon, a river of Thrace.

**στρῶμα**, *ατος, τὸ*. (rt. στρω, in στρῶνυμι, spread), bed, bedding, coverlet.

**Στυμφαία**, *ας, ἡ*, Stymphaea, a mountain on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly.

**Στυμφαλίς**, *ἰδος, τῇ*, (sc. λίμνη), the Stymphalian lake (near Stymphalus): *αἱ Στυμφαλίδες ὄρνες*, the Stymphalian birds.

**Στύμφαλος**, *ον, ἡ*, Stymphalus, a city of Arcadia.

**σύ, σοῦ**, thou, you.

**συγγένεια**, *ας, ἡ*, kindred: in p. 72, l. 1, sc. τοῖς θεοῖς.

**συγγενής**, *ές*, akin, related (by blood).

**συγγίγνομαι**, with Dat., be or come together, have an interview with.

**συγγύγνωσκω**, forgive.

**συγγνώμη**, *ης, ἡ*, pardon.

**συγκαδ-αιρέω**, unite in destroying.

**συγκάτ-ειμι**, with Dat. of person, go down with; *σ. εἰς*, enter with.

**συγχλείω**, shut, shut up in.

**συγχρούω**, *σω*, dash together (Trans.). Midd. and Pass., the same (Intrans.).

**συγχοινωνέω**, *ήσω*, have fellowship or sympathy with or together.

**συγχωρέω**, grant, allow, yield, consent.

**σύκον**, *ον, τό*, a fig.

**συλάω**, *ήσω*, and **συλεύω**, *σω*, rob, plunder.

**συλ-λαμβάνω**, take with, take (prisoner), seize (as prey). Midd. aid, help.

**συλ-λέγω**, *ξω*, gather together, collect.

**σύν.**

**σύλληψις**, *εως, τῇ*, arrest.

**συμ-βαίνω**, come together, happen, befall (with Dat.); Impers. it falls to one's lot; and, as a Verb of Mood, with Inf., one may, might.

**συμ-βάλλω**, compare (lit. put this and that together). Midd. with Dat., engage with (in fight). Pass. join (in battle).

**συμ-βουλέω**, *σω*, advise.

**σύμβουλος**, *ον, δί*, counsellor, adviser.

**συμμαχία**, *ός, ἡ*, *έν*, allied. *σ. στρατός*, an army of allies, p. 92.

**σύμμαχος**, *ον, ἡ*, allied: Subst. ally. **σύμπαντος**, (συμπάσχω), Adv., with sympathy.

**συμ-παλαίω**, *σω*, join in wrestling, share the exercises of.

**σύμπας**, *ασα, ἀν*, all together: *τὸ ἔνυμπαν*, the whole: Adv., in a word, p. 87.

**συμ-πέμπω**, *ψω*, with Dat., send with.

**συμ-πίνω**, drink with, together. **συμ-πλέκω**, twine together: Midd. engage (in a conflict).

**Συμπληγάδες** (striking together), *πέτραι, αἱ*, the Symplegades rocks, two fabulous rocks at the entrance of the Euxine, which crushed ships between them; but were passed by the Argonauts.

**σύμπλος**, *ον, συν*, companion (in a voyage), shipmate.

**συμπόσιον**, *ον, τό*, (συμ-πίνω), feast, banquet (*symposium*).

**σύμπτωσις**, *εως, τῇ*, collision.

**συμ-φέρω**, bring together, bring to the help of, aid. *τὸ συμφέρον*, what is advantageous.

**συμφορά**, *ᾶς, τῇ*, event, misfortune.

**συμφυή**, *ές*, grown together, of mixed nature.

**σύν** (ξύν), Prep. with Dat., with.

*οἱ σύν αὐτῷ*, his companions,

or confederates.

<p><b>συν-άγω.</b></p> <p>συν-άγω, gather together; call (an assembly).</p> <p>συν-αθροίζω, σω, assemble, collect.</p> <p>συν-αινέω, ἔσω, assent.</p> <p>συνανα-γιγνώσκω, read with (another).</p> <p>συναρπάζω, ἄσω, (lit. catch up), devour.</p> <p>συν-δειπνέω, τήσω, with Dat., sup with (any one), share the meals of: alone, join the feast.</p> <p>συνδι-ημερεύω, pass the day (or, day after day) with.</p> <p>συνέδραμον, 2 Aor. of συντρέχω.</p> <p>συνεῖκα, Perf. of συνήμι.</p> <p>σύν-ειμι, with Dat., be with, meet with, be familiar or conversant with: (βίω) pass, enjoy (life). οἱ συνοντες, companions, friends.</p> <p>συνεις-πίπτω, rush in together with.</p> <p>συνεξ-ομοιόω, ὡσω, make quite like, assimilate to.</p> <p>συνεξ-αιρέω, join, or share, in taking.</p> <p>συνεπι-λαμβάνω, Midd., take part in.</p> <p>συν-έποματ, with Dat. follow with, accompany, attend on.</p> <p>συν-εργέω, τήσω, (συνεργός), with Dat., assist, aid.</p> <p>συνεργός, ὁν, working together. Subst. fellow-worker, assistant.</p> <p>συν-έρχοματ, come together, (with Dat.) come together with.</p> <p>σύνεσις, εως, τή, (συνήμι), intelligence.</p> <p>συν-εστιάσομαι, (augment ει), live with, feast together, feast with.</p> <p>συν-έχω, hold together, contain.</p> <p>συνεχής, ἔς, continuous.</p> <p>συνεχές, as Adv. continually.</p> <p>συνεχῶς, Adv., continually.</p> <p>συνήνεσι, ας, τή, custom, intercourse, familiarity.</p> <p>συνήνης, ες, (σὺν, ηνος), customary, familiar, favourite (p. 57):</p>	<p><b>συντυχία.</b></p> <p>λόγοι, complimentary speeches.</p> <p>κατὰ τὸ σύνηνες, according to its custom.</p> <p>συνηρεφής, ἔς, (lit. roofed in), covered, overgrown, p. 60.</p> <p>σύνηημα, ατος, τό, sign, watch-word, signal for battle, battle cry.</p> <p>συν-ήηράω, τήσω, join in hunting.</p> <p>συν-ηημι, understand (lit. put together).</p> <p>συν-ιστημι, Trans. place together: Intr. stand together: Midd. organize. ξυνειστήκει, remained standing.</p> <p>σύννους, δ, τή, (contr. fr. σύννοος), meditating, reflecting, in deep thought.</p> <p>σύνοδος, ου, τή, meeting, assembly.</p> <p>συν-οικέω, dwell together, be united (in marriage).</p> <p>συν-οικίζω, ἵσω, make or allow to live together, unite (in marriage).</p> <p>σύνοικος, δ, τή, dwelling together: friend, companion.</p> <p>σύνολος, 2 and 3, all together: τὸ σύνολον, the whole; Adv. on the whole, in general, in a word.</p> <p>συν-ομιλέω, τήσω, associate with, have connection with.</p> <p>συνουσία, ας, τή, (σύνειμι), meeting, society, conversation, living with (as a disciple, p. 29).</p> <p>συν-ταράσσω, trouble greatly.</p> <p>συν-τάσσω, draw up, post beside.</p> <p>συντεταγμένη φάλαγγι, in close order.</p> <p>συν-τελέω, ἔσω, finish, perfect, accomplish, make.</p> <p>συν-τίθημι, place, bring together. Midd. make an agreement.</p> <p>συν-τρέψω, bring up with.</p> <p>συν-τρέχω, run together, to a spot, to one's help.</p> <p>συντυχία, ας, τή, chance, happy chance; meeting with, acquaintance.</p>
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## Συρακόσιοι.

Συρακόσιοι, ὥν, οἱ, the Syracusans, people of Syracuse.

σῦριγξ, γγος, the pan-pipes.

συρίζω, Att. συρίττω, ξω, play the pan-pipes, whistle, hiss (with Acc. of person).

σύρω (gen. in Pass.) 2 Aor. ἐσύρην, draw, drag (at the wheels of a chariot, p. 69).

σῦν, σύς, ὁ, η, a swine, boar, sow.

συ-στηνέω, ησω (with Dat.), share the tent of; lodge with.

σφάζω and σφάττω, ξω, slaughter, immolate, sacrifice.

σφάλλω, σφαλώ, 1 Aor. ἐσφηλα: Perf. Pass. ἐσφαλμα, 2 Aor. ἐσφάλην, trip up, deceive. Midd. fail.

σφενδονήτης, ον, ὁ, slinger.

σφετερίζω, ισω, make one's own, appropriate.

σφέτερος, α, ον, your, yours.

Σφίγξ, γγος, η, Sphinx, a fabulous monster, with a human head, a lion's body, and wings. (NB. The Greek sphinx is female, the Egyptian always male.)

σφόδρα, Adv., very, excessively.

σφοδρός, ἀ, ὁν, eager.

σφραγίς, ιδος, η, seal, signet-ring.

σχεδὸν, Adv., (ξχω), (almost).

σχῆμα, ατος, τό, (rt. σεχ, in ξχω), form, appearance, constitution: lit. the way a thing 'has itself' (ξχετι).

σχολάζω, ἀσω, be at leisure.

σχολή, ης, η, school, leisure.

σωζω, σω, save, keep safe, restore in safety, p. 81. Pass. recover.

Midd. save oneself (by flight = sauve qui peut, p. 92).

Σωκράτης, ους, ὁ, (σῶς, χράτος), Socrates, of Athens, the greatest of philosophers, lived B.C. 469

—399.

σῶμα, ατος, τό, body, bodily state, health, p. 7.

## ταπεινότης.

σωματικός, η, ὁν, bodily. σῶος, α, ον, safe, saved.

σωρεύω, (σωρός, a heap), heap up. σωτήρ, ηρος, ὁ, saviour, deliverer: as a surname, Soter, p. 3.

σωφρονέω, ησω, be of sound mind, come to one's senses.

σωφροσύνη, ης, η, moderation, temperance, prudence: as a proper name, Sphrosyné, p. 3.

σωφρων, ον, (σῶς, φρῆν), lit. sound-minded, moderate, temperate, prudent, wise.

## T.

Τάγανα, contr. of τὰ ἀγανα, good things, benefits.

Ταναρός, ον, ὁ, Taenárum (*C. Matapan*), the S. headland of Laconia, with a temple of Poseidon.

τάκει = τὰ ἔκει, the things there.

ταλαιπωρέω, ησω, Trans. weary. Intrans. suffer.

ταλαιπωρος, ον, laborious, wretched, miserable.

τάλαντον, ον, τό, the highest denomination of Greek weight and money = 60 Minæ = 6000 Drachmæ = 36,000 oboli. As money, it was a sum, not a coin. The Attic Talent was a little less than £ 245.

τάλας, ανα, αν, wretched.

τάλλα = τὰ ἄλλα, the rest.

ταμίας, ον, ὁ, (τέμνω), steward.

ταμιεῖον, ον, τό, store-room.

Τανταλός, ον, ὁ, Tantalus, a mythical king in Asia Minor; a chief example of divine vengeance.

τάξις, εως, η, order, rank, place, post, office: a division of the Macedonian army.

ταπεινός, η, ὁν, low.

ταπεινότης, ητος, η, lowliness, humiliation.

## ταράσσω.

ταράσσω, ἔω, τετάραχα, τετάραγμαι, disturb, confuse, confound. ταραχή, ἡς, ἡ, disturbance, confusion.

Τάρταρος, ου, ὁ, Tartarus, a gloomy pit in hell, when the wicked were punished: 'the pit'.

τάσσω, ἔω, order, appoint; with Dat. of Person, impose on; draw up (an army).

ταύρος, ου, ὁ, bull.

τάῦτα (Gen. τούτων), Neut. Pl. of οὗτος, these things, this.

ταύτῃ, Adv., this way, here.

ταύτης, ἡ, ην, Pl. ταύταις, ας, (Gen. τούτων), Fem. oblique cases of οὗτος, this.

ταφή, ἡς, ἡ, funeral, burial.

τάφος, ου, ὁ, (Ὦάπτω), tomb,

τάχος, ους, τό, quickness, speed.

ταχύς, εῖα, ὑ, quick. ταχύ and ταχέως, Adv., quickly, fast, too soon.

ταώς, ὁ, ὁ, peacock.

τέ, (= que), Conj., and; τέ — καὶ or τέ — τέ, both — and.

τέλετπτος, ον (τέτταρες, ὄποι), with four-horses abreast. Neut. (sc. ἄρμα) chariot — *quadriga*.

Τειρεσίας, ου, ὁ, Tirēsias, the blind prophet of Thebes.

τειχίζω, ἵσω (Att. ιῶ), build a wall round, fortify.

τείγιστε, εως, ἡ, circumvallation, fortification.

τείχος, ους, τό, wall.

τεκμήριον, ου, τό, indication, proof.

τέκνον, ου, τό, child.

τεκταίνω, (ανῶ), in Midd., build, construct.

τεκτονικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to carpentry or building; — τέχνη, carpentry, building, architecture.

Τελαμών, ὄνος, ὁ, Telamon, king of Salamis, son of Aeacus and father of Ajax Telamonius and Teucer.

## Τιθραύστης.

τελειος, 2 and 3, perfect, full-grown.

Τελέσιλλα, ἡς, ἡ, Telesilla, a lyric poet and heroine, of Argos, fl. B.C. 510.

τελευταῖς, α, ον, last: Neut. as Adv., at last.

τελευτῶ, ἡσω, end; (with βίον, or simply), die.

τελευτή, ἡς, ἡ, end, death.

τελέω, ἔσω, accomplish, perform.

Τέλλην, ηνος, ὁ, Tellen, a bad flute-player at Thebes, in the time of Epaminondas.

τέλος, ους, τό, 1) end: as Adv., at last: 2) high station. οἱ ἐν τέλει ὄντες, those in authority.

τέμενος, ους, τό, (rt. τεμ., of τέμνω = *tem-plum*, a place cut off and consecrated), sanctuary, shrine, grove, &c.

τέμνω, (rt. τεμ.), τεμῶ, τέμηκα, 2 Aor. ξταμον, cut.

τέρμα, ατος, τό, end, boundary.

τέρπω, ψω, delight (trans.), please. Midd. delight (intrans.), be pleased.

Τερψιχόρη, ἡς, ἡ, (delighting in dancing), Terpsichöré, the Muse of dancing.

τέταρτος, η, ον, fourth.

τετράκοσιοι, αι, α, four hundred.

τετράποντος, ον, with four feet. Subst. a quadruped.

Τεῦχρος, ου, ὁ, Teucer, son of Telamon, and brother of Ajax.

τέχνη, ἡς, ἡ, art, skill.

τεχνίτης, ου, ὁ, artist.

τηλικούτος, αύτη, οὗτο, great, so much, such. Pl. so many, such.

τηνικαῦτα, Adv., then, thereupon.

τηρέω, ήσω, keep, preserve.

τί (Neut. of τις), why?

τιθμι (rt. ΘΕ), θήσω, (etc. see Gram.), place, represent (in value in an account p. 15), make.

Τιθραύστης, ου, ὁ, Tithraustes, a Persian officer.

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ταπεινότης, ητος, ή, lowliness, humiliation.

τρικέφαλος.	νταινριος.
τρικέφαλος, ον, three-headed (esp. of Cerberus).	τύφος, ου, δ, pride, assumption, boasting.
τρίπονς, ον, with three feet: Subst. -οδος, δ, a tripod.	τυφώ, ωσω, puff up, make proud; Pass. to be proud.
τριεμύριοι, αι, α, (i.e. $3 \times 10,000$ ), thirty thousand.	Τυφών, ώνος, Typhon, a primeval monster, enemy of the gods.
τρίτος, η, ον, the third.	τύχη, ης, η, fortune, (personified as a goddess), chance, misfortune.
τρίχα, Acc. of Τρίξ, hair.	
τρόπαιον, ον, τό, (prop. Neut. of τροπαῖος, fr. τροπή, a turning, rout), trophy, i.e. a set of armour &c., hung up as a memorial on the scene of a victory.	Υ.
τρόπος, ον, δ, manner, course, custom, character.	Τυρπίζω, ίσω, insult, behave arrogantly.
τροφή, ης, η, (τρέφω), food, diet, nourishment, nurture.	Ύβρις, εως, η, insolence, violence.
Τρωάς, ἄδος, Adj. 1) Of Troy; 2) sc. γῆ, the Troad, or country about Troy; 3) of the Troad.	Ύβριστής, εῦ, δ, an evil-doer, insulter; Adj. arrogant, impious.
Τρωάκος, η, ον, Trojan.	Ύβριστικώς, Αdv. insolently.
Τρώς, Τρώος, a Trojan; οι Τρώες, the Trojans.	Ύγατινω, ξνω, (Lat. valeo), to be sound (in health): also, in mind, hence the point of Agesilaus's reply to Menecrates, p. 5. "Μ. to A. I hope you're all right." "A to M. I hope you're all right."
τυγχάνω, (rt. τυχ.), τεύξομαι, τεύχηκα, 2 Aor. ξτυχον, with Gen., hit (a mark), find, obtain. Intr. happen; with Dat., be on good terms with, p. 79. Pleonastically with άν, to be; with ξχω, to have. έ τυχών, a person of distinction; οι τυχόντες, the better class.	Ύγεια, ας, η, health.
Τυνδάρεως, ω, δ, Tyndareüs, king of Sparta, husband of Leda.	Ύγεινός, η, ον, and ίγιές, ές, healthy, sound.
τύπτω, ψω, strike, beat.	Ύγρος, ά, ον, moist, wet.
τυραννεύω and τυραννώ, σω, with Gen., be tyrant of, rule over.	Ύδρα, ας, η, hydra, a water serpent, esp. the Lernæan hydra.
τυραννίς, ἄδος, η, tyranny, irresponsible government usurped contrary to law.	Ύδωρ, ίδωτος, τό, water.
τύραννος, ον, δ, tyrant, in the original sense, i.e. despot: not necessarily <i>tyrannical</i> in conduct.	Ύετός, ου, δ, rain.
Τυρρηνός, ου, δ, a Tyrrhenian, i.e. of Etruria. The Tyrrhenians and oldest Greeks were akin.	Ύδρος, ου, δ, grandson.
τυφλός, η, ον, blind.	Ύεντος, ου, δ, bark, bark at.
τυφλώ, ωσω, blind, strike blind.	Ύλητ, ης, η, wood; properly, brushwood, as opposed to ξύλον, timber. πολλή ίλη, thick wood.

"Υλλος, ου, δ, Hyllus, son of Hercules.  
ΰμετς, ών, ίν, ίς, you. Pl. of σύ.  
'Υμήν, ένος, δ, Hymen, the god of marriage.  
ΰμενιος, ον, δ (sc. ίμνος), hymneal or marriage song.  
ΰμνος, ον, δ, hymn, song.  
ΰπατηριος and ίπατηρος, ον, (ύπδ,

τίκτω.	τριτήρης.
τίκτω, (redupl. fr. rt. TEK), τέκω or τέξομαι, τέτοκα, ἐτεκόμην, bring forth, give birth to; lay. τὸ τίκτειν, child-birth.	τοξεῖα, ας, η, archery. τόξευμα, ατος, τό, arrow. τοξεύω, σω, shoot (with the bow), kill (by shooting).
τίλλω, τιλῶ, 1 Aor. ἔτιλα, Perf. Pass. τέτιλμαι, pluck.	τόξον, ου, τό, bow.
τιμάω, ήσω (τιμῆ), honour, value, prize (with Gen., above).	τοξότης, ου, ὁ, archer.
τιμῆ, ήσ, η, 1) price, value, esti- mation: 2) honour, an office of dignity, p. 88.	τόπος, ου, ὁ, place, space, region.
Τιμόθεος, ου, ὁ, Timotheus, son of Conon, a celebrated Athenian general, fl. B.C. 378—354.	τοσούδε, ήδε, ὅνδε, so great, as great (as the following). τοσῷ, as Adv., so much, as much.
Τιμόλαος, ου, ὁ, Timoläus, a Ma- cedonian officer.	τοσούτος, αύτη, οὗτο, Adv. τοσού- τον, as much, so much, so great (as the preceding).
τιμωρέομαι, take vengeance on, punish.	τότε, Adv., then, at that time, for the time, meanwhile. ἐν τῷ τότε, for the time.
τιμωρία, ας, η, vengeance, punish- ment, revenge.	τούμπαλιν = τὸ ἔμπαλιν, back.
τιμωρός, ου, ὁ, avenger.	τούπισω = τὸ ὀπίσω, back.
τίς, τι, Interrog. Pron., who? what?	τούτο, ου, Neut. of οὗτος, this.
τίς, τι, Indef. Pron., any: a cer- tain (Lat. <i>quidam</i> , not specify- ing whom or what); often equi- valent to our Indef. Art. a, an: a certain person; somebody. ἢ τίς (Lat. <i>est qui</i> ), some.	τράγος, ου, ὁ, goat.
τιτρώσκω, τρώσω, wound.	τραπέζα, ης, η, table.
τίτω, τίνω, τίσω, ἔτισα, τέτικα, τέτισμαι, set a price on, value, honour; pay, (a penalty, δίκην, or ας). Midd. avenge oneself.	τραῦμα, ατος, τό, wound.
τοίγυν, then (illative).	τράχηλος, ου, ὁ, neck, throat.
τοιόδε, ἀδε, ὅνδε (= <i>talis</i> ), such (as the following).	Τραχίνιος, ου, ὁ, a Trachinian, i.e. of Trachis in Thessaly.
τοιούτος, αύτη, οὗτο (v), such (as the preceding).	τραχύς, εῖδα, ύ, rough, rugged.
τόκος, ου, ὁ, 1) childbirth; 2) off- spring; 3) interest, i. e. what money produces.	τρεῖς, τρία, three.
τόλμα, ης, η, courage, daring.	τρέπω, ψω, 2 Aor. ἔτραπον, Perf. Pass. τέτραμμαι, Trans. turn, roul. Midd. turn (Intr.), go over (to another party).
τολμάω, ήσω, dare, venture.	τρέφω, θρέψω, τέτρορα, Perf. Pass. τέτραμμαι, nourish, bring up.
τόλμημα, ατος, τό, daring, cou- rage.	τρίαντα, ης, η, (τρεῖς), trident.
τοξάρχης, ου, ὁ, commander of the archers.	τριάκοντα, thirty.
	τριακόσιοι, αι, α, three hundred.
	τριβήν, ης, η, delay.
	τρίβω, ψω, rub, rub down (a horse), wear out.
	τριβών, ωνος, ὁ, (τριβω), a thread- bare cloak, worn by philoso- phers.
	τριήρης, ους, η, (τρι, ἔρεσσω), trireme, man of war, a long vessel with 3 banks of oars, used as a ship of war.

## ὑποστροφή.

back, retreat, vanish, p. 67.  
 ὑποστροφή, ἡς, τή, return.  
 ὑπόσχεσις, εως, η, promise: ὑπό-  
 σχεσιν λύω, keep a promise, lit.  
 discharge the obligation.  
 ὑποτελέω, pay tribute.  
 ὑποτελής, ἔς, tributary.  
 ὑποτίθημι, place under, lay down,  
 assume. Midd. suggest, pro-  
 pose, warn. Ἀθηνᾶς ὑπότι-  
 θέμένης, by the counsel of Athena.  
 ἐλπίδα, hold out a hope.  
 ὑποτυγχάνω, interrupt, reply.  
 ὑποχείριος, α, ον, under the po-  
 wer of another, subject.  
 ὑποχέντιος, ον (χθών), beneath the  
 earth, infernal.  
 ὑποψία, ας, τή, suspicion.  
 Ὑρκανός, οῦ, δ, an Hyrcanian,  
 i.e. of Hyrcania, a Persian pro-  
 vince, near the Caspian.  
 Ὑστάσπης, ου, δ, Hystaspes, a  
 Persian nobleman, father of king  
 Darius.  
 ὑστεραῖος, α, ον, following; τή  
 ὑστεραῖα (sc. τιμέρα), the fol-  
 lowing day, the morrow.  
 ὑστερέω, τσω, with Gen., am too  
 late in or for; hasten.  
 ὑστερός, α, ον, later, latter; ὑστε-  
 ρον, Adv. later, afterwards. τὰ  
 ὑστερα, the end.  
 ὑφ' = ὑπό.  
 ὑφ-αἱρέω, and Midd., take away  
 secretly, steal.  
 ὑφαίνω, ανῶ, weave.  
 ὑφαλός, ον, (ὑπό, ἄλς), under the  
 sea.  
 ὑφάντης, ου, δ, weaver.  
 ὑφ-ίημι, with Gen., relax.  
 ὑφ-ίστημι, Trans. place under,  
 undertake. Intr. and Midd. en-  
 gage in, undertake.  
 ὑψηλός, τή, ὄν, lofty.  
 ὑψός, ους, τό, height.

## Φ.

Φαεθῶν, οντος, δ (shining). Phaë-

## φείδομαι.

thon, son of Helios, the Sun-  
 god.  
 φαεινός, τή, ὄν, (φάος, light), shin-  
 ing.  
 φαῖρός, α, ὄν, brilliant, bright,  
 splendid, joyful.  
 φαίνω, φανῶ, πέφαγκα, 2 Perf.  
 πέφηνα, 1 Aor. ἔφηνα, 2 Aor.  
 Pass. ἔφανη, show, discover;  
 Midd., 2 Perf. Act., and 2 Aor.  
 Pass. appear, shine.  
 φάλαγξ, γγος, τή, the phalanx, esp.  
 the Macedonian column of in-  
 fantry.  
 φανερός, α, ὄν, clear, manifest,  
 open: of a person, as predicate,  
 well known; φ. γενόμενος, being  
 made known: αὐτῷ φανερός  
 τήν κ. τ. λ. was well known to  
 him to have been; ἐν τῷ φα-  
 νερῷ είναι, to live in public.  
 φανερόν ποιεῦν, to shew, display,  
 demonstrate.  
 φαντασία, ας, τή, vision.  
 φάος, φάσις, τό, light: usu. contr.  
 φῶς, φ. v.  
 φαρμακή, ίδος, τή, enchantress.  
 φάρμακον, ου, τό, drug, medicine,  
 remedy, poison.  
 φαρμάσσω, ξω, 1) heal by drugs:  
 2) poison.  
 Φαρνάκης, ου, δ, Pharnāces, a  
 noble Persian.  
 Φαρσάλιας, ου, δ, Pharsalian, i.e.  
 of the city of Pharsalus in Thes-  
 saly.  
 φασινός, οῦ, δ, (lit. the bird of  
 the Phasis), pheasant.  
 Φᾶσις, ιδος; and ιος, δ, the Phasis,  
 a river of Colchis.  
 φάσκω, Pres. and Imp. only (Rt.  
 φα in φημι), say, state, allege:  
 οὐ φάσκω, deny, refuse.  
 φαύλιζω, ίσω, disparage.  
 φαύλος, τη, ον, bad, vile, trifling,  
 contemptible.  
 φείδομαι, σομαι, with Gen.,  
 spare.

<b>Φεραί.</b>	<b>φιλόφρων.</b>
Φεραί, ἀν, αἱ, Pheræ, a city of Thessaly.	φωρά, ἄς, τῇ, ruin, destruction.
Φεραῖος, σν, ὁ, Pheræan, i. e. of Pheræ.	φιλήη, ης, τῇ, cup.
Φέρης, ητος, ὁ, Pheres, king of Pheræ in Thessaly, and father of Admetus.	φιλαλέξανδρος, ον, attached to Alexander, the friend of Alexander.
φέρω (= Lat. <i>fero</i> ), only in Pres. and Imperf., Fut. οἰστω, 1 Aor. ἤνεγκα, Perf. ἐνήνοχα, carry, drag, bring, bear, endure, wear; look towards, (like 'bear' of position), lead to, or by; εἰς μέσον, bring forward or forth (Lat. <i>in medio ponere</i> ). βαρέως φέρεται, to take ill, to be distressed; φέρε, come! Pass. be borne aloft, rise, p. 64; Part. with ἐπι, invading, p. 75.	φιλάνθρωπος, ον, friendly to man, kind, merciful. N. Subst. mercy. φιλανθρώπως, like a kind friend.
φεύγω, ξοματ, 2. Perf. πέρευγα, fly, be banished, with Acc. be banished from; τῇ δίκην, be accused, be placed on one's trial; ὁ φεύγων, the defendant.	φιλέργος, ον, diligent, active.
φηγός, σν, τῇ, (= <i>fagus</i> ), beech.	φιλέω, ησω (φίλος), love, kiss, coax, p. 40: φιλεῖ, is usual.
φήμη, ης, τῇ, (= <i>fama</i> , rt. φα in φημι), saying, report.	φιλία, ας, τῇ, friendship.
φημι, φήσω, 2 Aor. ἔφην, say.	φιλικός, η, σν, (Adv. ὡς), friendly.
φηνώ, φηνησομαι and φηνάω, 1 Aor. ἔφηνα, 2 Aor. ἔφηνη, be before; anticipate; with Acc. of person, get before, get the start of: with Part., before (the Part. being translated as a Verb). Part. former; with Acc. of Pers., his former; τῇ φη. ἀνδραγαθία, his former virtue.	φιλίππος, ον, ὁ, 1) Philip II., the Great, king of Macedonia (B.C. 359—336), father of Alexander the Great. 2) Son of Antigonus.
φηνάσαντες, hastily, p. 74. οὐκ ἔφηνσαν συγχλείσαντες, they had not time to shut, p. 91.	φιλοβασιλεύς, ἔως, attached to the king, the friend of the king.
φηνέγγομαι, ξοματ, speak, utter a voice; said of animals, e.g. neigh, bray.	φιλόζωας, ον, fond of life.
Φθία, ας, τῇ, Phthia, a city and district of Thessaly.	φιλόζηρος, ον, ὁ, fond of hunting.
φηνέω, ησω, be jealous of, grudge, envy (with Dat.). Pass. to be odious.	φιλόξενος, ον, hospitable.
φηνός, ον, ὁ, envy, grudge.	Φιλόξενος, ον, ὁ, Philoxenus, a Greek poet of Cythera, flourished at the court of Dionysius the Elder, lived B.C. 435—380.
	φίλος, η, σν, dear. Subst. friend.
	φιλοσοφέω, ησω, study philosophy; lead the life of a philosopher.
	φιλοσοφία, ας, τῇ, philosophy, lit. love of wisdom.
	φιλόσοφος, ον, ὁ, philosopher. Adj. wise, philosophic.
	φιλότεχνος, ον, art-loving, belonging to the arts.
	φιλοτιμέομαι, be ambitious of, desire eagerly, take pride in, show liberality in.
	φιλοτιμία, ας, τῇ, ambition, pride, liberality.
	φιλοτιμος, ον, (φίλος, τιμή), ambitious.
	φιλοφρόνως, Adv., in a friendly way, affably.
	φιλόφρων, ον, kind, well-disposed, affable.

<p><b>Φινεύς.</b></p> <p>Φινεύς, ἐως, ὁ, Phineus, of Salmydessus, a prophet consulted by the Argonauts.</p> <p>φοβερός, ἄ, ὁν, formidable.</p> <p>φοβέω, ἡσω, frighten. Midd. fear.</p> <p>φόβος, ον, ὁ, fear, terror. Prop. Name, Terror, the Terrors, deities.</p> <p>Φοῖβος, ον, ὁ, Phoebus, an epithet of Apollo.</p> <p>φοιτάω, ἡσω, roam; spread abroad (said of a rumour).</p> <p>φονεύς, ἐως, ὁ, murtherer.</p> <p>φονεύω, σω (φόνος), murther, kill, slay.</p> <p>φόνος, ον, ὁ, murther, slaughter.</p> <p>φορέω (φέρω), ἡσω, wear, have (a skin, p. 41).</p> <p>φόρος, ον, ὁ, revenue, tax, tribute.</p> <p>φορτικός, ἡ, ὁν, burthensome, heavy (said of feasts, p. 85).</p> <p>φορτίον, ον, τό, burthen.</p> <p>φραγμός, ον, ὁ, hedge, fence.</p> <p>φράζω, ἔσω, say, tell, show, declare.</p> <p>Φρασίος, ον, ὁ, Phrasius, a Cyprian prophet.</p> <p>φράσσω, ἔω, enclose, fence in.</p> <p>φρέαρ, ατος, τό, well.</p> <p>φρήν, φρενός, τή, mind. Pl. sense.</p> <p>Φρίξος, ον, ὁ, Phrixus, son of Athamas and Nephele, fled with his sister Helle on the golden-fleeced ram.</p> <p>φρονέω (φρήν), τήσω, think: lit. to be of a (certain) mind or disposition, e. g. μέγα φρονεῖν, to be high-minded, with ἐπί, to pride oneself upon. Λαχωνικὰ φρονεῖν, to have the spirit of a Lacedæmonian.</p> <p>φρόνημα, ατος, τό, thought, mind, spirit, high spirit, resolution, p. 3; temper.</p> <p>φρένησις, εως, τή, intelligence, prudence.</p> <p>φρόνιμος, ον (φρήν), intelligent, prudent.</p>	<p><b>φωνή.</b></p> <p>φροντίζω, care: with Gen., care for, be concerned about.</p> <p>φροντίς, ἴδος, τή, thought, care, concern.</p> <p>φρουρά, ἄς, τή, guard, garrison, body-guard.</p> <p>φρουρέω, ἡσω, guard, watch over.</p> <p>φρουρός, ον, ὁ, guard.</p> <p>φρυάττομαι, ἀξομαι (lit. snort, neigh), be elated, arrogant.</p> <p>φρυγανιστήρ, τήρος, ὁ (φρύγανον, a dry stick, fire wood), a collector of fire-wood, a wood-cutter.</p> <p>φρυγανισμός, ον, ὁ, wood-cutting.</p> <p>Φρύξ, υγός, a Phrygian, i. e. of Phrygia in Asia Minor.</p> <p>φυάξ, ἄδος, ὁ, fugitive, exile.</p> <p>φυγή, ἡς, τή, flight, banishment.</p> <p>φυλακή, ἡς, τή (φυλάσσω), watch, guard.</p> <p>φύλαξ, κος, ὁ, keeper, guardian.</p> <p>φυλάσσω, watch, guard, keep, observe (a law, p. 33), preserve. Midd. beware of, guard against.</p> <p>Φύξις, ον, (the god) of flight or escape, p. 68.</p> <p>φυάσω, τήσω, breathe out, blow out.</p> <p>φυσικός, ὁν, natural.</p> <p>φύσις, εως, τή, nature, natural disposition, character; a creature, p. 73.</p> <p>φυτεία, ας, τή, planting.</p> <p>φυτεύω, σω, plant.</p> <p>φυτόν, ον, τό, plant.</p> <p>φύω, σω, πέφυκα, 2 Αor. ξέψυ, Trans. bring forth, make: Intr. grow. Perf. to be by nature, to be wont.</p> <p>Φωκεύς, ἐως, ὁ, a Phocian, i. e. of Phocis.</p> <p>Φωκίς, ἴδος, τή, Phocis, a district of N. Greece, next Boeotia.</p> <p>Φωκίων, ωνος, ὁ, Phocion, a celebrated Athenian general and statesman, lived about B.C. 402 —317.</p> <p>φωνή, τής, τή, voice, language.</p>
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## φωνήεις.

φωνήεις, εσσα, εν, speaking.  
 φωράω, ἄσω (φώρ = *fur*, thief), search for, catch, a thief. Pass. be caught or detected in a theft.  
 φώς, φωτός (contr. fr. φάος, φάους), light: not to be confounded with the poetic φώς, φωτός, a man.

## X.

Χαερόνεια, ας, ή, Chaeronea, a city in Boeotia, where Philip defeated the Thebans and Athenians, B.C. 338.

χαίρω, χαρήσομαι, with Dat. or Particip., rejoice; be in good health: χαίρειν = Lat. *vale*, hail! a greeting, in the beginning of a letter, p. 5.

χαίτη, ης, ή, hair.

χαλεπός, ή, ὄν, hard, repulsive, distant, violent (*όργη*), p. 81. χαλεπώς, hardly; έχειν, to be enraged, indignant.

χαλκείον, ου, τὸ, forge.

χάλκεος, α, ον, Adj., copper, bronze, brazen, of brass.

Χαλκίοεκος, ον, Chalchioecus, i. e. of the Brazen House, an epithet of Athena at Sparta.

χαλκόπους, οδος, with brazen feet, or hoofs (p. 65).

χαλκός, ου, δ, copper, bronze, brass.

χαλκότυπος, ου, δ, coppersmith, worker in brass or bronze.

χάραξ, κος, δ, wall, rampart (of a camp).

Χάρης, ήτος, δ, Chares, a profligate Athenian general, about B.C. 360.

χαρέις, εσσα, εν, agreeable.

χαρίζομαι, oblige, do a favour to, do one a pleasure.

Χαρικλώ, οῦς, ή, Chariclo, a nymph, mother of Tiresias.

χάρις, ήτος, ή, (rt. χαρ, sig. pleasure), favour, thanks, benefit.

## χίλιοι.

Pl. bounties. χάριν ἔχειν, to be thankful: with Dat., to thank. χάριν, after Gen., for the sake of, for the purpose of, like *gratia* and *causa*.

Χάριτες, αι, the Graces, 3 goddesses, daughters of Jove.

χάσμα, ατος, τὸ (χαλώ, *gape*), void, chasm, gulf, esp. the ravine at Delphi, whence issued the vapour that was supposed to inspire the Pythian priestess.

χεῖλος, ους, τό, lip.

χειμάζω, ἄσω, expose to cold or storm. Pass. be storm-tossed.

χειμων, ὄνος, δ, winter, storm.

χειρ, χειρός and χερός, ή, hand. μετά χειρας, in hand, p. 87.

χειρόματι, ώσσωμαι (χειρων, lit. make inferior to oneself), subdue, win over.

χειροτονέω, ήσω (χείρ, τείνω, lit. referring to a shew of hands), elect, choose.

χειρουργία, ας, ή (χειρ, *έργον*), surgery, lit. (healing wrought by the hand, not by drugs).

χειρουργικός, ή, ὄν, skilled in surgery.

χείρων, ον, worse.

Χείρων, ωνος, δ, Chiron, a celebrated Centaur, tutor of Hercules and many other heroes.

χειλιδών, όνος, ή, swallow.

χελώνη, ης, ή, tortoise, tortoise-shell.

χέω, (rt. χεF), χεύσομαι, 1 Aor. Att. έχειν, Perf. κέχυκα, κέχυμαι, pour, pour forth.

χήν, χηνός, δ, goose.

χήρος, α, ον, bereaved, bereft of. γυνή χήρα, a widow.

χθές, Adv., yesterday.

χιλίαρχος, ον, δ, chiliarch, a military officer (lit. commander of 1000 soldiers); any officer (e. g. p. 32).

χίλιοι, αι, α, a thousand, 1000.

χιτών.	Ψωφίς.
χιτών, ὄνος, ὁ, tunic, an under-garment.	χρηστός, ἡ, ὁν, useful, excellent, good.
χιών, ὄνος, ἡ, snow.	χρίω, ἵσω, anoint, smear.
χλαίνα, ηρ, ἡ, (lit. blanket), gown, robe, the Greek over dress.	χρονίζω, ἵσω (χρόνος), delay, tarry, be late.
χλαμύδιον, ου, τό, (dim. of foll.), a small robe or scarf.	χρόνος, ου, ὁ, time.
χλαμύς, ὄνος, ἡ, <i>chlamys</i> , a robe or scarf, chiefly worn by soldiers.	χρύσεος, α, ον, golden, gold.
χοῖνιξ, ικος, ἡ, <i>choenix</i> , a dry measure = just a quart.	χρυσόλιον, ου, τό, gold, i.e. gold money.
χολή, ης, ἡ, the gall, bile.	χρυσόχερως, ων, Gen., ω (χέρας), with horns of gold.
χόλος, ου, ὁ, anger.	χρυσόμαλλος, ον (μαλλός), with golden wool.
χολόω, ώσω, make angry, enrage. Midd. and Pass. be angry.	χρώμα, ατος, τό, colour.
χορδή, ης, ἡ (= <i>chorda</i> ), 1) gut, catgut: 2) the string of a lyre.	χωλός, ἡ, ὁν, lame.
χορεύω, εύσω, dance.	χώρα, ας, ἡ, country, place, region, realm (p. 52).
χορός, εῦ, ὁ, dance, chorus.	χωρέω, ήσω, go.
χράω, give an oracle. Midd. with Dat., consult an oracle, p. 43: use, shew; (with person), use, treat; adopt (a resolution, p. 77). τὸ χρηστήν, the response of an oracle.	χωρέον, ου, τό, place, piece of ground, a fortified place. τὰ χώρια, the country.
χρεία, ας, ἡ, necessity, a necessary (e.g. of life). ἐν χρείᾳ είναι τινος, to have need of.	χωρίς, with Gen., without, apart from.
χρεμετίζω, ἵσω, neigh.	χώρος, ου, ὁ, place, region.
χρέος, ους, τό, necessity, debt: Pl. debts.	Ψ.
χρεών, τό, destiny: χρ. ἐστι, it is fated: Neut. Part. Pres. of χρή, Impers., it is necessary. See χράω.	Ψάλλω, ϕαλῶ, ξψαλχα, play the harp.
χρῆσω, σω, want, wish, need.	Ψαύω, σω, with Gen., touch.
χρῆμα, ατος, τό, thing, affair, used pleonastically with Gen. for something great or strong, e.g. συὸς χρῆμα, a great boar. Pl. wealth, money, treasures.	Ψέγω, ξω, Perf. ξψογα, blame, disparage; lit. lessen.
χρήσιμος, 2 and 3, useful.	Ψευδής, ὁ, ἡ, false: Subst. a liar.
χρησμός, ου, ὁ, (χράω), oracle; a saying (passing about as of divine authority).	Ψευδώς, Adv. falsely.
χρησμῳδέω, ήσω (χρησμός, φδω), give oracles.	Ψευδόσμερδης, ιος, ὁ, the false Smerdis.
	Ψεύδω, σω, deceive. Midd. lie, speak falsely. Pass. with Gen., be mistaken in.
	Ψεύτης, ου, ὁ, liar.
	Ψιλός, ἡ, ὁν, bare, uncovered, light-armed.
	Ψόγος, ου, ὁ, blame.
	Ψυχή, ης, ἡ, soul; life (i.e. the animal life).
	Ψύγος, ους, τό, cold, coolness.
	Ψυχρός, α, ὁν, cold.
	Ψωφίς, ιδος, ἡ, Psophis, a city of Arcadia.

## 'Ω

## Ω.

'Ω, Interj., o! with Gen. oh what, &c.!

ωδε, Adv., so, thus, in the following way.

ωδή, ής, τή, (contr. fr. δοιδή), song; crowing (of the cock).

ωδέω, ήσω, and ωσω, 1 Aor. Att. ξωσα, push, drive.

ωχύει, εῖαι, ύ, swift, quick.

ωμός, ου, ὅ, shoulder.

ωμότης, ητος, η, savage nature, fierceness, cruelty.

ωνήτο, 3 Sing. 2. Aor. Midd. of ὀνήνημι, gained profit or advantage.

ων, ούσα, ὄν, Pres. Part. of εἰμι, being: τὰ ὄντα, the reality.

ωνιος, α, ον, (= Lat. *venalis*), for sale, to be bought for (with Gen.).

ωόν, οῦ, τό, egg.

ωρα, ας, η, (= Lat. *hora*), 1.

## ωφελιμος.

Time; season: hour; ωρα, it is time; 2) hour; 3) youth, beauty.

Ωραι, ὄν, οι, the Horæ, goddesses of the four seasons.

ωραῖος, α, ον, in season: with ἀπολανεῖν, to die in the fulness of years.

ως, I. Adv., as, just as, as if; on the ground that: with Fut. Part., as one (those) who will; with the purpose of, to: as much as possible. II. Conj. that (ως οὐκ εἴη, that he was not), so that, in order that, with Part. as — ing, of — ing. III. Prep. with Acc. in Attic. = πρός, to. ως = σύντοις, thus.

ωςπερ, Adv., just as. ωςτε, Conj. with Ind. or Inf., 1) as that, that; 2) so that.

ωτα, ears, Plur. of ους.

ωφελεια, ας, η, help, benefit..

ωφελέω, with Acc., help, benefit. ωφελιμος, ον, useful, profitable, advantageous.

THE END.











